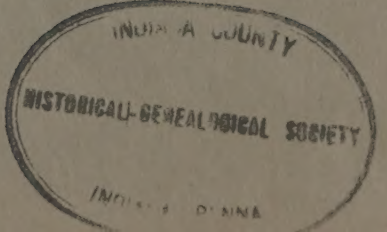
Greene County District Library (Ohio)
0 53 85 0488317 3

Greene Co. Room 974.8 Indian
1m
Caldwell, J. A.

History of Indiana county,
Penna. 1745-1880 1800

CALDWELL
HISTORY INDIANA
COUNTY 1880 $100

DEACCESSIONED
3 OCT 1933



BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX

of

HISTORY OF INDIANA COUNTY, PENN'A.
1745 - 1880

Published by
J. A. Caldwell, Newark, Ohio.
1880

DEACCESSIONED
3 OCT 1988

INDIANA COUNTY
HISTORICAL-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
INDIANA PENNA.

BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX

of

HISTORY OF INDIANA COUNTY, PENN'A.
1745 - 1880

Published by
J. A. Caldwell, Newark, Ohio.
1880

* * * * * * * * * * *

This work is dedicated to the memory of

GEORGE M. HILL

late of Blairsville; a member of the faculty of the Indiana High School who showed keen interest in the work of the Historical and Genealogical Society of Indiana County, Pennsylvania. Mr. Hill died in 1949.

* * * * * * * * * * *

This index was compiled and prepared by

Mrs. Florence Stahl Tomb
Mrs. Frances Strong Helman
Mrs. Connie Adornato Stewart
Mrs. Ruth McDowell Roth

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS INDEX:

ES----------Early Settler
Ind.----------Indian Wars
Fr. & Ind.-----French & Indian War
R----------Revolutionary War
1812----------War of 1812
Mex.----------Mexican War
C----------Civil War

* *

A

Ackerson, Wesley----------Page 498
Adair, John---------- C ----------515
Adam, David---------- ES ----------476
Adams, Gawin---------- ES ----------516
Adams, George---------- C ----------484
Adams, James..... C 450
Adams, Thomas---------- C ----------484
Agey, Jonathan S.---------- C ----------516
Agey, Mrs. Mary T. Clark----------516
Ake, Jacob---------- 1812 - C ----------487
Alexander, William J.----------390
Allen, Thomas..... 1812 - C 486
Allison, John H.----------400
Allison, T. B.---------- C ----------470
Allisons, The---------- ES - R ----------455
Altimus, Adam----------446
Altimus, David, Sr.---------- ES ----------514
Altimus, David, Jr.....542
Altimus, James----------542
Altimus, Nicholas---------- ES ----------543
Altman, Col. Henry---------- ES - C ----------341
Altman, Henry---------- ES ----------443
Altman, Mrs. Julia---------- ES - C ----------371
Altman, Philip..... ES 531
Amond, John S.----------537
Anderson, Samuel----------500
Anderson, William (M. D.)----------339
Andrews, Dennis---------- C ----------478
Anthony, J. J.---------- ES - C ----------413
Armstrong, James..... ES - C 413
Armstrong, J. Martin----------489
Armstrong, John----------489
Armstrong, William----------489
Arnold, Robert J.----------508
Arthur, Philip J.----------498
Arthur, William.....340
Arthurs, Thomas---------- R - C ----------465
Artley, D. W.---------- Fr. & Ind. ----------377
Ashbaugh, Israel---------- 1812 ----------478
Ashbaugh, John L.----------506
Ashe, Rev. A. J.---------- R ----------514

Askin Family----------Page 537
Askine, Mrs. Sarah A. P.----------444
Atcheson, George----------316
Ayers, James---------- ES ----------463

B

Badger, Ferguson----------Page 444
Bailey, James----------338
Baird, Benjamin----------512
Baird, James---------- 1812 ----------364
Baird, Rev. J. R..... C 540
Baird, Zebulon----------512
Baker, Abraham H.----------367
Baker, Rev. George W.----------393
Baker, P. N.----------511
Balentine, J. M.....451
Barbor, William---------- C ----------489
Barclay, William P.---------- C ----------377
Barkley, John---------- C ----------507
Barkley, Robert M.----------543
Barnes, Henry..... ES - R 530
Barnett, Marion DeKalb---------- Ind. ----------394
Barr, James---------- 1812 - C ----------407
Barr, James---------- ES - C ----------431
Barr, James M.----------534
Barrett, Daniel..... Mex. - C 480
Barrett, George----------510
Barrett, Lysander---------- R - C ----------480
Barron, Peter----------531
Bartholomew, Hartman----------469
Bastik, Jacob.....489
Bastik, Phelix----------489
Bates, A. D.----------406
Beans, Alvin A.----------406
Beard, Mrs. Susan----------481
Beck, Abraham.....408
Beck, George----------341
Beck, Isaac's Children----------479
Beck, J. F.---------- C ----------416
Beck, Samuel S.----------471
Beckett, Robert J.....512
Bell, Rev. A. T.---------- C ----------526
Bell, James H. (M. D.)----------532
Bell, James J.---------- C ----------528
Bell, Samuel---------- ES - C ----------445
Bell, Samuel D..... C 528
Berry, David---------- C ----------531
Bethel, John---------- ES - 1812 - C ----------448
Beyer, Mrs. Esther---------- C ----------481
Bidelman, Thomas L.----------399
Black, Rev. J. 440
Black, Jacob M.---------- C ----------447
Black, James---------- 1812 ----------448
Black, Rev. J. P.----------411

Black, Mrs. Mary---------- C ----------Page 483
Black, William D.---------- C ----------449
Blair, Capt. John---------- R ----------145
Blair, Capt. Thomas---------- R ----------145
Blakley, J. F.....494
Blakleys---------- ES - C ----------502
Blakley, W. C.---------- C ----------374
Bleakney, John C.---------- C ----------394
Blose, William---------- C ----------469
Bolar, Maj. A..... C 374
Bolar, John---------- ES - R ----------422
Bond, William---------- C ----------478
Books, John W.---------- C ----------341
Boring, Reuben S.---------- C ----------500
Borland, Christopher..... ES 520
Bothel, John---------- ES - 1812 - C ----------448
Boucher, William----------538
Bowder, Jonathan F.----------489
Bowers, Valentine----------519
Boyer, Noah.....451
Boyers, William R.----------375
Boyle, Mrs. Maria A.----------366
Boyle, William C.----------342
Bracken, Fletcher----------542
Bracken, Samuel..... ES - C 513
Bracken, William H.---------- C ----------423
Brady, Hugh---------- C ----------143 - 527
Brady, James T.----------474
Brady, Joseph---------- Ind. ----------404
Brady, Capt. Samuel..... Ind. Scout.....260 - 266 - 472
Brady, Samuel T.---------- Ind. - C ----------462
Bradys, The---------- ES ----------143
Bradys, The---------- C ----------472
Brallier, E. (M. D.)---------- C ----------419
Brandon, Edward J. S..... Black Hawk - C 462
Bratton, William ---------- R - C ----------518
Brewer, David----------477
Brink, John----------409
Brown, David O.---------- C ----------396
Brown, John W.....370
Brown, James----------506
Brown, W. C.---------- C ----------470
Bruce, John---------- C ----------363
Bryan, William B.---------- C ----------527
Burns, Thomas..... ES - R - C 453
Burns, William J.---------- C ----------494
Buterbaugh, Joseph L.---------- C ----------482
Buterbaugh, I. N.----------499
Butler, Washington---------- R ----------533
Byers, John M..... R - C 464

Calderwood, Andrew----------Page 492
Caldwell, John----------430
Caldwell, John----------504
Caldwell, John---------- ES - C ----------542
Caldwells, The.....336
Cameron, C. J.----------498
Cameron, Daniel----------499
Cameron, Frederick----------536
Cameron, Hugh, Sr.---------- 1812 - C ----------536
Cameron, John.....538
Camp, E. P.----------418
Campbell, Andrew---------- C ----------543
Campbell, Gen. Charles---------- ES - R ----------140 - 141- 441
Campbell, James M.----------537
Campbell, James S..... C 430
Campbell, John---------- Mex. - C ----------368
Campbell, John----------395
Campbell, John B.---------- 1812 ----------518
Campbell, Hon. Joseph---------- ES ----------452
Campbell, Mrs. Rebecca.....461
Campbell, Robert Y.---------- R - C ----------461
Cannon, Hugh M.---------- C ----------518
Cannon, Mrs. Mary----------518
Carnahan, Adam---------- C ----------448
Carnahan, W. F..... R 390
Carpenter, Ephraim, Esq.----------258 - 344
Carson, John----------517
Carson, Thomas, (M. D.)----------391
Cary, Joseph---------- C ----------492
Chambers, Elisha..... ES 525
Chambers, James N.---------- 1812 - C ----------483
Chapman, Francis----------534
Chapman, J. H.---------- C ----------540
Clagett, L. D., (M. D.)----------378
Clark, A. B..... C 488
Clark, Hail---------- C ----------396
Clark, Jacob---------- R ----------410
Clark, James---------- R ----------338
Clark, John W.----------489
Clark, L. M..... 420
Clark, Virtue----------489
Cline, Philip---------- R ----------437
Clowes, John---------- 1812 - C ----------450
Cochrane, Alexander---------- ES ----------432
Cochrane, Alexander W.....519
Coleman, Henry---------- C ----------523
Coleman, Mrs. Margaret---------- ES ----------359
Coleman, Mrs. Mary---------- C ----------505
Coleman, Nathaniel C.----------496
Coleman, Nicholas..... ES - Ind. Scout - 1812 - C 360
Coleman, Children of Robt. & Eliz.-- C ----------508
Coleman, W. H.---------- ES - R - C ----------535
Collins, Rev. D. W., (D. D.)----------374
Collins, George W.----------506

Compton, E. C.----------Page 499
Compton, John W.---------- C ----------462
Condron, George----------416
Connell, Peter----------379
Conner, Jacob S.....497
Conner, Simon---------- C ----------489
Conrad, Samuel---------- C ----------518
Cook, Richard---------- C ----------498
Cook, Thomas---------- C ----------498
Coon, Thomas N.....494
Cooper, Maj. Samuel (Cowper)-------- R - 1812 - C ----------386
Coy, Abraham S.----------543
Coy, John----------453
Coy, Lewis----------529
Coy, Mrs. Mary.....538
Craig, John---------- C ----------460
Craig, William----------431
Crawford, Allen---------- ES ----------470
Crawford, James L., (M. D.)----------389
Crawford, William.....478
Creps, Capt. Jacob---------- 1812 - C ----------526
Cresswell, Matthew---------- R - 1812 ----------512
Cribbs (Kreps, Creps), Daniel-------- ES - C ----------507
Cribbs, George H.----------444
Cribbs, George W.. ..... C 427
Cribbs, Joseph---------- ES ----------450
Crissman, George F.---------- C ----------486
Crisswell, Mrs. Adaline---------- C ----------539
Crooks, Matthew M.---------- ES ----------445
Crossman, Asa..... C 467
Crossman, John----------488
Crowther, Benjamin----------379
Crowther, Rev. S. F., (B. D.)----------419
Cryders, The---------- ES ----------144
Cummins, James Madison.....441
Cummins. John---------- ES - Ind. Scout----------445
Cummins, Joseph---------- C ----------451
Cunningham, Hon. John---------- C ----------359
Cunningham, John H.----------519
Cunningham, Mrs. Mary..... C 506

D

Darr, George----------Page 512
Darr, Jacob, Esq.----------537
Daugherty, Daniel K.----------390
Daugherty, Dapt. Daniel---------- C ----------392
Daugherty, J. R..... C.....343
Davis, Archibald---------- C ----------369
Davis, Daniel C.---------- C ----------446
Davis, George E.----------416
Davis, Rev. James---------- C ----------367
Davis, John..... ES - C 430
Davis, Johnston---------- C ----------
Davis, J. W.----------

INDIANA COUNTY HISTORICAL-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

Davis, Rev. Nelson---------- 1812 - Mex. ----------Page 407
Davis, Samuel L.---------- R - C ----------540
Davis, Stewart---------- C ----------362
Davis, T. M.----------476
Davis, William E.....501
Davison, William S.----------497
Deffenbaugh, David----------522
DeLancey, Jacob O.---------- C ----------476
Dennison, John----------335
Detwiler, Christian.....375
Devers, John H.---------- C ----------401
Devlin, Mrs. Ann---------- ES - C ----------428
Dewey, Enoch----------485
Dibler, Solomon---------- 1812 - C ----------485
Dick, James..... C 399
Dickson, James E.---------- ES - C ----------140 - 451
Dill, Matthew---------- ES - R ----------542
Dilts, Peter, Jr.---------- C ----------466
Diven, Wallace C.----------447
Dixon, Samuel..... ES - Ind. - C .....363 - 452
Dodson, Richard E.----------482
Donahey, James----------531
Donahey, Richard----------409
Donnelly, Felix and Francis---------- ES ----------143
Doty, Gillis M.....442
Doty, Israel----------427
Dougherty, William---------- C ----------519
Douglass, S. A.----------523
Downey, Alexander---------- C ----------468
Downey, Jacob..... ES - C 411
Downey, James----------542
Drips, Samuel W.---------- C ----------399
Drummond, Gawin---------- R - C ----------480
Drummond, John, Jr.---------- C ----------438
Duncan, James..... ES 439
Duncan, James J.---------- C ----------542
Duncan, John---------- 1812 ----------542
Duncan, John W.----------542
Duncan, R. H.----------532
Duncan, William.....542
Dunlap, William----------440

E

Earhart, Anthony---------- C - 1812 ----------Page 390
Earhart, Henry----------463
Earhart, Isaac----------531
Earhart, Mrs. Matilda P.---------- C ----------371
Earhart, Samuel..... C 533
Earl, William----------340
Eason, William---------- 1812 - C ----------418
Elder, John R.---------- R ----------460
Elder, Mrs. Mary---------- C ----------379
Elder, Robert..... ES - 1812 - C 503
Elder, Samuel---------- ES - C ----------422

Elkin, Francis---------- Page 416
Elrick, John E.---------- C ----------438
Elrick, Robert---------- C ----------503
Elwood, James T.----------500
Elwood, John..... ES 437
Elwood, William---------- R ----------491
Emerick, John----------491
Evans, E. M.---------- C ----------374
Evans, Dr. John---------- C ----------400
Evans, John, Pioneer..... C 534
Evans, Dr. J. N.---------- 1812 - C ----------498
Ewing, John---------- ES ----------436
Ewing, Mrs. Letitia---------- R ----------504
Ewing, Rev. T. R..... C 367

F

Fails, Alexander---------- ES - C ---------- Page 509
Fails, Mrs. Mary---------- ES - C ----------376
Fair, D. McClure----------380
Fair, James---------- C ----------442
Fair, Lemuel L..... Ind. Scout - C 442
Fairbank, David W.---------- C ----------465
Farnsworth, John---------- C ----------511
Fee, Col.---------- R ----------144
Fee, Jeannet----------365
Felton, Mrs. Annie.....372
Ferguson, A. D.---------- C ----------410
Ferguson, Elliott---------- C ----------410
Ferguson, John----------443
Fetterhoff, George----------469
Filler, Philip W.....493
Findley, George---------- ES ----------119
Fisher, Jacob----------449
Fisher, Samuel R.---------- C ----------474
Fleck, Benjamin C.----------488
Fleck, Mrs. Elizabeth..... C 480
Fleming, G. C.---------- C ----------447
Fleming, John---------- C ----------429
Fleming, John---------- ES ----------437
Fleming, J. S.---------- C ----------448
Fleming, Thomas H.....447
Fleming, William B.----------448
Flickinger, James S.---------- C ----------401
Ford, John P.----------378
Foust, Levi---------- C ----------423
Fowler, Archie.....535
Frazer, William---------- C ----------456
Frick, Jacob----------449
Frits, William, Sr.----------436
Fry, Jacob---------- C ----------448
Fry, Joseph S..... C 448
Fry, Mrs. Susan----------394
Fulton, A. H.----------506
Fulton, Alexander---------- C ----------504

Fulton, Robert W.---------- 1812 - C ----------Page 406
Fulton, Samuel T.---------- 1812 - C ----------482
Furguson, James---------- C ----------539
Furman, Rev. Samuel----------511

G

Gailey, D. S.----------Page 439
Gall, Jacob J.---------- C ----------471
Gamble, Jacob K.---------- 1812 ----------427
Gardiner, James---------- 1812 - Mex. - C ----------532
Garman, Jacob.....499
Garroway, W. T.----------539
Gaston, Mrs. Sarah----------484
Gaston, James T.----------491
Geer, Washington---------- R - 1812 ----------366
Gemmill, William.....506
George, A. P.---------- C ----------447
Getty, Rev. Andrew----------392
Getty, George C.----------488
Getty, James----------437
Getty, M. C.....487
Gibson, Andrew---------- C ----------448
Gibson, James N.----------460
Gibson, John---------- ES ----------140
Gibson, John---------- ES - C ----------441
Gibson, John T..... ES - 1812 - C 498
Gibson, Rev. W. F.----------471
Gilbert, John----------439
Gilbert, Luman---------- R - 1812 - C ----------402
Gilkerson, Maria Laird----------438
Gilmore, Robert.....371
Gilmour, Mrs. Mary----------502
Gilmour, William----------431
Given, Rev. James----------493
Glenn, Abraham R.---------- C ----------416
Glenn, Daniel..... C 501
Goheen, John---------- C ----------485
Gordon, James---------- ES - R - C ----------441
Gorman, David----------512
Gorman, David G.---------- C ----------512
Goss, Mrs. Catherine..... C 488
Gourley, John---------- C ----------470
Grabenstein, William---------- C ----------389
Graff, John, Esq.----------360
Graham, Alexander----------507
Graham, George.....507
Graham, Rev. H. Q.---------- C ----------401
Graham, Mrs. Harriet N.----------394
Graham, James Benson---------- C ----------541
Graham, Mrs. Margaret J.----------399
Graham, John..... C 541
Graham, Robert----------431
Graham, Samuel----------543
Graw, David----------542

Greaves, George B.----------Page 407
Green, Mrs. Elizabeth----------372
Green, John B., (M. D.)----------498
Griffith, Evan----------529
Griffith, Joseph.....519
Griffith, Nathaniel----------493
Griffith, Mrs. Sarah---------- R - C ----------480
Griffith, Stephen B.----------529
Griffith, Thomas----------501
Griffith, William.....529
Crist, William C----------373
Grover, Jedediah---------- 1812 - C ----------455
Grow, Jacob---------- 1812 - Mex.----------543
Grumbling, Chas. A.----------420
Grumbling, Emanuel H..... R - C 497
Guthrie, J. M.----------340

H

Haddon, William----------Page 522
Haddon, William J.---------- ES ----------537
Haines, Jacob S.---------- C ----------482
Hall, Andrew Craig---------- ES ----------344
Hall, George R.....467
Hall, John L.---------- C ----------528
Hall, Mrs. Mary---------- ES ----------481
Hamilton, John----------461
Hammell, Paul----------529
Hammel, Tobias..... R 377
Hammill, Robert M.----------454
Hammill, William T.----------517
Harbison, Francis---------- ES - R - C ----------504
Harper, Mrs. Margaret----------379
Harlett, James W..... C 489
Harmon, A. J.---------- C ----------450
Harmon, J. S.---------- C ----------448
Harris, W. S.---------- C ----------395
Hart, A. N.---------- C ----------423
Hart, James.....444
Hart, James M.---------- C ----------393
Hart, John----------504
Hart, Thomas---------- C ----------439
Hastings, James B.---------- C ----------463
Hayes, C. H.....473
Hayes, Mrs. Marabay----------471
Hayes, Thompson---------- C ----------477
Harlett, James W.---------- C ----------489
Hazlett, Leslie C.----------507
Hazlett, Peter..... ES 481
Hazlett, Samuel C.---------- ES - C ----------509
Hazlett, W. T.---------- C ----------488
Hedges, Joseph De K.---------- C ----------427
Henderson, David---------- ES - 1812 - C ----------395
Henderson, Isabella..... ES - 1812 383
Henderson, Robert---------- ES - C ----------505

Henderson, Samuel----------Page 430
Henderson, Samuel C.---------- ES - C ----------431
Henry, John---------- C ----------493
Henry, John K.----------376
Henry, Samuel.....505
Hess, George----------491
Hicks, Abram---------- C ----------471
Hicks, Isaac----------373
Hilands, Nathan---------- R ----------516
Hildebrand, E. P. and W. B.....341
Hiles, William----------435
Hill, Mrs. Elizabeth----------368
Hill, E. P.---------- ES ----------455
Hill, Rev. George, (D. D.)---------- 1812 ----------374
Hill, Hon. John..... Mex. - C 368
Hindman, Rev. John----------221
Hoffman, Philip H.----------469
Hollister, L. A.---------- C ----------406
Holsopple, Rev. Joseph---------- 1812 ----------540
Hood, James..... C 518
Hood, J. H.---------- C ----------520
Hoover, Charles C.----------480
Hoover, Mrs. Hannah----------467
Hoover, Samuel---------- C ----------482
Hop, Martin.....468
Hopkins, James---------- C ----------461
Hopkins, A. H.---------- C ----------519
Hopkins, John----------463
Hopkins, Robert J.---------- C ----------475
Hopkins, William W.....494
Horton, Mrs. Eliza Z.----------511
Hosack, John McCrea---------- C ----------369
Hosack, Joseph T.----------431
Hosack, William, (M. D.)---------- C ----------420
Hoskinson, W. B..... C 514
Houck, George----------527
Houk, David R.----------502
Houk, Mrs. Dorcas McElhoes----------540
Howe, William---------- C ----------536
Howearth, James W..... C 540
Hudson, James----------394
Hugus, Nicholas H.---------- R - C ----------512
Hull, John A.----------508
Hunter, James---------- ES - 1812 ----------411
Hunter, William, (M. D.)..... ES - 1812 367

I

Innes, George W.----------Page 377
Irvin, Maj. R. J.---------- R - C ----------394
Irwin, Rev. D. J.---------- Mex. ----------438
Irwin, Samuel---------- 1812 ----------505

J

Jack, Patrick---------- ES - R ----------Page 442
Jamison, Samuel S.---------- 1812 - C ----------387
Jenkins, David R.---------- C ----------531
Jenkins, Maj. William H.---------- C ----------394
Job, Michael..... R - C 454
John, Rev. Crisman----------493
Johns, Isaac---------- R ----------423
Johnson, John A.----------527
Johnson, Joseph M.---------- C ----------450
Johnson, Lewis..... C 378
Johnston, James---------- 1812 - C ----------450
Johnston, J. C.---------- C ----------342
Johnston, Mrs. Martha---------- R ----------401
Johnston, Moses---------- C ----------429
Johnston, William.....366
Johnston, William L.---------- 1812 C ----------451
Jones, G. T.----------478
Jones, John----------464
Jordan, Joseph A.----------469
Jordan, Robert..... R - C 466
Jordan, Robert A.---------- C ----------485

K

Kanarr, Moses---------- C ----------Page 510
Katz, Rev. Oliver----------389
Kaufman, Michael----------517
Keebler, Rev. S.----------410
Keibler, Mrs. Catherine..... R - C 389
Keel, Jacob---------- C ----------476
Keely, Samuel----------440
Keller, David H.---------- C ----------421
Kelley, James---------- ES - R ----------432
Kelley, Samuel..... ES - R 432
Kelly, James---------- ES ----------136
Kelly, James---------- ES - Mex. ----------413
Kelly, James----------500
Kelly, John W.---------- R ----------420
Kelly, John..... C 449
Kelly, Mrs. Margaret---------- 1812 ----------409
Kelly, Mrs. Sarah A.----------391
Kennedy, John P.---------- C ----------539
Kennedy, S. C.---------- 1812 - C ----------508
Kerler, Charles.....376
Kerlin, Samuel L.----------532
Kern, George W.---------- C ----------424
Kerr, James W.---------- C ----------455
Kerr, John----------375
Kerr, John..... C 446
Kerr, John---------- C ----------488
Keslar, Lawrence----------341
Kessler, Peter----------498

Kier, John L.---------- C ----------Page 508
Kier, Samuel---------- C ----------436
Kier, William----------508
Killen, Francis---------- C ----------514
Killen, Samuel..... R - C 423
Kime, Mrs. Louisa----------493
Kimmell, Andrew W.----------340
Kinghorn, Robert----------519
Kinports, Porter----------418
Kinter, Ebert.....474
Kinter, Mrs. Emily A.---------- C ----------526
Kinter, John---------- ES - R - 1812 - C ----------525
Kinter, J. T.---------- C ----------526
Kirkpatrick, Moses---------- 1812 - C ----------474
Kirtland, A. P., (Civil Engineer).....379
Knabb, James---------- C ----------538
Kneedler, John A.----------420
Knott, Maj. Wilson---------- 1812 - C ----------362
Kooser, Josiah---------- C ----------528
Kunkle, John C.....449
Kunkle, Lebbens----------436
Kunkle, Philip B.----------451
Kurtz, Jonathan----------362

L

Laird, Rev. Francis (D. D.)----------Page 388
Lamison, Theodore R.---------- C ----------484
Langdon, William W.---------- R - C ----------420
Lantz, Frederick's Children----------479
Lapsley, Thomas.....538
Larimer, W. T. (M. D.)----------506
Latimer, William---------- ES - C ----------508
Laufman, Philip Harrington---------- Ind. ----------371
Laughlin, James W.---------- ES - R - C ----------453
Laughlin, Mrs. Joseph..... ES - C 441
Laughlin, Randall---------- ES ----------140
Leard, Zachariah---------- ES ----------444
Learn, Andrew----------496
Learn, George---------- C ----------510
Leason, Hannah Sharp..... ES .....156 - 157
Leasure, David C.---------- C ----------493
Leasure, John---------- ES - C ----------459
Leasure, Peter----------499
Lee, Mordecai---------- C ----------394
Lemon, Jonathan..... C 427
Lewis, D. R.----------483
Lewis, Evan---------- C ----------483
Lewis, Evan---------- ES - C ----------506
Lewis, Evan----------502
Lewis, H. ..... C 463
Lewis, James L.---------- ES ----------446
Lewis, James S.----------529
Lewis, Samuel---------- ES - C ----------526
Lewis, William G.----------492

Lightcap, Solomon---------- C ----------Page 528
Ling, William----------424
Linsenbigler, W. S.----------414
Lintner, Mrs. Maria A.----------368
Lintner, C. P.---------- ES - C ----------530
Lochry, Col. Archibald----------149
Lockard, W. P.----------501
Lomison, Jeremiah----------454
Long, Benjamin----------540
Long, Christopher, Sr.----------534
Long, Christopher, Jr.---------- 1812 ----------535
Long, C. R.----------527
Long, Matthew----------448
Loos, Mrs. Anna Barbara---------- C ----------484
Loughry, Alexander---------- C ----------518
Loughry, John W.---------- ES - R ----------462
Love, David----------487
Lovelace, A. R., (M. D.)---------- R ----------498
Lowe, Cornelius----------415
Lowman, Abram Y.---------- C ----------510
Lowman, George S.---------- Ind. - C ----------411
Lowry, Daniel---------- ES ----------502
Lowry, James A.---------- C ----------478
Lowry, Robert---------- C ----------492
Lucas, John.---------- ES ----------429
Luckart, Joseph----------476
Luckart, T. R.---------- C ----------477
Luckhart, Capt. Davis A. (Co. A.)--- C ----------416
Lydick, E. M.----------499
Lydick, Jacob L.----------497
Lydick, James----------533
Lydick, James R.---------- C ----------510
Lydick, Mrs. Mary---------- ES - 1812 - C ----------462
Lydick, Moses----------499
Lydick, Patrick---------- C ----------474
Lyon, Samuel---------- C ----------378
Lyons, Alexander---------- ES ----------440
Lytle, Alexander---------- ES - C ----------438
Lytle, J. R.---------- C ----------449
Lytle, William M. R.---------- C ----------519

M

Mabon, Francis B.----------Page 443
Mabon, John L.---------- C ----------464
Mabon, Robert L.---------- ES - 1812 ----------472
Magee, John----------338
Maguire, Bartholomew.---------- ES ----------143
Maguire, Jane---------- ES ----------143
Mahan, William L.---------- C ----------517
Maher, Patrick----------367
Mahon, James---------- C ----------542
Mardis, Thomas C.---------- C ----------539
Marks, John---------- R ----------513
Marlin, David----------449

Marlin, Capt. John M.---------- C ----------Page 446
Marlin, T. J., (M. D.)----------414
Marshall, Robert----------472
Marshall, Robert J., (M. D.)-------- C ----------378
Marshall, Samuel..... C 437
Marshall, William C.---------- 1812 ----------434
Marshall, William, Sr.---------- ES ----------434
Martin, David---------- C ----------447
Martin, James----------512
Martin, John.....391
Martin, John---------- C ----------535
Martin, John D.----------501
Martin, William---------- C ----------491
Martin, William----------512
Mathews, Mrs. Elizabeth Findley..... ES - 1812 - C 421
Mathews, William---------- 1812 - C ----------462
Matthias, Mrs. Elizabeth----------368
Maul, Nicholas----------468
McAllaster, J. L. B.---------- R - C ----------518
McAnulty, J. A.....522
McAnulty, John, Jr.---------- R - 1812 ----------336
McCabe, Richard B.---------- R - 1812 ----------361
McCall, James---------- C ----------473
McCarroll, James---------- R - C ----------449
McCartney, Joseph..... ES 541
McCartney, J. Y.----------439
McCartney, Samuel---------- ES ----------336
McChesney, Robert, (M. D.)----------414
McClelland, John----------484
McCollam, S. W.....539
McComb, David---------- ES - R - 1812 - C----------505
McComb, Gen. James---------- R - 1812 ----------412
McConnaughey, James---------- C ----------457
McConnaugheys, The---------- R ----------457
McCormick, Capt. R. H..... C 420
McCoy, Church Smith---------- ES - Ind. - C ----------430
McCoy, Daniel----------520
McCoy, S. W.---------- C ----------499
McCoy, Thomas J.----------527
McCracken, James S.....522
McCrea, C. S. (M. D.)---------- C ----------451
McCrea, Thompson---------- ES - C ----------409
McCrea, Thompson C.---------- C ----------444
McCreary, Robert---------- ES - C ----------460
McCreery, Alexander M..... C 449
McCreight, B. F.---------- C ----------450
McCullough, John---------- ES ----------511
McCune, Alexander---------- C ----------533
McCune, Mrs. Charlotte---------- C ----------378
McCune, Mrs. Mary Agnes Jamison.....510
McCune, Thomas---------- C ----------427
McCurdy, John---------- C ----------415
McCurdy, William---------- ES ----------442
McDonald, James---------- ES - C ----------409
McDonald, Mrs. Susan..... ES - 1812 - C.....479
McDowell, John---------- C ----------435

McDowell, Joseph----------Page 454
McElhaney, John---------- 1812 - C ----------409
McElhoes, Isaiah---------- ES - C ----------525
McEwen, Christopher, (M. D.)----------477
McFarland, Capt. Daniel..... C 513
McFarland, Mrs. Elizabeth----------484
McFarland, Maj. Irvin----------340
McFarland, John----------474
McFarland, Dr. John----------389
McGara, John..... C 465
McGara, Samuel----------528
McGaughey, Alexander----------441
McGaughey, John----------474
McGaughey, John---------- C ----------482
McGaughey, Robert.....439
McGaughey, R. C.---------- C ----------447
McGaughey, Thomas---------- C ----------431
McGee, Robert---------- ES - R ----------452
McGinnity, A. S.---------- C ----------460
McGregor, James.....406
McGuire, James---------- 1812 ----------501
McHenry, D. F.----------528
McHenry, Mrs. Isabella---------- 1812 - C ----------405
McHenry, James---------- Ind. ----------479
McHenry, William..... R 528
McIlwain, William----------387
McIntyre, H. B.---------- ES - R ----------411
McIntyre, Rev. J. W.----------487
McIsaac, Robert----------468
McKee, James..... C 412
McKee, James----------524
McKee, Hon. Thomas----------494
McKeevar, Rev. Edward Michael----------378
McKelvey, Josephus C.---------- C ----------378
McKendrick, John.....536
McKesson, Robert---------- ES ----------452
McKesson, William---------- C ----------402
McKissen, James H.---------- ES - R - 1812 - C ----------503
McKnight, James A.---------- ES - C ----------446
McLain, James.....515
McLain, Robert---------- C ----------476
McLaughlin, James----------527
McLaughlin, Mrs. Margaret L.--------- C ----------528
McLaughlin, M. N.---------- C ----------447
McMillen, William.....474
McMullen, James, (M. D.)----------408
McMullen, Thomas, (M. D.)---------- R - 1812 - C ----------539
McNulty, Samuel----------372
McQuilkin, Samuel---------- Ind. ----------525
McQuown, James A..... C 510
McQuown, Lawrence---------- 1812 - C ----------492
McSwiney, Bryan---------- C ----------446
McWilliams, John----------391
McWilliams, William..... C 390
Mears, Joseph----------526
Mears, Mrs. Mary----------401

Mechlin, Rev. George W.----------Page 487
Medsker, Enoch---------- 1812 ----------395
Mehaffey, John B.---------- R ----------419
Mercer, Simon B.---------- 1812 ----------393
Mildren, E. J.....532
Millen, James---------- C ----------451
Miller, Rev. C. W.---------- C ----------402
Miller, H. B.----------450
Miller, Henry S.---------- C ----------450
Miller, James M..... C 447
Miller, James----------338
Miller, J. E.----------497
Miller, Johnston----------476
Miller, Michael----------439
Miller, Robert..... ES 445
Miller, Robert---------- C ----------476
Miller, S. Braddee---------- 1812 ----------511
Miller, Samuel G., Esq.---------- C ----------437
Milliron, Rev. Samuel----------513
Mitchell, James..... ES 452
Mitchell, John---------- ES - R - C ----------429
Mitchell, Robert----------493
Mitchell, Robert, Jr.----------539
Mogle, George---------- 1812 - C ----------463
Moore, Rev. Carle.....402
Moore, Israel---------- ES - C ----------528
Moore, James----------393
Moore, Hon. John----------176
Moore, McConnel----------531
Moore, Samuel R..... C 464
Moorhead, Alexander Thompson--------- ES ----------338
Moorhead, Fergus---------- ES ----------133
Moorhead, Fergus L.----------414
Moorhead, James---------- ES ----------534
Moorhead, Mowry T..... C 513
Moorhead, Samuel---------- ES ----------136
Moorhead, William M.----------534
Moorhouse, Eli----------375
Moorhouse, John----------375
Morford, Mrs. Reuhamah.....377
Morgan, Alexander---------- C ----------513
Moritz, Thomas----------343
Morris, Robert M.---------- C ----------500
Morrow, Andrew----------475
Morrow, J. Wilson, (M. D.).....468
Mottarn, William----------464
Mullen, John----------400
Mummau, John---------- C ----------502
Mundshower, Houston---------- C ----------455
Murphy, William..... Mex. 537
Musick, Samuel---------- C ----------507
Muth, William---------- C ----------469
Myer, Luther----------540
Myers, G. W.----------455
Myers, Joseph.....526
Myers, S.---------- C ----------341

Neal, William H.---------- 1812 - C ----------Page 461
Neff, Rev. Aaron---------- C ----------476
Nesbitt, David---------- C ----------370
Nesbitt, Nathaniel---------- 1812 - ES----------435
Nesbitt, Maj. Nathaniel..... C 436
Nesbitt, Samuel---------- C ----------435
Neville, R. F.----------486
Newingham, Daniel----------376
Nickle, Joseph----------510
Niel, Hugh.....509
Niels, The---------- C ----------457
Nixon, Robert---------- ES ----------344
North, John---------- 1812 ----------466
Notley, Eliza----------488
Notley, John.....489
Nowery, James---------- ES ----------436
Nupp, Cyrus---------- C ----------498

O

Oberlin, Charles---------- C ----------Page 484
O'Brien, Michael----------379
O'Brien, S. S.----------421
Oliver, John---------- Ind. Scout - 1812 ----------509
O'Neal, John..... Ind. Scout - C 535
Orner, Amos D.----------419
Orner, George----------529
Orr, Benjamin----------532
Orr, Capt.---------- Ind. ----------150
Orr, Mrs. Hannah..... Ind. - R - C 401
Orr, Rev. Franklin---------- Ind. - 1812 ----------508

P

Paige, Edmund----------Page 523
Paige, John D., Esq.----------538
Palmer, Addison---------- C ----------426
Park, Jane----------507
Park, John..... C 404
Parry, William---------- C ----------501
Patch, Mrs. Ann Jane---------- C ----------373
Patterson, Rev. T. P.----------513
Pattison, A. S.---------- ES - C ----------444
Pattison, Robert.....518
Patton, Thomas B.---------- R ----------395
Paul, Samuel----------477
Pearce, J. C.---------- R ----------392
Peddicord, Nicholas----------409
Peeler, Jacob..... ES 430
Peffer, John C---------- C ----------469
Pershing, Daniel---------- ES - C ----------423
Peterman, Jeremiah----------527
Peters, Mrs. Isabella----------375
Pettigrew, Mrs. Martha..... ES 431

Phillips, Miss Martha----------Page 402
Phillips, Mrs. Mary---------- C ----------401
Piatt, Dr. W. A.----------418
Pierce, James B.----------526
Piper, George.....491
Piper, Wilson M.----------440
Pollock, Alvah---------- 1812 - C ----------514
Pollock, Mrs. Martha---------- C ----------494
Portch, Rev. John----------340
Porter, John B.....389
Porter, S. H.---------- C ----------485
Portser, H. J. & S. S.---------- C ----------393
Post, Christian Frederick----------83
Postlewait, Joseph (Postlethwait)---- R - C ----------466
Potts, Jacob.....449
Powell, John---------- C ----------488
Powell, J. C.---------- C ----------431
Powell, William----------485
Prescott, Alfred---------- 1812----------471
Price, Thomas..... C 496
Pringle, Abraham---------- C ----------476
Pringle, D. R.---------- C ----------406
Prothero, Henry---------- C ----------511
Prothers, J. P.---------- C ----------526

R

Ralston, David---------- ES ----------Page 516
Ralston, Samuel---------- 1812 ----------536
Ramey, Mrs. Sarah---------- C ----------466
Rank, Samuel---------- C ----------488
Rankin, Hugh R..... ES - R - C 487
Rankin, N. S.---------- ES ----------454
Ranson, William---------- C ----------370
Ray, Alexander---------- 1812 ----------451
Ray, George----------536
Ray, James.....431
Ray, Samuel----------365
Ray, William D.----------536
Reed, George---------- R - C ----------506
Reed, J.----------396
Reed, Thomas C..... C 518
Reed, William---------- R - C ----------420
Reed, W. L., (M. D.)---------- C ----------411
Reid, Thomas S.----------427
Repine, William H.---------- C ----------446
Reynolds, William.....427
Rhea, Joseph----------435
Rhodes, B. B.----------443
Rice, Conrad----------321 - 515
Richards, John H.----------395
Richardson, John..... 1812 - C 375
Richardson, William----------460
Richey, W. C.----------375
Riddle, C. A.----------510

Risinger, Michael---------- 1812 ----------Page 453
Ritchey, Samuel----------482
Roberts, Hugh----------529
Roberts, John R.----------455
Roberts, William J.....501
Robertson, George W.---------- C ----------409
Robinson, Bell McLanahan----------437
Robinson, Elliott---------- 1812 ----------427
Robinson, Mrs. Elizabeth---------- C ----------415
Robinson, Irwin..... R - C 470
Robinson, Mrs. Jane---------- ES - C ----------371
Robinson, Mrs. Jane---------- ES - 1812 - C ----------429
Robinson, John L.---------- ES - C ----------430
Robinson, John R.---------- C ----------392
Robinson, John W..... C 392
Robinson, Johnston S.---------- R ----------388
Robinson, Rebecca Weir---------- C ----------437
Robinson, T. M.---------- 1812 ----------391
Robinson, Robert, Sr.---------- ES - C ----------433
Rochester, John H.....405
Rodger, James----------396
Rodgers, Hannibal----------532
Rodgers, Robert---------- ES - C ----------422
Rodgers, Mrs. Sarah----------422
Rodkey, J. S.....539
Rosborough, Mrs. Mary---------- ES - C ----------505
Rosborough, Rebecca---------- C ----------436
Rose, Allen----------494
Ross, Samuel---------- C ----------464
Roy, Jonathan.....520
Rowland, Rev. M. L.----------499
Rowland, William---------- C ----------477
Ruffner, Henry H.---------- 1812 ----------488
Rugh, Christian---------- C ----------408
Rugh, James C.....535
Rugh, Samuel---------- C ----------535
Runyan, Rev. A. B.---------- C ----------513
Russell, Mrs. Mary---------- ES ----------439
Russell, Mollie---------- R ----------509
Ryckman, Tobias..... C 406

S

Sadler, Jacob---------- C ----------Page 447
Schnetberg, Henry---------- Mex. - C ----------343
Schrecongosts, The (Schreckengosts)-- C ----------475
Scott, Mrs. Margaret---------- Ind. - R ----------369
Seanor (or Zener), North..... C 475
Sebring, Samuel---------- C ----------342
Sexton, Jeremiah----------522
Shaffer, Jacob---------- R - C ----------469
Shaffer, Jacob A.----------478
Shaffer, Michael.....484
Shaffer, Solomon F.---------- 1812 - C ----------469
Shannon, Mrs. Elizabeth---------- Ind. - R - C ----------363

Shannon, John---------- 1812 ----------Page 527
Sharp, Capt. Andrew---------- ES - R - C ----------156- 157 - 428
Sharp, Hugh---------- R ----------468
Sharp, Thomas----------431
Sharretts, Rev. Nicholas G.....343
Shearer, John----------439
Sheesley, Simon---------- R - 1812 - C ----------492
Sheffar, William B.----------490
Sheffler, Philip---------- 1812 - C ----------455
Shellito, George..... R 539
Shepherd, John----------376
Shepherd, Joseph----------518
Shepley, Rev. Samuel Howard----------364
Shields, Clark G.---------- C ----------447
Shields, James L.....377
Shields, Marshall---------- ES - R ----------410
Shields, Ralph---------- C ----------478
Shields, Richard---------- ES - 1812 - C ----------447
Shields, William---------- ES ----------337
Shields, William..... R 467
Shields, William H.---------- C ----------491
Shimp, Rev. W. K.---------- R ----------513
Shirley, Robert---------- ES - R ----------436
Short, Daniel----------365
Shoup, John.....399
Shryock, Henry---------- ES ----------177 - 343
Shurick, Adam----------379
Sickenberger, H. C.----------539
Sickenberger, Michael----------540
Sides, Adam..... ES - C 500
Sides, Adam---------- C ----------531
Simon, Rev. D.----------343
Simpson, David---------- 1812 ----------368
Simpson, David----------380
Simpson, James..... R - Ind. Scout 452
Simpson, James----------537
Simpson, John S.---------- 1812 - C ----------517
Simpson, William E.----------478
Sims, Dr. William N.----------415
Sloan, Rev. B. Shields..... 1812 - C 538
Sloan, Mrs. Margaret Kelly---------- 1812 - Mex. - C ----------522
Sloan, Hon. Hannibal K.---------- 1812 - C ----------523
Smiley, Samuel----------511
Smith, Daniel----------533
Smith, David F..... C 420
Smith, Ellis G.----------499
Smith, George----------491
Smith, Capt. George E.----------519
Smith, James---------- ES - C ----------452
Smith, Marshall W.....406
Smith, Mrs. Martha----------507
Smith, Matthias----------492
Smith, Michael----------440
Smith, Thomas---------- C ----------512
Smith, William..... ES - R 339
Smith, William----------443

Smitten, Archibald----------Page 468
Smouse, Rev. J. Warren----------539
Smyers, William----------510
Smyers, W. R.----------461
Snyder, David..... C 471
Snyder, Mrs. Elizabeth---------- R ----------473
Snyder, George B.----------515
Spalding, George----------535
Spargo, John S.---------- C ----------475
Speedy, Alexander M..... C 451
Speedy, Samuel F.---------- C ----------527
Spence, Robert---------- ES ----------450
Spencer, Levi---------- R ----------464
Spencer, Mrs. Lucinda M.---------- R - C ----------482
Spencer, Capt. P. C..... C 474
Sprankle, Frederick---------- C ----------467
Stanard, Daniel----------257 - 523
States, Adam----------490
St. Clair, Alexander---------- C ----------451
St. Clair, James..... R - C 517
Steer, Jacob (Stear)---------- C ----------481
Steeles (and Carsons)---------- C ----------457
Steetle, John---------- C ----------527
Steffy, Abram----------476
Steffy, Ephraim..... R - C 464
Stephens, Samuel---------- ES - R - 1812 - C ----------511
Stephens, William---------- C ----------535
Sterett, William J.----------390
Sterling, Mrs. Maria----------374
Sterner, William H.....498
Stewart, Alexander K.---------- C ----------447
Stewart, Archibald---------- R ----------536
Stewart, A. M.---------- ES - C ----------341
Stewart Brothers---------- C ----------465
Stewart Family..... R - 1812 514
Stewart, James----------449
Stewart, Maj. James---------- R - Ind. ----------541
Stewart, John A.---------- C ----------463
Stewart, Joseph S.---------- C ----------473
Stewart, M. L..... C 514
Stewart, Mrs. Mary----------473
Stewart, Nathaniel W.---------- C ----------464
Stewart, Mrs. Susan---------- ES - C ----------453
Stewart, Thomas---------- Ind. ----------475
Stewart, William G.....478
Stifler, Jacob---------- C ----------500
Stiffy, David---------- C ----------438
Still, Robert---------- 1812 - C ----------369
Stillinger, Rev. J. A.----------351
Stiteler, David F.....478
Stiteler, George---------- C ----------416
Stiteler, John F.----------416
Stitt, Martin C.---------- 1812 - C ----------373
Stitt, Noah---------- R ----------454
Stitt, Mrs. Sarah..... 1812 - C 464
Stiver, Abraham---------- C ----------492

Stock, Rev. Charles M.---------- R ----------Page 378
Street, Charles B.---------- C ----------370
Strong, George----------543
Strong, Michael----------543
Stuchal, Christopher..... 1812 - C 459
Stuchel, Andrew---------- ES ----------449
Stuchel, John A.----------447
Stuchel, Robert H.---------- C ----------477
Stuchel. Thomas---------- C ----------448
Stuchell, Alexander (Stuchal)..... C 538
Stuchell, Capt. John---------- C ----------477
Stuchell, William A.---------- C ----------451
Stuchell, William D. (Stuchal)-------- C ----------516
Stumpf, John R.---------- C ----------541
Sutter, C. B.....468
Sutton, Peter---------- ES ----------344
Sutton, William---------- ES - C ----------448
Swan, James----------526
Swan, Rev. Lawrence----------379
Sweeny, Michael.....343

T

Taylor, Alexander----------Page 336
Taylor, Alexander---------- R - 1812 ----------523
Taylor, Andrew A.---------- C ----------395
Taylor, David---------- R - 1812 - C ----------372
Taylor, Hugh M., Esq..... 1812 438
Taylor, John----------442
Telford, Rev. J. C.----------506
Templeton, Archibald---------- Ind. - C ----------392
Templeton, A. S.---------- C ----------440
Thomas, Charles W.....390
Thomas, Israel---------- ES ----------410
Thomas, Thomas----------498
Thomas, William J.----------529
Thompson, A. P.---------- 1812 ----------424
Thompson, David K..... ES - R - 1812 - C 525
Thompson Family----------519
Thompson, George C.---------- ES ----------432
Thompson, George W.---------- C ----------486
Thompson, James---------- ES ----------515
Thompson, John G..... ES 337
Thompson, Dr. John K.----------405
Thompson, Hon. Joseph---------- ES ----------337
Thompson, Joseph----------442
Thompson, Robert----------519
Thompson, Robert.....525
Thompson, T. E.----------368
Thompson, William----------411
Tiger, Adam D.---------- R - 1812 ----------490
Tinkcom, Capt. Daniel---------- C ----------399
Tittle, Charles L.....375
Tomb Families---------- ES - C ----------398
Toy, James---------- C ----------494

Travis, William G.----------Page 481
Trees, James L.----------440
Trimble, George---------- C ----------515
Trimble, Mrs. Sarah J.----------394
Trimble, Thomas.....438
Trout, D. L.----------450
Truby, Simeon----------408
Truby, William R.----------373
Trusal, John---------- C ----------475
Tucker, George.....478
Turner, J. McKinnie----------533
Turner, Nathaniel P.---------- ES ----------342

U

Uncapher, Capt. John---------- C ----------Page 442

V

Van Antwerp, Dr. Eugene H.----------Page 395
Van Horn, Benjamin B.---------- C ----------473
Van Horn, George Logan---------- C ----------474
Van Horn, William---------- ES - 1812 - C ----------479
Virtue, Rev. Andrew.....451
Virtue, Samuel W., (M. D.)----------508

W

Wachob, William----------Page 543
Wadding, Thomas---------- C ----------473
Waddle, Samuel----------439
Wagner, George---------- C ----------538
Wakefield, James..... ES 427
Wakefield, William---------- ES ----------422
Walker, Benjamin---------- ES ----------428
Walker, Frederick---------- C ----------469
Walker, Joseph W.---------- C ----------506
Walker, Peter..... C 468
Walkinshaw, Mrs. Margaret B.----------388
Wallace, William---------- R ----------448
Warnock, William---------- R ----------373
Warren, Augustus H.---------- C ----------483
Waterson, William..... C 518
Watson, Annie E.----------441
Watson, Mrs. Elizabeth----------373
Watson, James---------- ES - R - C ----------506
Watt, Mrs. Jane----------342
Watterson, John, Sr.....376
Weamer, Albert----------478
Weamer, Jacob---------- C ----------471
Weaver, Capt. D. J.---------- C ----------420
Weaver, Samuel---------- R - C ----------485
Weaver, Solomon W..... R - 1812 474

Wegley, Frederick----------Page 519
Wehrle, R. W.----------375
Weir, Albert M.---------- ES ----------532
Weir, Archibald----------522
Weir, D. C.---------- ES - I - C ----------456
Weiser, Conrad----------36
Weitzel, George----------494
Wells, Aaron----------472
Wells, John J.----------405
Welch, Lewis A.---------- C ----------476
Welsh, Six Families (from Wales)----------496
Welchonce, Sylvester C.---------- R - 1812 ----------484
Weston, John---------- ES ----------144
Weston, John W.----------461
Wetzel, Henry----------407
White, Charles R.---------- C ----------490
White, Isaac A.----------494
Widdowson, William----------493
Wiester, John---------- R ----------394
Wiggins, Andrew----------535
Wiggins, James & Mary (Ramsey)-------- C ----------431
Wiggins, Robert---------- 1812 ----------516
Wiggins, Samuel L. (M. D.)----------532
Wike, George---------- C ----------538
Wilcox, Samuel----------449
Wiley, James---------- ES - C ----------532
Wilhelm, Jacob----------486
Wilkinson, Mark---------- R - C ----------372
Wilkinson, William----------509
Williams, B. F.---------- 1812 - C ----------497
Williams, Daniel----------342
Williams, John---------- C ----------515
Williams, Owen D.---------- C ----------501
Williams, Richard L.----------498
Williams, Rev. Richard L.----------500
Wilson, Abram----------399
Wilson, Daniel---------- ES ----------440
Wilson, Mrs. Eliza Jane----------371
Wilson, Isabella Barr---------- ES ----------104
Wilson, Col. (or Maj.) James----------103- 123
Wilson, John---------- ES - R ----------522
Wilson, W. A.---------- C ----------474
Wilson, William----------401
Wilson, William---------- C ----------477
Wilson, William D.---------- ES - Ind. - C ----------456
Wilyard, David---------- R ----------492
Wine, J. S. G.---------- R - 1812 ----------340
Winebarg, Francis (Winebach)----------494
Wingard, Samuel----------473
Winsman, David D.---------- C ----------442
Wingrove, John---------- C ----------487
Wining, Henry---------- C ----------467
Winsheimer, Christina----------443
Winslow, Hon. James---------- Fr. & Ind. - 1812 ----------494
Wissel, Conrad----------342
Wissinger, Ellis---------- C ----------448

Wolf, A. H.---------- R - C ----------Page 399
Wolf, James---------- C ----------514
Woodend, Rev. William W. (D. D.)----------388
Work, David B.----------493
Work, John..... C 459
Work, John B.----------485
Work, Mrs. Mary Horn---------- ES - C ----------459
Work, William---------- C ----------458
Wortman, Caspert----------468
Wynekoop, Matthew B..... C 526

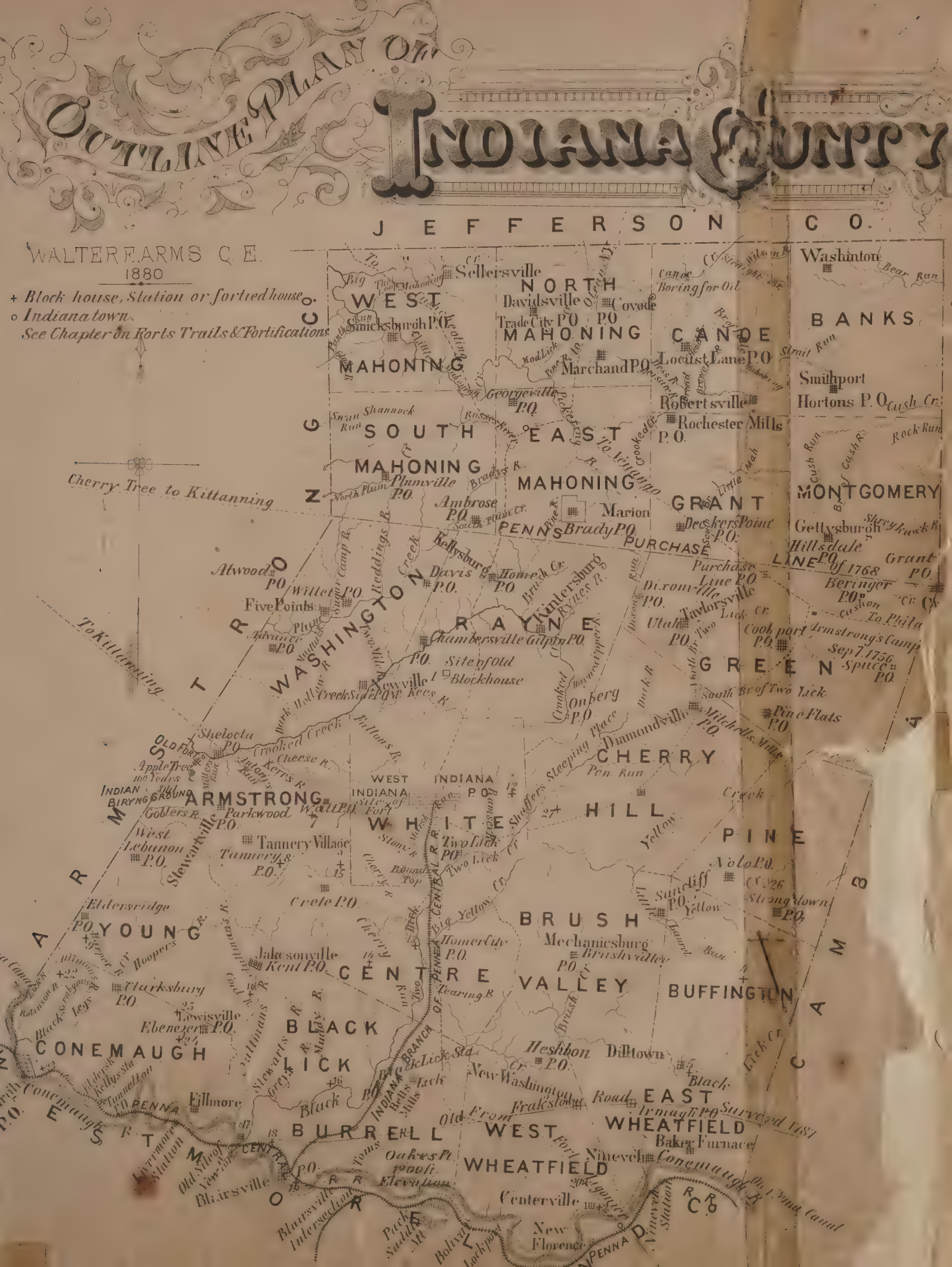
Y

Yaney, Matthias---------- C ----------Page 410
Young, Prof. J. H.----------521
Young, William and Mary----------483

Z

Zener, Conrad---------- C ----------Page 469
Zener, North (or Seanor)---------- C ----------475
Zimmers, Mrs. Elizabeth---------- 1812 - C ----------370

Outline Plan of Indiana County


JEFFERSON CO.
WALTER FARMS C. E.
1880
+ Block house, Station or fortified house.
○ Indiana town.
See Chapter on Forts Trails & Fortifications
NORTH MAHONING
WEST MAHONING
CANOE
BANKS
SOUTH MAHONING
EAST MAHONING
GRANT
MONTGOMERY
WASHINGTON
RAYNE
GREEN
CHERRY HILL
PINE
ARMSTRONG
WHITE
BRUSH CREEK
CENTRE
VALLEY
BUFFINGTON
YOUNG
BLACK LICK
CONEMAUGH
BURRELL
WEST WHEATFIELD
EAST WHEATFIELD
Cherry Tree to Kittanning
To Kittanning
PENNS PURCHASE LINE of 1768
Selbersville
Davidsville
Trade City P.O.
Smicksburgh P.O.
Marchand P.O.
Locust Lane P.O.
Robertsville
Rochester Mills P.O.
Georgeville P.O.
Plumville P.O.
Ambrose P.O.
Marion
Brady P.O.
Decklers Point P.O.
Hillsdale P.O.
Gettysburgh
Hortons P.O.
Smithport
Washington
Atwood P.O.
Willet P.O.
Five Points
Kellysburg
Davis P.O.
Homer Cr.
Chambersville
Gilpin P.O.
Site of old Blockhouse
Dixonville
Taylorsville
Utah P.O.
Cookport P.O.
Armstrong's Camp
Sept 7. 1756
Spruce P.O.
Pine Flats P.O.
Onberg P.O.
Diamondville
Mitchells Mills P.O.
Shelocta P.O.
Old Fort
Apple Tree 100 Years
Indian Burying Ground
Goblers R.
Parkwood P.O.
West Lebanon P.O.
Tannery Village
Tannery P.O.
Stewartsville
West Indiana P.O.
Site of Fort
Two Lick P.O.
Crete P.O.
Eldersridge P.O.
Jacksonville
Kent P.O.
Homer City P.O.
Mechanicsburg
Brushvalley P.O.
Clarksburg P.O.
Lewisville
Ebenezer P.O.
Heshbon
Dilltown
New Washington
Fraksville
Irwin P.O.
Baker Furnace
Nineveh
Concemaugh
Centerville
New Florence
Fillmore
Livermore Station
Old Sheep Tunnel
Blairsville
Blairsville Intersection
Oakes Pt.
Pool Elevation
Saddle Mt.
Bolivar
Loch port
Sandcliff P.O.
Strongstown P.O.
Aolo P.O.
Yellow Creek
Two Lick Creek
Crooked Creek
Cherry Run
Big Yellow Creek
Tearing R.
Conemaugh R.
Penna Canal
Survey'd 1787
Cush Cr.
Rock Run
Strait Run
Bear Run
Canoe Boring for Oil
Shrey Kawk R.
Grant P.O.
Beringer P.O.
Cushion
To Phila
Cook port
Armstrongs Camp
Sept 7. 1756
Spruce P.O.
Pine Flats P.O.
Diamondville
Mitchells Mills P.O.
Sleeping Place
Pen Run
Yellow Creek
Sandcliff P.O.
Strongstown P.O.
Aolo P.O.
Two Lick Cr.
Brush Cr.
Black Lick Cr.
Conemaugh R.
Penna Canal
Survey'd 1787
Baker Furnace
Nineveh
Concemaugh
Centerville
New Florence
Fillmore
Livermore Station
Old Sheep Tunnel
Blairsville
Blairsville Intersection
Oakes Pt.
Pool Elevation
Saddle Mt.
Bolivar
Loch port
Irwin P.O.
Fraksville
New Washington
Heshbon
Dilltown
Mechanicsburg
Brushvalley P.O.
Homer City P.O.
Jacksonville
Kent P.O.
Clarksburg P.O.
Lewisville
Ebenezer P.O.
Eldersridge P.O.
Crete P.O.
Tannery Village
Tannery P.O.
West Lebanon P.O.
Parkwood P.O.
Goblers R.
Shelocta P.O.
Old Fort
Apple Tree 100 Years
Indian Burying Ground
Five Points
Willet P.O.
Atwood P.O.
Kellysburg
Davis P.O.
Homer Cr.
Chambersville
Gilpin P.O.
Site of old Blockhouse
Dixonville
Taylorsville
Utah P.O.
Cookport P.O.
Armstrong's Camp
Sept 7. 1756
Spruce P.O.
Pine Flats P.O.
Onberg

974.889 H62c
c.1

HISTORY

OF

INDIANA COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

"All history is enhanced in value, not as the coin and painting, from variety and antiquity, but in veracious narrative, instructive comment, simple diction, and chronological use."

INTRODUCTION.

WITH mingled feelings of wonder, admiration and pride, Americans contemplate the vast, varied and important changes wrought by a people whose constitution is based on equality, and whose triune principles are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. He who views the harmonious operations of political machinery need not seek the springs of action in a republic, elsewhere than in counties and in their towns. Power is of the people, and he who traverses America and sees no insignia of rank, no emblems of power, must consult the annals of her counties, the records of town meetings, to find the origin of government.

Ancestral halls and hereditary succession, the ruins of tower and temple, magnificent and impressive in their decay, monumental shafts inscribed with hieroglyphics, and pyramids recalling the material age, are souvenirs of a ruder time when physical force held the mastery.

America is old; her higher order of civilization is new. Origin is recent, and the supremacy of intellect which guided the pioneer to fell the forest, and excite the earth to production is still manifest as a potent, vital principle, developing mental power, utilizing the force of nature, and advancing to the highest reach of human capacity.

Pennsylvania is the Keystone State, and the Allegheny valley has become celebrated for its mineral resources. The Scotch-Irish sought their fortune in Indiana and found it given as the price of industry. With sinewy stroke and lusty blow, the forest fell before them; their descendants stand to-day upon the vantage ground nobly won by their progenitors.

The history of Indiana aims to present the origin, progress, and culmination of that untiring industry which has yet higher aims and nobler purposes. Whence comes the materials for faithful record? Treasuring the memory of others, Indiana is oblivious of self. A press is active to garner in its many columns matters replete with interest, but one toils in vain to discover more than allusions to the events of the day. A McCabe, a Row, a Taylor, and a Robinson have gathered fragments, and these have passed from press to press limited in quantity; valued as these have been, they have become a rarity. The records of Indiana, whose annals comprise little more than a century, are as meagre as the history of a nation in the days of legend and tradition. To augment material from the recollections of the aged, the manuscript; the press, and the volume, and to combine all as a lesson for present entertainment and future reference and instruction, is no easy nor ignoble task.

Herein is essayed the description of farms cleared, villages planted, towns founded, the inception and progress of agriculture, manufacture and commerce, the note of rich soil, healthful climate and striking scenery. Journeys and settlements, reminiscences and records, chronology of pioneer stages of growth, are rising in importance as their value becomes apparent. Regarding the many living monuments of the energies of to-day, the constant and higher progress of our people, and the confidence in our future, few but desire to lift the curtain of oblivion and gaze upon the past. Occupants of farm house or town mansion are interested in those initial efforts which have induced present enterprise, and it is a slight reward to combine the names of actors with their deeds, and rescue honest worth from forgetfulness. Prominent notice is given to the pioneer, both from character and achievement. The industry and perseverance of the Scotch-Irish is proverbial; a toiler upon a soil which gave scant reward for labor, he saw along the "Conemaugh," "Black Lick" and "Two Lick," the broad fringe of woods which barred his occupation. The forest fell, and the reward of labor seemed like a tale of fiction. Thence arose the necessity of mills, the need of a market and means of transportation. The portrayal of early days in Indiana declares the present a proportionate effect. Occupation and location change character, and he who would know of the pioneer must learn from the printed page. We seek to make known the struggles of the first settlers, their endurance, their patience and their reward, and to contrast, as evidences of healthfulness, their works and resources, with the achievements and purposes of the present. In these pages biography is blended with history, and a class is pictured by an individual type. Science presents the lineaments of the pioneer and the distinguished, and art pencils the sketch of rural home, town residence, and beautiful scenery. The eye is pleased and the mind informed by historic and statistic page, views of nature grand and remarkable, and of architecture massive and ornate. Tradition recounts adventures connected with the dominance of the Six Nations; outlines of Indiana in the rebellion exhibit the courage and patriotism of her citizens, while catalogue and minutes make known the standing of educational institutions and the progress of religion. A Russian ukase transports a colony to the frozen fields of Siberia or the distant valley of the Amoor; Scotch-Irish migration presents a voluntary exile for life, to a distant forest, of individuals. The contrast in motive, the results of systems, is a lesson for the patriot. We are to consider the truth of the claim that on no other equal area can be found a greater number of aged persons, when the aggregate population is considered.

The changeable character of American civilization, still in process of transmission, renders the past obscure save through record and illustration, and hence an effort to depict true to life and nature, the history of the early dwellers of the valleys of Indiana.

One hundred and fifteen years ago, the first white man located in all that territory now embraced in Indiana county. Prior to that date only the traders or the Moravian missionaries, or possibly the Army of Armstrong, had visited it or the captives adopted into the Indian families.

The outline of our work embraces sketches of the Aborigines, their character and government, the discovery and landing upon their coasts of Europeans; the consequent claim of ownership by France, England and Holland, and their contest for supremacy; English success, their allies during the Revolution; merciless barbarity in warfare, and stern retribution.

Also are presented the narrative of treaty, the settlements of State claims, the purchase and the commencement of settlements, the professional men, prominent pioneers, and types of border character claim attention. Initial measures touching roadways, surveys, and sales, are followed by evidence of a higher civilization in dwelling, mill and cultivation.

The menacing dominant spirit of England is seen to result in wars which only add increased confidence in the capability of the American pioneer. The close of the war of the revolution begins an active and permanent settlement. Despite privation, sickness and poverty of resources, the settlers are seen to accomplish their work; the county is organized; the seat of justice is located, and Indiana begins its career as a separate constituency of the State.

The Frankston road is succeeded by the pike, and it gives way to the canal in conception, wonderful in execution, which conveys away a wealth of produce, and bears back the multitude of emigration, and the articles of commerce needed by the settlers of our valleys. Railroads are constructed and their rapid movements prove too much for the cumbersome canal. Trade, commerce and manufacture, begun in trifles, end in the transfer of millions' valuation. A community is seen to erect and open public buildings, reformatory, benevolent, educational and religious. The patriotism and valor of the citizens are shown upon the battle-field, and the trades and professions are viewed in healthful activity. To realize these outlines is the object of the following chapters:

CHAPTER I.

EARLY DISCOVERY OF THE WESTERN CONTINENT—CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS—OTHER NOTED DISCOVERERS.

THE history of every American locality, in its various relations and associations, necessarily dates back to the discovery and occupation of the continent by the adventurous and enterprising European.

One of the great endowments which nature has bestowed upon mankind, is the universal tendency to seek, grasp and gradually develop such knowledge as contributes to the advancement, welfare and preservation of his own existence. When any great discovery or revelation is necessary for the well-being of man, the means and opportunities are naturally sought, and ultimately produced and made available for the accomplishment of the grand object. Sometimes the development may be sudden, or accidental, but more generally is promoted and advanced to final consummation by slow and progressive degrees.

The discovery of America may truly be viewed in this light. The time had arrived in which the existing circumstances made apparent the great advantages to the world such a revelation would afford. The age was one of great intellectual restlessness. What commercial intercourse that then existed among mankind, afforded many blessings to the different regions of the known world. The little oriental traffic that percolated through Mohammedan channels materially enriched those countries of Europe that then monopolized it. The Indies, with the fabled land of Cathay, the mines of Golconda, the golden kingdoms of Cipango and Mango, were themes in which imagination ran riot. Of all the channels of enterprise, maritime discovery was the most tempting, and it was making rapid strides of progress. The compass and astrolabe had been recently adapted to navigation. But the pursuit of exploration had not yet reached a basis of scientific probability, and much absurd fiction was mingled with ascertained fact.

The genius who grasped the great problem of maritime discovery, who, by his noble work, opened to civilization a new theatre of action, was a sea-farer of the city of Genoa; one of humble condition, but who, through years of scientific research and a life of patient toil, wrought out the theories which at last he so triumphantly verified. But the first visible development had occurred ages before, when a rude and unlettered sea-ranger had been driven, by adverse winds, across a sea which he had thought to be boundless, to a land whose existence had never entered his imagination.

Before proceeding to allude further to the great discoveries of Columbus and his successors, we will recount, as far as history affords data, the exploits of those adventurous and ignorant seamen of Northern Europe, who, nearly five hundred years previously, had involuntarily found a continent beyond the wild Atlantic, which was then known as the "Sea of Darkness," and regarded by mariners with extreme dread and superstition.

Those hardy people, called Northmen, or Norsemen, were Scandinavians, who then inhabited that portion of Europe embraced in Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland, and being a brave, adventurous race, accustomed to hardships and possessed with nautical skill, made themselves masters of the northern seas, and became a terror to other nations, more honestly engaged in maritime traffic, by whom they were regarded as pirates and freebooters. Their vessels were craft of a few tons burden, rudely equipped, clumsily rigged, always carrying on the prow the image of the head of a dragon or some imaginary monster, and generally commanded by the sons of Jarls, or Earls, who were themselves but retired sea-robbers. The historical chronicles of Iceland, called the Saga, which have been the subject of great research by modern historians, furnish much data and many interesting facts concerning those wild rovers of the sea. Those pirate captains were called Vikings and they were as severe and tyrannical, over their mariners and fighting men, as they were remorseless in the treatment of their victims. Lawless marauders, as were the Vikings and their followers, they were the best and most adventurous navigators of the age, as well as fearless and redoubtable warriors.

As early as the commencement of the ninth century, they had discovered and established colonies, or stations, on the Faroe Islands, whence they made frequent and bloody incursions into Scotland and England, and whence, about that time, a commander named Naddok, on one of his expeditions, penetrated so far north that he sighted the hitherto unknown island of Iceland. He seems to have been more disgusted than otherwise at its bleak barrenness, for he made no attempt at occupation; but after skirting its shores and mountains, called it *Snowland*, and returned home.

Subsequently, "a certain pyrate, whose name was Flokko," (this is the language of the historical chronicles of Iceland,) having heard Naddok's account, set sail for the new country in 865, and being resolved not only to see, but to colonize it, he took with him, from Norway, some families, implements and

cattle for that purpose. This, of course, was not a piratical outfit.

The Vikings having no knowledge of the mariner's compass, Flokko took with him three ravens, which had previously received the rite of consecration from the priests of the pagan god *Odin*. These birds were depended on to give the navigator information in regard to the proximation of land. When a few days out he liberated the first raven, which at once returned in the direction whence the ship had come, and led him to infer that there was no land nearer than the port from which he had sailed. Farther on, the second bird was released, and, after hovering in a confused manner for some time, returned to the vessel. Two days later, upon being again set free, it rose to a great height, and then sped straight to the northwest. The Viking followed the feathered pilot, and soon reached the land of his search.

The colony proving a failure, Flokko and his people returned to Norway, perhaps as much disgusted with the country as Naddok had been, for they gave discouraging reports of it, and bestowed upon it the name of *Iceland*.

In the year 874, A. D., the Earl of Ingolf, who had, in some way, incurred the displeasure of his king—Harold the Fair-haired, of Norway—put his family and all his goods on board a ship and fled to Iceland, where he established a colony, which proved a permanent one, and which has now an existence of over one thousand years duration.

Not long after the settlement of Iceland, a sailor named Gunnbiorn, upon one occasion, had the misfortune to be blown off the coast, before an easterly gale, across the narrow sea which separates the island from Greenland, and thrown upon the coast of that inhospitable country. From thence he succeeded in returning to Iceland, bringing glowing accounts of his new discovery. But no colonists went there until 985, when Earl Eric, the Red, himself an outlaw in Norway, as Ingolf had been, fled his country and migrated to Greenland, from whence he spread such favorable reports, (after the custom of founders of new colonies,) that in the year 989, twenty-five vessels loaded with families, goods and cattle, sailed for the new land. Eleven of these ships were unfortunately lost on the passage, but fourteen arrived safely, and by these Greenland was extensively settled, and for many years emigration thence, from Norway and Denmark, was considerable.

In the year A. D. 1000, there was a bold young Danish Viking named Biarn, who, returning from a long voyage, learned that during his absence, his father named Hejulf, had emigrated to Greenland and joined the colony of Red Eric. He immediately set sail thither, without even discharging his cargo, and this hardy Viking ventured upon an unknown and boisterous ocean, in the midst of strong weather, in his rude, tiny vessel, without a compass. A heavy gale blowing from the northeast, amidst a thick fog, he missed his destination, and after being driven for many days before the wind, he came in sight of land which he at once knew was not Greenland, for it was a flat wooded country, with no lofty ice hills, such as he had been told to expect.

It is generally supposed, though not certainly known, that the land first seen by Biarn was the coast of Nova Scotia; but whatever it was, there can be no doubt that he and his crew were the first Europeans who ever saw land belonging to the North American Continent. Little did they comprehend the magnitude or the importance of their discovery.

The crew had great desire to go on shore, but the captain refused, and turning his course more towards the north, keeping well out at sea, sailed for two days and nights, after which he again approached the coast, but still found the same low, level shore, thickly timbered, and having no resemblance to the land he sought. Again he stood away on his course for two days, and then for the third time he made land. This he found to be "high and mountainous, with snowy mountains." By sailing close along the shore, he discovered it to be an island, not the haven he wished for, and once more he stood out, and ran before a brisk southwest wind for three days and nights, when at last he saw the rugged coast of Greenland, and soon had the joy of meeting his father whom he had so long sought.

When Biarn related to Earl Eric, and the other colonists, the story of his involuntary voyage to the unknown country, he was censured by them for having failed to explore or land upon it. But his chief desire was to reach the land where his father had made his home, and after that to make regular voyages between Greenland and Norway, in which traffic he hoped to realize much gain. Now that he had reached the place where his father had settled, called *Herjulfness*, he was too much overjoyed to indulge in any regret for his neglect to explore the lands he had seen, or to feel any wish to return to them for further observation.

To the sons of old Eric the Red, however, and particularly to Leif, the eldest of them, the desire to visit and explore the new regions which Biarn had seen, became overpowering, and with Eric's sanction he purchased, in the year 1001, Biarn's ship, and fitted her for the cruise. A crew of thirty-five men were employed, and Biarn himself consented to accompany the expedition. The old Earl himself had been prevailed upon by his son to command, but as he was riding to the port from whence the vessel was to depart, the horse on which he rode, stumbled and threw the old Viking to the ground. Profoundly superstitious, he saw an omen, which he declared was a warning to him to attempt no more voyages for the discovery of new countries. His son Lief then sailed in command of the vessel, which left her port most auspiciously, and stretched boldly away southwestwardly over the unknown sea.

It was the intention of Lief to retrace, as nearly as possible, the vessel's former track, thus to make, first the high rugged island which Biarn had last seen, and from thence to skirt the land until he should reach the other points seen by the bold young navigator. The voyage prospered, and in due time they saw before them the lofty hills, which Biarn at once recognized as those of the island whence he had taken his last departure. It was not intended to stop long here, but the new commander went on shore and made some explorations, which showed him that it was a most forbidding place, the entire space from the sea to the base of the mountain being covered with flat stones, which lay so thickly, that no soil or vegetation appeared among them. With a feeling of disappointment he named the discovery *Helluland*, from the word *hella*, which in the Norse dialect, signifies a flat stone. Then he re-embarked, and after a further exploration by water, among the deep bays, harbors, and coves, with which the island was greatly indented, he proceeded on his way to seek the lands which had first greeted the eyes of Biarn—that level wooded country which he had described, and which seemed like a paradise to the imaginations of those rough rovers, whose whole lives had been spent upon the stormy seas, and among the glaziers and wild crags of the barren north.

Keeping away to the southwest, he again made land; this time a fair looking region, covered with trees, to which he gave the name of *Markland* (or Woodland). There is little doubt that this was the island now known as Cape Breton.

Beyond this he made another landing, finding still the same distinguishing natural features. But his love of adventure and thirst for discovery was not yet quenched, and he again stood bravely on towards the southwest before a brisk northerly wind. After three days and nights, steadily on this course, again came the welcome cry of land, and while waiting for good weather a landing was made to examine the region. It has never been satisfactorily settled, precisely where this land was, but beyond doubt, was a part of the New England coast, and it is quite generally believed to have been the island of Martha's Vineyard, south of the State of Massachusetts.

Lief made a short stay here, then coasted along the shore

and proceeded, as the Saga records, "up a river which came through a lake." Here he ordered the vessel to be securely moored, and preparations to be made for winter quarters. Autumn had already made its appearance, but rude houses were speedily built and soon all was made secure. Among the crew was a man named Tyrker—not one of their own countrymen, but a Southron, from the land of Vineyards—and he, in one of his rambles on shore, found grapes in profusion, growing wild in the woods. The discovery was hailed with great joy by these Northmen, who had never seen grapes in Greenland, Iceland or Norway. The ripe grapes were freely gathered and eaten by Lief's people, which they found delicious to the taste, and they cured great quantities of them by drying in the sun. Lief was highly elated with the mild climate and the delicious fruit, and in his ecstacy he named the country *Vinland*—the Home of the Vine. Soon, however, the bright days of Indian Summer were gone, and the snow storms and shrill winds of winter came; but the Viking's crew had seen the deeper snows of Norway, and had felt the sting of the icy gales which roar across the Arctic Circle, and they could laugh at the rigors of a New England winter. During this season they gathered great store of the different kinds of timber and wood, which grew so profusely in "Vinland," but were scarce and highly prized in their own country. On the opening of spring, they loaded their ship with these, and then filling their long boat, and all available space on the vessel with dried grapes, they left their winter home and sailed for Greenland. On the homeward voyage, a day or two before his arrival, Leif rescued and saved a shipwrecked crew, which he brought along to the port of his destination. One of these was a woman, named Gudrid, wife of the captain of the wrecked vessel, who soon died, and then his widow married Thorstein, a brother to Leif, and son of the Earl, Eric the Red.

The place where Leif and his followers had passed the winter, and which they had named Vinland, is generally supposed to have been situated on an arm of Narragansett Bay, below the mouth of the Taunton river, and near to the present town of Tiverton, in Rhode Island. And of this land, the explorers brought back to Greenland the most marvelous accounts. It was, they said, a region of almost unbroken summer (it is not strange that they thought it such, considering how cold and sterile was the land which they called home). And they told how delightful was its location, how great its fertility, and how abundant its rich fruits and rare woods. They indulged to the full, that propensity which is everywhere found in human nature, and which seems to be universal among those who visit remote regions; gross exaggeration of facts relating to the wonders they had seen in their mysterious journeyings. If they did not paint these in colors as glowing as those in which the Spanish explorers depicted the golden El Dorado and the Fountain of Youth, it was probably less on account of their stricter adherence to truth, than because they lacked the vivid and gorgeous imaginations of the Southern adventurers.

So the wonderful tale was told from mouth to mouth. The newly discovered land became known as "Vinland the Good," and its enterprising discoverer received the name of "Leif the Fortunate." Soon the story was carried to Norway and Denmark, from whence, eventually, it was heard of in a dim, vague way, in other parts of Europe.

Soon after Leif's return, he made a journey to Norway, and while there became converted from the Norse paganism to Christianity, and when he again returned to Greenland, he took with him some Christian priests, which act greatly incensed his father—for Red Eric was firm in his pagan faith, and continued unshaken in the worship of the Viking's gods, Odin and Thor, until his death, which occurred soon after.

Having now, by his father's death, become the head of the family, Leif unwillingly abandoned the project which he entertained of another voyage to Vinland the Good; and, indeed, he resolved henceforth to live quietly at home, as his father had done, and so no more was ever heard of the ocean adventures or exploits of Leif the Fortunate.

But his brother Thorvald (who had also embraced the Christian religion through the labors of the Norwegian priests) took up the enterprise, and soon departed, in his brother's ship, for the western land, where he arrived safely after a short and prosperous voyage.

Having without difficulty found the houses erected by his brother, he took possession, and there passed the winter.

The next year, he pushed his explorations far to the westward (probably through Long Island Sound), as far as "another lake through which a river flowed to the sea." The explorers were enchanted with the green grass, the groves of great trees, and abundance of vegetable growth which were all so strange to them. They made many landings upon the Islands, and each time their joy and admiration was increased.

Thorvald and his men also passed the following winter in the cabins built by Leif, and again, in the spring, made voyages and journeyings to the northward and eastward, passing Cape Cod, and, it is supposed, penetrating up Massachusetts Bay as far as the vicinity of Boston.

They had never yet seen any of the natives of the country, until, upon one of their expeditions, they suddenly came upon three boats, made of skins, and set up as tents. Under these were nine savages, asleep. The Viking and his men had the greatest contempt for these beings, and bestowed on them the name of Skrallings, which, in the Norse language, was a term of the bitterest opprobium. In fact, they considered them as no better than wild beasts; and so, when they found these, sleeping so quietly, and unconscious of danger, they followed the instincts of their Northern nature, and falling at once upon the unoffending natives, they slew all but one, who escaped with his life, but greatly terrified.

As they came to a pleasant point of land, covered with the dark evergreen of fir trees, Thorvald said to his followers: "Here, on this cape would I wish to raise my dwelling." He little thought how soon his desire would be realized.

The frightened native, who had escaped slaughter by the Northmen, had aroused great numbers of his people, who were then determined to avenge the cruel murder of their companions, and remained hidden until an opportunity should present itself. So, a little further on, at a time when the party of explorers were resting in fancied security, they were surprised by the sound of the terrible war-hoop, and an attack by a great number of the Skraellings. In dismay they fled to their vessel, and raised the wooden shield, behind which they were wont to fight their enemies. From thence they discharged their arrows, and soon the natives retired, but not until one of the white men had been wounded in the side, by a dart from the Skraellings. The wounded man was none other than Thorvald himself; and when he withdrew the dart from the wound, and knew that his hurt was mortal, he told his followers to bear him to the pleasant promontory, and bury him there among the fir trees. "It may be," said he, "that it was a true word which I spake, that I would dwell there for a time; there shall ye bury me, and set crosses at my feet and head, and call the place *Krossaness*,* forever, in all time to come." His men obeyed the dying command of the young sea-king, and left him there, with the Christian cross (the first ever erected on the American Continent) marking the spot where he slept in peace beneath the evergreens.

The party was now without a head, and, being entirely disheartened, returned to Greenland.

Then, Thorstein, another son of Eric, victualled a vessel and sailed in search of the body of his brother, resolved to bring it

Krossaness, in the Norse language, signifies *Cross Cape*, and this place is supposed to be identical with the point now called Point Alderton, in Boston harbor.

back to the family tomb. This was in the year 1005. His company numbered twenty-five men, and he made a most faithful search, but failed to find the point called Krossaness, and so, after a time, returned unsuccessful, and soon after died of scurvy, contracted on the voyage. Thorstein was the last of the sons of Eric who ever journeyed to America, but the blood of the Red Earl would not be still. His daughter, Freydis, sister of Leif, Thorvald and Thorstein, next planned an expedition to the land of vines. She was the wife of Thorvard, the captain of a trading ship; and he, with one Thorffinn Karlsefne, a rich merchant of Iceland, fitted out three vessels, with which they sailed in the spring of the year 1007.

The wife of Karlsefne, was none other than Gudrid, the widow of Thorstein, she who had been rescued from shipwreck by Leif, on his return voyage from Vinland. Beside Freydis and Gudrid, many other women were taken; as well as cattle, implements, and abundant stores, for it was intended to found a permanent colony.

The company numbered more than one hundred persons, with Thorffinn in command, though the woman Fredis, was in reality the master spirit of the enterprise.

Their outward voyage was a prosperous one. On arriving at the lands near their destination, they found a huge carcass of a whale which had been stranded high and dry upon the sandy shore, and this was not only a great accession to their commissariat, but was esteemed as most delicious food by those hyperborean epicures.

It is not known whether or not they settled at the place where Leif built his houses; but they found abundance of game and fish, and great trees covered with grapes, while a little way off were "fields of self-sown wheat," (by which is probably meant the Indian maize). Here they expected to pass a pleasant and unmolested life; but soon they were visited by the "Skraellings," who were described as "black and ill-favored, with coarse hair on the head, with large eyes and broad cheeks." They seemed to be entirely ignorant of the uses or capabilities of edged implements, and it is told that one of them playfully handling one of the Norse battle axes, apparently ignorant that it was a more formidable weapon than those of their own rude fashioning, dealt to one of his companions a blow which was instantly fatal.

These natives, however, offered no violence to the whites, but, after satisfying their curiosity, went away for a time; soon, however, returning in great numbers, and wishing to barter valuable skins and furs for red cloth, of which the colonists seem to have had a large quantity, and with which the natives were greatly pleased. Cow's milk was also freely given them by the colonists, and this they appreciated highly.

But of a sudden, when all was progressing pleasantly, a bull, belonging to Thorffinn, burst out from among the trees, and with a roaring, which shook the very earth, rushed full upon the poor Skraellings, who, thereupon, fled to their boats in the greatest terror. For a long time they remained away, but after awhile they returned in a great body, and gave battle to the Northmen, who, being vastly outnumbered, fled to the woods, after many had been killed by those natives whom they so much despised; and it is related that they would all have been slaughtered, but that Freydis, seizing a weapon from the body of one of the slain men, rushed upon the savages with great fury, making loud and piercing cries and wild gestures by which the Saga says: they were as much terrified, as on a former occasion they had been, by the bellowing of the bull. They rushed pell-mell to their boats, fled in dismay and were seen no more.

This attack and its results greatly discouraged the colonists; who at once demanded of their leader, Karlsefne, that they should return home without delay. He, being a merchant of wealth and consideration in Iceland, acceded to their wishes, and returned to that country, where he passed the remainder of his days in ease and splendor.

But Freydis, being a very bold and ambitious woman, was by no means satisfied with the result. She wished to found a permanent colony, in which herself and her husband Thorvard should be chief personages.

Three years later, she had organized another expedition, fitted out in partnership with two brothers—Icelanders—named Helgi and Finnbagi. In 1011, they sailed for the place where Leif had laid his winter quarters ten years before. There they arrived without accident or delay, and found the booths, or houses, still standing, and in tolerable repair. But quietude did not reign there. In fact, peace could nowhere long exist, where lived the fierce and ambitious daughter of the Red Eric.

She quarrelled with the brothers, Helgi and Finnbagi, and plotted to take their lives; inducing Thorvard also to enter into the infernal conspiracy. Inspired by her malignant counsel, Thorvard persuaded his own followers to join the plot, and together they fell upon the brothers and their company, in their separate quarters, and slew them.

Of these unhappy victims, there were five women, whom the male conspirators would gladly have allowed to live, but the tiger spirit of Freydis would not have it so, and finding that her followers refused to do the murder, she killed all with her own hand, disregarding their piteous appeals for mercy.

Nothing but disaster and gloom followed this bloody deed, and the long and dreary winter which ensued was filled with remorse and dread for the guilty colonists. So, when the spring came again, it was unanimously agreed to abandon the settlement and return to Greenland.

When Leif the Fortunate was told of his sister's crimes, he debated whether he should visit a just punisnment upon her; but his brotherly feeling prevailed, and he allowed her to escape with her life, but disowned her, and predicted for her remaining years, only woe and execration, which, the chronicle says, was completely fulfilled.

This was the last Norse expedition to the American coast, of which there is any account, which seems at all authentic. One Saga has it that the place was visited several times afterward—among these visitors being a priest named Eric, who saw the land in 1321, but of this there is great doubt, and we are left to conclude that the entire period during which the Northmen sailed to, and transiently occupied, the place which they called Vinland, covered a space of less than fifteen years. Why such an enticing field should have been so suddenly abandoned by them, must always be a mystery. Certainly it could not have been through dread of the savage natives, for those ocean freebooters hardly knew fear; and it could not have been that they thought the country not worth the occupation, for the land seemed limitless in extent, and far richer and more productive than any which they had ever dwelt in. The most reasonable theory is, that the cause lay in the overwhelming troubles which we know came upon Greenland and Iceland soon after, resulting in the total extinguishment of the colonies in the former country, and in the almost complete abandonment of navigation in the northern waters.

A frightful disease, known as the Black Death, spread over the countries of Northern Europe, and from thence was communicated to Iceland and Greenland, resulting almost in depopulation. In the midst of this visitation, the Esquimaux opened unrelenting war on the Greenland settlements, and to add to these horrors, there occurred two successive winters of such extreme severity, that the adjacent seas were blocked with ice of incredible thickness, and forever cut off the settlers from their fellow-men. That was the last ever heard of the colony founded by Eric the Red. All knowledge of the country called Greenland faded away into a shadowy tradition; and it was not until ages afterward, that its re-discovery brought it again to the remembrance of men. It was but natural, there-

fore, that in the oblivion which settled down on the parent country (as Greenland might properly be called) the veil of forgetfulness should also fall on the half known land, which her sons had discovered.

The story is shadowy and incomplete, and might, by many, be regarded as mythical, but for the proofs which exist in clearly cut Runic inscriptions, engraved on the face of rocks near the town of Dighton, in southeastern Massachusetts, which remain there now, as they were found by the Puritan settlers who came there in 1620, and give authentic support to the Saga's romantic account of the Northmen's voyages to Vinland.

As we have said, the knowledge of the discoveries of Biarn and Leif, slowly spread from Norway to other portions of Europe.

In seventy-five years, it had reached Germay, being brought there by a historian called Adam, of Bremen, who had visited Sweden at that time.

By most of those who heard these rumors, they were regarded as mere inventions; but the mind of Columbus—nearly five hundred years later—accepted them as possibilities, to say the least; and it is known that he made a journey to Iceland for the purpose of determining how far they were true. We do not know to what extent he received them as substantiating the theories which he had deduced from his scientific investigations —whether they made him more firm in his determination to solve the great problem which was the idea of his life—but whether they did or not, can never bedim the surpassing lustre of his achievements, or cause us to give to any name but that of Christopher Columbus, the honor of First Discoverer of the land we live in. To render a proper appreciation of the magnitude of his great undertaking, and the innumerable obstacles and difficulties with which it would necessarily be associated at that unlettered age of the world, we cannot do better than to give the following

SKETCH OF COLUMBUS.

Christopher Columbus was born in Genoa, Italy, about the year 1435, and died at Valladolid, Spain, May 20, 1506. He was the eldest son of Domenico Colombo, and after the custom of the time he Latinized his name into Columbus. In one of his letters, he says that his ancestors, like himself, followed the seas. By some means he received a good education, though it was a time when many of the nobles could not write. At this period the Genose were striving with the Venetians for the mastery of the sea, maritime service was the readiest avenue to wealth and power, and his predictions in that direction were encouraged by his father. In 1449, he entered the maritime service of his native country, in which twenty years were passed afloat, but no continuous record of his career was preserved. In the year 1470, he found his way to Lisbon, capital of Portugal, where he remained for fourteen years, supporting himself by drawing charts, and making occasional voyages. Not long after he became a resident of Lisbon, he married the daughter of Bartolommes di Palestrello, a distinguished Italian navigator in the service of the King. The lady's father died a short time after the marriage, Columbus received the deceased navigator's papers and journals, (a valuable legacy for one whose mind was already engrossed with the idea of maritime discovery) and resided for a time on his wife's small estate at Porto Santo, one of the Madeira islands. Here he was informed of a piece of curiously carved wood being washed ashore in a westerly gale; of a carved paddle being picked up 450 leagues west of Portugal; that canes of tropic growth had been washed on the Madeiras, huge pines on the Azores, and that even two drowned men, of appearance unlike Europeans, had been found on the shore of the island of Flores—all of which had evidently came from the west. These all tended to corroborate and establish in his mind any views he had previously entertained. In 1477, he made a voyage to Iceland, and the sea beyond, which he was astonished to find not frozen. But it is not known that his mind had conceived an idea beyond the discovery of a western passage to Asia, that he even expected to discover a new continent, or that he knew he had done so. His expectation was, in sailing west, to reach the Indies. Geographical knowledge was very limited and indefinite at that age of the world. The text book of the time, the *Imago Mundi*, advanced the Idea that the sea extends between Spain and the Indies—*quoe principia Orientis et Occidentis sunt prope, cum mare parvum ea separet ex altera parte terroe.* Columbus did not originate the supposition that land lay to the westward, but his matured views were, that the earth is spherical; that Asia extended to a parallel now indicated by about 180° E. from Greenwich, and that a navigable ocean only intervened between Europe and Asia which was not more than one-third of the earth's circumference. History records that he first applied for aid to make his great voyage of discovery, to his native republic of Genoa, and was refused. Thence to the King of Portugal, who remitted the subject to his special committee of maritime affairs, and likewise to his privy council. These, after many delays, reported against the project, and Columbus, wearied and disgusted, having spent nearly ten years in fruitless efforts, in 1484, went to Spain. Here he finally succeeded, after numerous attempts and failures, and long, perplexing delays in getting the attention of Ferdinand and Isabella, and again was his stupendous project referred to a council of learned men, mostly ecclesiastics, under the presidency of the Queen's Confessor. Seven years more of valuable time was uselessly spent; the conference, instead of making prompt investigation on scientific grounds, controverted the project on scriptural texts; and it was not until 1491, after many renewed applications, that the learned commission reported, and then pronounced it "vain and impossible, and not becoming great princes to engage in on such slender grounds as had been adduced." During this long period of hope deferred, Columbus must have been possessed with remarkable perseverance, and no one without the most patient temperament could have sustained himself with such undiminished confidence. The report of the committee in 1491 was a death-blow to his hopes, and he meditated laying his hopes before Charles VIII. of France. But some friends of Palos, a town where dwelt the most experienced and enterprising mariners of Spain, interceded at the opportune moment, proffered assistance, and aided in again getting the attention of the King and Queen. One of those who espoused his cause was an experienced navigator named Alonzo Pinzon, who not only offered to advance money, but to command a ship. At length, through the offer of the Queen herself to render the desired aid, at her own expense, an agreement was entered into with Ferdinand and Isabella. The document was signed April 17, 1492, and in three months thereafter the expedition, consisting of three ships, the Santa Maria, the Pinta and the Nina, with full crews and provisions for one year, was ready to sail. In officers and men there were, in all, 120 souls. On Friday morning, August 3, 1492, the little expedition set sail. It is unnecessary, in this connection to trace the incidents of the voyage. At 2 o'clock A. M. of Friday, October 12, 1492, after a prolonged and uncertain voyage of seventy-one days, the signal gun was fired announcing the discovery of land. Rodring Triana, a sailor of the Pinta, was the first who saw the new world. At sunrise the boats were rowed to the shore, and Columbus, bearing the royal standard of Castle, was the first to step upon the beach of one of the Islands of the West Indies. All knelt down, kissing the ground with tears and thanks to God. Returning to Spain on the 15th day of March, 1493, he was received with great honors, and subsequently made his second, third and fourth voyages. It was on the third voyage that he approached and landed at

several places bordering on the Mexican gulf, but he never knew that he had discovered a great continent. His last expeditions were all deprived of complete success by the dissensions, quarrels, and mutinies that occurred among his adventurous followers; he suffered many indignities, and was the victim of malice, misrepresentation and ingratitude. A conspiracy against him on his third voyage resulted in his being sent back to Spain in chains. From his last voyage he returned sick, and being seventy years old, broken in body, he died without having received redress for his wrongs or recognition for the great service he had rendered mankind. He was deprived of the honor of associating his name with that of the new found world, and not until after his death was his valuable life appreciated.

OTHER EARLY DISCOVERIES.

On the 5th day of March, 1496, John Cabot (Giovanni Cabota, a Venetian), and his three sons obtained a patent from Henry VII., king of England, authorizing them to search for islands, provinces, or regions in the eastern, western, or northern seas. Under this charter, in May, 1497, he embarked in a single vessel, accompanied by his son Sebastian, sailed west, as he said, 700 leagues, and on June 24 following, came upon land which he reported to have been a part of a continent. He sailed along the coast for about 300 leagues, landed at several places, and planted the banners of England and Venice. He returned to Bristol in August of the same year, and his discoveries are said to have attracted the admiration of the city and the favor of the English king. But for reasons that can only be conjectured, he did not make another voyage, and the place and time of his death are unknown. He was more of a practical navigator than a scholar, and it is evident that he did not have a proper conception of the nature and importance of his discoveries.

Sebastian Cabot, who had been associated with his father's expedition of the year previous, led forth, in May, 1498, two ships, and a company of English volunteers, on a voyage in search of a short western passage to China and Japan. He sailed so far to the north, that in the early part of July, the light of day was almost continuous. Finding the sea full of icebergs, he turned more to the south, and arrived at land which is generally supposed to have been Newfoundland. Pursuing his search, he reached the main land of North America, landed in many places, and saw natives clad in skins of beasts. He coasted along the shore as far south as Florida; but his object had been to find a passage to the rich continent of Asia, and though he had discovered an immense territory under a temperate sky, his voyage was considered a failure. A navigator named Vasco da Gama had reached India by the way of the Cape of Good Hope, and filled the world with his fame. From this cause, the discoveries of the Cabots were considered of little value. Though spoken of in English annals as "Sebastian Cabote, the great seaman," he does not seem to have possessed sufficient learning and powers of description to impress upon the leading minds of the old world, that the new one, which he had discovered, was of such vast importance to the ultimate welfare of mankind.

Amerigo Vespucci (Americus Vespucious), an Italian navigator, obtained the glory of associating his name with that of the new found world. He came of a noble but not wealthy family, and received a finished education. Later in life he was engaged in commerce at Seville. He was in that city when Columbus returned from his first voyage, and became enamored with a career of nautical adventure by occasionally meeting with the latter and listening to his accounts of his new discoveries. He subsequently entered the service of the king of Portugal, and sailed on his first voyage in the year 1499. The expedition reached the coast of Brazil and other points of the South American continent, and he subsequently made other successful voyages of discovery. Being a man of literary attainments, he was enabled to write descriptions of his discoveries in such a manner as to attract special attention from the learned men of Europe, and in this particular possessed great advantage over his predecessors and cotemporaries. One of his narratives was published at Strasbourg in 1505, under the title of *Americus Vesputius de Orbe Antarctico per Regem Portugalliæ pridem inventa.* His vivid and glowing accounts were highly interesting, and being the earliest published description of the new world, was called by his name, Amerigo, or America.

Pinzon, a companion of Columbus on his first voyage, discovered the mouth of the Amazon, in the year 1500.

In 1513, Juan Ponce de Leon, a Spanish cavalier, fitted out a little squadron at his own cost, put to sea from Porto Rico, and directed his course to the unexplored west. On the 27th of March, Easter Sunday, called in Spanish, Pasqua Florida, the *Feast of Flowers*, he came in sight of a region which he named Florida.

The Spaniards boldly pushed their explorations around the entire coast of the Mexican Gulf and the South American Continent, and 1521 sent out the memorable expedition which resulted in the conquest of Mexico.

In 1524, the French nation sent out an expedition under the command of Giovanni Verazzano, a Florentine. After a stormy voyage of fifty days, he reached the main land of North America, in latitude 34°. He traced the coast southward for fifty leagues, and then, returning, sailed northward as far as Nova Scotia. He entered and explored the harbors now known as New York and Newport, gathered knowledge concerning the products and inhabitants of the region, and claimed, for the French King, the whole country along the shores of which he had ranged, under the name of New France. On his return to Europe he prepared a written account of his voyages, which contains the earliest description extant of the eastern border of what is now the United States.

Ten years later, in 1534, the French dispatched Jacques Cartier to explore and colonize the new world, and he made the coast of Newfoundland in twenty days. He sailed up the St. Lawrence, made extensive discoveries, and made persistent attempts at colonization; but sickness, scarcity, and severe weather long defeated all efforts to plant a permanent French colony in America.

In 1539, Hernanda de Soto set sail with his expedition of 600 men for exploration and conquest. He traversed the vast wilderness from the Florida coast to the Mississippi river, and after two years of hardships and misfortune, met his death and was consigned to the bosom of the mighty stream he had discovered.

In 1562 and 1564, the Huguenots, French Protestants, planted their feeble colonies in Florida.

In 1564, the Spaniard, Pedro Menendez, made his expedition to Florida, destroyed the Huguenot colony, and laid the foundation of St. Augustine, the oldest town in the United States.

In 1578, Sir Humphrey Gilbert obtained a patent from Elizabeth, Queen of England, to plant a colony in North America. He led his expedition to Newfoundland, but failed to establish a colony, and on his return voyage he and his crew were lost at sea.

About the year 1580, Sir Francis Drake accomplished his celebrated voyage around the globe. This was an event highly auspicious to mercantile enterprise, and stimulated the English in their plans and attempts at colonization.

In 1584, the famous Sir Walter Raleigh, a step-brother of Gilbert, received an ample patent from Elizabeth, and renewed the effort to establish an English colony in America. He sent out an expedition which sailed with two vessels, made land near Cape Fear, coasted northward along the Carolina shore, and visited the sounds of Pamlico and Albemarle, and the neighboring islands of Wococon and Roanoke. The voyagers

were delighted with their discoveries, gave glowing descriptions of them on their return to England, and the Queen named the region Virginia. Raleigh, possessing great wealth and influence, then made vigorous efforts to colonize, and in 1585, a squadron of seven ships, commanded by Sir Richard Grenville, conveyed his first company of emigrants to Virginia. A colony of 110 men was landed on Roanoke Island; but, discouraged and homesick, they all returned to England the next year. A second band of 15 men left on the island, was totally destroyed by the Indians. A third company of 89 persons, men, women and children, organized to found "the city of Raleigh," came to Virginia in 1587; but in 1590, when an expedition landed at their place of settlement with supplies, not a single person could be found, and nothing could be learned of the fate of the colony. In 1602, an expedition sent out by Releigh's assignees, visited the American coast, named Cape Cod and the Elizabeth Islands; and the next year a similar one, sailing in the employ of some merchants of Bristol, entered Penobscot Bay and coasted as far southward as Martha's Vineyard.

CHAPTER II.

THE ORIGINAL PEOPLE—INDIAN NATIONS.

WHEN Columbus first discovered land, on his great experimental voyage westward, he believed that it belonged to India. He therefore called the inhabitans "Indians," and the same name was given to those who were subsequently found upon the continent. When the first Europeans set foot upon the soil of North America, the original people were found throughout all that vast region south of Labrador and between the Atlantic seaboard and the Mississippi river. Though they were divided and sub-divided into many tribes, and speaking a variety of dialects, the traditions of all the nations occupying that portion of the country as far south as the Roanoke and Ohio rivers, traced their origin back to two great primitive branches, known as the *Linni Lenape* and *Mengwe*. These two great groups of nations were called by the Europeans, the *Delawares* and the *Iroquois*. The *Lenni Lenape*, or *Lenape*, received the name of *Delawares* from the English, and the *Mengwe* were given the application of *Iroquois* by the French. Among their derivative nations, the *Lenape* were also known as the *Wapanachki*, and this name was variously corrupted by Europeans into *Openaki*, *Openagi*, *Abenaquis*, *Apenakis*, and *Abenakis*. The *Mengwe* were also called *Mingoes;* this last corruption originating among ignorant white men, was from them adopted by the *Delawares*, who applied it as a reproach to their *Mengwe* neighbors, between whom and themselves ill feeling, and sometimes great animosity existed.

By some writers, and particularly Mr. Bancroft, nearly all the nations included under the heads of *Mengwe* and *Lenape*, or *Iroquois* and *Delawares*, are called the *Algonquin* nations.

When the whites first became acquainted with these aborigines, they possessed many curious and interesting legends and traditions. In reference to their origin, there was a tradition among the *Lenape*, that many centuries previous their ancestors dwelt in the wilds of the extreme western part of the continent. That after a long dwelling there, they began moving in the direction of the rising sun, and, in the course of time, arrived on the banks of a great river, to which they gave the name of *Namoesi Sipu*, or River of Fish (Mississippi). Here they first met the *Mengwe*, who had also migrated from a country far to the north and west, and had reached the Mississippi at a point farther north. After stopping awhile the spies of the *Lenape* discovered that the country on the east of the great river was inhabited by a powerful people called "*Tallagawe*" or "*Allegewi*," from whom, some writers allege, may have sprung the names of the Allegheny river and mountains. The pre-historic race commonly known as the "Mound Builders," which at one time occupied the greater portion of the Mississippi Valley, are generally supposed to be the people referred to in this tradition. In the transmitted story that mysterious people were represented as living in large cities, situated along the principal streams and surrounded by fortifications. Desiring to proceed farther eastward, the *Lenape* asked permission of the *Allegewi* to cross the river and settle in their vicinity. This request was not granted, but the *Lenape* were eventually told they could cross the river and proceed eastward to a country beyond the *Allegewi*, when they accepted the proposition and commenced crossing. As soon as the *Allegewi* saw the great numbers of the *Lenape*, they became alarmed, and fell upon those who had crossed over, destroying them and warning the others not to attempt a further passage. The *Lenape* then sought the assistance of the *Mengwe*, and an alliance was entered into, the two nations agreeing to conquer and divide the country. A long and bloody war followed, lasting through many years, and in which there was great slaughter on both sides. The *Allegewi* fought valiantly and obstinately for their country, but at length the united nations prevailed—the *Allegewi* were conquered—and the last remnant of them were driven far to the southward. The conquerors took possession of the lands and divided it between them—the *Mengwe* taking the country around the great lakes, and the *Lenape* choosing the region lying to the south and along the Ohio river and its tributaries. They lived here many ages, as peaceful neighbors, but gradually moved along in an eastward direction. The hunters of the *Lenape* finally crossed the mountains and discovered the waters of the Susquehanna and the Delaware, and the great bays into which they flowed. They explored the country beyond the Delaware (now New Jersey)—called it the *Scheyichbi* country, and upon reaching the banks of the beautiful Hudson, they named it *Mohicannittuck*. After extensively exploring all this vast region, and several month's absence, they returned to their country and communicated everything they had seen; describing the new discovery as a land abounding in game, fish, fowl, and fruits, and destitute of inhabitants. Soon they proceeded to occupy this country, and subsequently established themselves upon the four great rivers of the Atlantic slope—the Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna and Potomac. They made the Delaware the center of their possessions, and named it *Whittuck* (river of the *Lenape*). They were finally divided into three great bodies, the larger portion settling along the Atlantic and the eastern slopes of the Allegheny mountains, another along the eastern bank of the Mississippi, and a third continued to dwell on the west side of that river. The Atlantic branch became subdivided into three tribes: the *Turtle* or *Unamis;* the *Turkey* or *Unalachtgo*, and the *Wolfe* or *Minsi*. The two former inhabited the coast from the Hudson to the Potomac, and the latter, called by the English *Muncey* or *Muncie*, dwelt in the interior more adjacent to the *Mengwe*. They extended from Minisnk, on the Delaware, where they had their council-seat, to the Hudson on the east, and occupied the valleys of the Delaware and Susquehanna, and were scattered as far west as the valley of the Allegheny.

The *Mengwe*, like their neighbors, also gradually moved eastward, occupying the shores of the great lakes, and establishing themselves over all that country from Lake Erie to the Hudson, and from the headwaters of the Allegheny, Susquehanna, and Delaware rivers, northward to Lake Ontario, and even across the St. Lawrence; thus really embracing nearly all of the State of New York, a portion of Canada, and northwestern Pennsylvania. This they figuratively styled their "*long council house*,"

within which, the place of kindling the grand council fire, was the Onondaga Valley, where delegates from all the tribes met in solemn deliberation. They existed as a confederation of tribes, and were usually known in English annals as the *Five Nations*. This alliance was composed of the *Mohawks**, *Senecas*†, *Cayugas*‡, *Onondagas*§, and *Oneidas*‖. They called themselves the *Ho-de-no-saw-ne*, or People of the Long House; implying that they were one family, sheltered by the same roof. In the course of time a bitter enmity had arisen between the *Mengwe* and the *Lenape*, and this confederation was formed by mutual protection and defense against their hostile neighbors. They dated the formation of this league only a few years previous to the time when the white man first landed upon their shores. In 1712, the *Tuscaroras*, having been driven by the white settlers from their hunting grounds in the Carolinas, were received into the *Iroquois* confederacy, which from that time became what was known as the *Six Nations*, and are reckoned the most powerful and celebrated of all the Indian nations of North America. Each nation was sub-divided into eight tribes, which bore the names of *Wolf*, *Bear*, *Beaver*, *Turtle*, *Deer*, *Snipe*, *Heron* and *Hawk;* and at the formation of the league these names were retained and all their laws and customs made with reference to this division into tribes. They appear to have lived up to the requirements of the confederation, in good faith and mutual accord. The *Mohawks* occupied the country nearest the Hudson river, and were considered as holding the post of honor, the guarding of the eastern entrance to the "long house." The highest chief of that nation was also the leading war chief of the confederacy. The *Senecas*, who were the most numerous, and possessed of the highest degree of warlike spirit and military energy, defended the western portion of the "house," while the *Cayugas* were guardians over the frontier of the Delaware and Susquehanna valleys. The grand council fire was under the watch of the *Onondagas*, to whom also belonged the office of Chief Sachem (or highest chief magistrate of the league.) The land of the *Oneidas* lay farther towards the north on Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence. At the grand council-house at Onondago, all business relating to the confederation was transacted, and their deliberations were marked with good judgment and ability. The *Iroquois* council has been compared to the *Wittenagamott* of the Saxons, and Governor De Witt Clinton, of New York, spoke of them as the "*Romans of America.*"

Different causes are assigned for the final conflict and sanguinary war which ensued between the *Iroquois* and the *Delawares*. Jealousy and animosity had long existed, frequent contests had occurred and a constant strife was kept alive between the two great nations. When the disturbing elements finally culminated in that long and bloody struggle, the superior advantages the *Iroquois*, or *Five Nations*, possessed over their opposing neighbors is greatly to be attributed to the deliberations of the grand council at the "Long House." The result was the final subjugation of the *Delawares*, and hence when the Europeans began the settlement of Pennsylvania, this nation was found occupying a subordinate position to that of their abler and more powerful rivals.

By the great *Iroquois* confederacy, the *Eries*, living south of the lake, which perpetuates their name, were exterminated, the *Hurons* were at one time driven to the head-waters of the Mississippi, and the tribes of Hudson's Bay, of the distant Missouri, and the far south, were not removed from their attacks.

The *Senecas*, as we have observed, were the most numerous, warlike and powerful of the *Iroquois* nations. They dwelt at the western door, and were expected to defend the territory of the confederacy against the entrance of enemies from the direction of the setting sun. The region they occupied extended over Western New York and Northwestern Pennsylvania. They were spread over the head-waters of the Allegheny, the first white man found them here in considerable numbers among the hills and valleys of Venango county, and their great chiefs, Cornplanter, and Guyasutha are prominently connected with the traditions and early annals of this historic ground. Some villages of the *Delawares* were found along the river and its tributaries. They were of the *Wolf* tribe, called by the English, *Munceys*, and by the French, *Loups**. They had a village at Venango (now Franklin) and one on French creek, at what is now known as the Heydrick farm, called by them Custologa's Town, after their famous chief by that name, and where a number of celebrated chiefs are buried. Some tribes of *Shawanese*, and a remnant of the *Wyandotts*, also called *Hurons*, were also found along the Allegheny, and in portions of Northwestern Pennsylvania. Some of these tribes called the *Delawares* their grandfathers.

CHAPTER III.

INDIAN CHARACTER AND PECULIARITIES—NORMAL ABORIGINES CONTRASTED WITH THE PRESENT HORDES ON THE FRONTIERS.

THE character of the aborigines of the northern portion of America, will be regarded, in future times, as one of the most interesting topics connected with its history. Their appearance, customs and manners were so far distinct from those of other nations known to the civilized world, and their individual character had so little in common with the more restrained and law-abiding Europeans, that they were, in the first stages of their acquaintance with the whites, classed by the latter among those wild and lawless races known as the savages, who, it was supposed, had few, if any, of the affections and higher emotions of humanity, but rather were bound by some mysterious link to the lower and baser passions of the animal creation. This estimate of their character, although very far from being a correct one, was yet not *totally* wrong, for while later experience shows that, under the advantages of education and culture, the American Indian is capable of high attainments, both mental and moral, yet truth forces the admission that many of the baser traits seemed so deeply rooted in their nature as to be ineradicable; among these were the cruelty and treachery which (notwithstanding all that Heckewelder and other missionaries have written to the contrary), were certainly among their general characteristics, as also, still more notably, was their disposition to drunkenness, which seemed to have been universal.

The red men themselves charged that the vice of intoxication among them was not only originated, but wilfully fostered by the Europeans, in order that they might be able more easily to over-reach them in trade; and it will be found extremely hard to disprove the allegation. William Penn, in a letter to the "Free Society of Traders," when writing of this weakness of the Pennsylvania Indians, says: "*Since the Europeans came* into these parts, they (the Indians) are grown great lovers of strong liquors—rum especially—and for it exchange the richest of their skins and furs. If they are heated with liquors they are restless till they have enough to sleep; that is their

**Mohawks*—"*the fire-striking people*"—they being the first to procure fire-arms from the Dutch, the term arising from their flint-locks striking sparks of fire.

†*Senecas*—"*Mountaineers*"—because they inhabited the hilly or mountainous parts of the *Iroquois* domain.

‡*Cayugas*——from the lake *Queugue*, on the shores of which they lived.

§*Onondagas*—from *Onondago*, signifying "*the hill-top*," their principal town being set on a hill.

‖*Oneidas*—"*the pipe-makers*"—a name given them because they were most ingenious in making stone tobacco pipes.

*Loup is the French word for Wolf.

cry, '*some more, and I will go to sleep,*' but when drunk, one of the most wretched spectacles in the world."

But the current opinion of Indian character is too apt to be formed from the miserable hordes which at present infest the western frontiers, and hang on the skirts of settlements. These are too commonly composed of degenerate beings, corrupted and enfeebled by the vices of society, without being benefited by its civilization. The proud independence which formed the main pillar of native virtue has been shaken down, and the whole moral fabric lies in ruins. Their spirits are humiliated and debased by a sense of inferiority, and their native courage cowed and daunted by the superior knowledge and power of their enlightened neighbors. Society has advanced upon them like one of those withering airs that will sometimes breed desolation over a whole region of fertility. It has enervated their strength, multiplied their diseases, and superinduced upon their original barbarity the low vices of artificial life. It has given them a thousand superfluous wants, while it has diminished the means of their existence. It has driven before it the animals of the chase, who fly from the sound of the axe, and the smoke of the settlement, and seek refuge in more remote forests and untrodden wilds. Thus the Indians of our frontiers are often found to be mere wrecks and remnants of once powerful tribes, who have lingered in the vicinity of settlements, and sunk into a precarious and vagabond existence. Repining, hopeless poverty, a canker of the mind hitherto unknown to them, corrodes their spirits, and blights every free and noble quality of their natures. They loiter like vagabonds about the settlements, among spacious dwellings replete with elaborate comforts, which only render them sensible of the comparative wretchedness of their own condition. Luxury spreads its ample board before their eyes; but Indian hospitality is not there, and they are excluded from the festival. Plenty revels over the fields that were once their hunting grounds; but they are starving in the midst of its abundance. The whole wilderness has blossomed into a garden; but they feel as reptiles that infest it.

How different was their state while undisputed lords of the soil! Then their wants were few, and the means of gratification within their reach. They saw every one around them sharing the same lot, enduring the same hardships, feeding on the same aliments, and arrayed in the same rude garments. No roof then rose that was not open to the homeless stranger; no smoke curled among the trees, but he was welcome to sit down by its fire and join the hunter in his repast.

Hospitality was one of the Indian's distinguishing virtues, and there was no such thing among them as individual starvation or want. As long as there was a cup of soup, it was divided. If a friend or stranger called, he was welcome to all their wigwams could furnish. To offer him food was not a custom merely—it was a breach of politeness for him to refuse to eat, however full he might be.

The nature of the Indian was in all respects like the nature of people of any other nation, and if placed in the same circumstances, he exhibited the same passions and vices. But in his forest home there was not the same temptation to great crimes, nor what are usually termed the lesser ones, among civilized nations, of slander, scandal and gossip. They knew nothing of the desire of gain, and therefore were not made selfish by the love of hoarding, and there was no temptation to steal where they had all things in common.

It is not just to compare the Indian of the fifteenth century with the European of that age. Compare him with the barbarian of Britain, of Russia, of Lapland, Kamtschatka and Tartary, representing him as truly as these nations have been pictured, and he will not suffer by the comparison. How long were the Saxon and Celt in becoming a civilized and christian people?

In discussing Indian character, writers have been too prone to indulge in prejudice and exaggeration, instead of the candid temper of true philosophy. They have not sufficiently considered the peculiar circumstances in which the Indians have been placed, and the peculiar relations under which they have been educated. No being acts more rigidly from rule than the Indian. His whole conduct is regulated according to some general maxims early implanted in his mind. The moral laws which governed him in his original state were few, but he conformed to them all. The white man abounds in laws of religion, morals and manners, but how many does he violate?

Regarding their liberality and improvidence, the following is quoted from the language of William Penn, employed in a letter addressed by him to the "Free Society of Traders:"

"They excel in liberality. Nothing is too good for their friends. Give them a fine gun, coat, or other thing, it may pass twenty hands before it sticks. Light of heart, strong affections, but soon spent. The most merry creatures that live, feast and dance perpetually. They never have much, nor want much. Wealth circulateth like the blood, all parts partake, and though none shall want what another hath, yet exact observers of property. They care for little because they want but little, and the reason is, a little contents them. In this they are sufficiently revenged on us; if they are ignorant of our pleasure they are also free from our pains. They are not disquieted with bills of lading and exchange, nor perplexed with chancery suits and exchequer reckonings. We sweat and toil to live, their pleasure feeds them—I mean their hunting, fishing and fowling, and this table is spread everywhere. They eat twice a day, morning and evening, their seats and table are the ground."

The Indians were certainly a most open-handed people. Among them there was no short-coming—unless it might be cowardice—which they considered so reprehensible as a neglect of the requirements of hospitality. The observance of these was, with them, not a virtue but a duty. None among them ever thought that such action was, in any degree, worthy of praise, but a failure to practice it would brand the delinquent with indelible disgrace.

They would rather prefer themselves to suffer the pangs of hunger than to be remiss in their duty towards the unfortunate, the needy, or to those who were far away from home and people.

With them it might be said in truth that—

* * * "A *stranger* is a holy name.
Guidance and rest, and food, and fire,
In vain, he never must require."

But in regard to rights of property, they adopted, in a great degree, the doctrines of the Commune.

It was their belief that the Great Spirit made the earth and ocean, the mountains, valleys, forests, lakes and rivers, and all that in them is, for the common good of mankind; and that whatever lived in the woods and hills, or swam in the rivers and sea, or grew out of the bosom of their mother Earth, was placed there for *all* men, and that the idea of exclusive ownership in this common property was preposterous and wholly subversive of the benevolent intention of the Creator.

CHAPTER IV.

INDIAN WARFARE, HUNTING AND ORATORY—CORNPLANTER AND RED JACKET.

IT is said by some writers that the American Indians were exterminating each other by aggressive and devastating wars, before the white people came among them. But wars are not proofs of barbarity. The bravest warrior was he whom they most honored; but this has been ever true of Christian

nations; and those who call themselves Christians have not ceased yet to look upon him who could plan and execute most successfully the wholesale slaughter of human beings, as the most deserving his country's laurels.

It is also said that the Indian was cruel to the captive, and inflicted unspeakable tortures upon his enemy taken in battle. But, from what we know of them, it is not to be inferred that Indian chiefs were ever guilty of filling dungeons with innocent victims or slaughtering hundreds and thousands of their own people, whose only sin was a quiet dissent from some religious dogma. Towards their foes they were often relentless, and they had good reason to look upon white men as their enemies.

Again, it is said, the Indian mode of warfare is, without exception, the most inhuman and revolting. But those who die even from the barbed and poisoned arrow, do not suffer greater pangs or linger in more unendurable torments, than those who are mangled with powder and balls. The tomahawk makes quick work of the dying, but the scene is scarcely as revolting as the civilized battle field, where thousands of wounded and mangled victims lie in heaps over the ground, filling the air with groans for days, until the slower process of death ends their suffering. As for scalping, it is not exclusively an Indian invention. Prescott says, "it claims high authority, or, at least, antiquity. The father of history, Herodotus, gives an account of it among the Scythians, showing that they performed the operation, and wore the scalps of their enemies taken in battle, as trophies, in the same manner as on North American Indians. Traces of the same custom are also found in the laws of the Visigoths, among the Franks, and even the Anglo-Saxons."

The science of warfare was the highest accomplishment of the Indian, but as is the case with all other people, a spirit of aggression was only indulged by the stronger nations, to whom alone it was of any advantage. Like hunted deer, the poorer and less powerful tribes were often forced to leave their villages as plunder to some marauding band on a foray from a distant locality.

The preparation for the war-path was commonly opened by feasting and dancing, in which the whole tribe took part, and when this was concluded, the war party quickly and silently left the village and entered the forest, with the chief at their head, and the warriors followed singly in "Indian file."

The war-dance, so often alluded to in Indian story, is said to be beyond description the most exciting and inspiring of all theatrical scenes. It is the acting of war. The song, which kindles enthusiasm, is first sung, with the same motive and the same effect as the martial music awakes its echoes on Christian plains, and then follows all the pomp and circumstance of war; arrows fly thick and fast, the tomahawk is wielded, the dead and dying strew the battle field, and by various devices of paint and false scalps, hundreds are bleeding, then follows the shout of victory and the dirge for the slain. Those who have witnessed it represent it as impossible for one who is not an actor to realize that it can be anything less than a real battle. Those who pass through the initiatory process of being trained for warriors at a military school, can imagine and best appreciate the influence of the war-dance upon those to whom war is the only field of glory.

The *Senecas*, of Pennsylvania, mixed their war paint with petroleum, which they obtained from the oil springs of Venango county. It is said to have given them "a hideous glistening appearance," adding permanency to the paint, and rendering it impervious to water.

Among the *Iroquois*, revenge for a great injury was usually the cause of the beginnings of strife, and their subjugation for the sake of peace, like the Romans of old, was the principle upon which they waged war. There was something in their proud and dignified bearing, in their national policy, and their warlike exploits, like the people who extend their arms into every civilized and uncivilized land.

To be taken captive by the Indians, was, among the early colonists, considered the most terrible of calamities; and it was indeed a fearful thing to become the victim of their revenge. But those who were enduring the actual sufferings of captives, or suffering still more from uncertain evils, thought little of the provocation given by our own people. The innocent often suffered for the guilty, and the unprincipled marauders of the frontier committed depredations and acts of atrocity which aroused the spirit of revenge, and drove the Indian to retaliation. Thinking pale-faces were all alike, he did not wait until the real offender fell into his hands. We do not desire to paint him so that he will become attractive to civilized people, and there is no need of painting him more hideously than he paints himself.

As regards their possession of qualities, essential to success in war, or the chase, very false ideas have been and still are entertained. It is customary to think and speak of the Indian as immeasurably superior to all other human beings in endurance, skill in the use of weapons, and in woodcraft, and also as possessing bravery and cunning, which were almost supernatural; whereas, it is the fact that the white man has *invariably* shown his superiority over the savage, whenever the two have been brought together in the same arena.

The Indian was brave so long as he had a shelter, from which he might attack his foe, but that courage offered a very marked diminution, when he was compelled to meet his enemies, as white men do, on the open field, and without cover, and it is an undisputable fact that in all the fights between French and English in America, where Indian allies were engaged on one side or the other (and often on both) these red warriors, who were so ready and apt, in using steel in the form of tomahawk, or scalping-knife, always blenched before the gleam of the bayonet.

There has never been a single instance where any incentive of pride—of which the Indian was supposed to possess so much, or of savage vindictiveness, which we know was their most marked characteristic, was found sufficient to hold them steadfast in the face of an advancing line of glistening steel.

And so it has always been in the science (if it may be so called) of woodcraft. Keen and cunning as they were in following their enemy's trail by the upturning of a leaf, or the bending of a twig or blade of grass, guiding their way in starless night, through the depths of trackless forests, by the sense of touch upon the trunks of trees; detecting the proximity of a foe by a knowledge apparently as keen as a bloodhound's scent, and falling upon that foe with steps as noiseless as the passage of disembodied spirits; in all these the white man, whenever he made these things his study, rivaled and surpassed the savage. All know the story of that subtlest of all Indian haters the Pennsylvanian, *Capt. Samuel Brady*, and also that of *Lewis Wetzel*, the scout of the Ohio; how they swore to be avenged for the destruction of their houses and the slaying of their familes by savages, and how, single-handed and alone, for months and years they shadowed the red murderers through the dim woods and along the darkly gliding streams, until their grudge had been glutted a hundred fold; though during that time, whole tribes had bent all their energies and all their cunning to surprise and capture them; but in vain, for the white man was their superior. His eye was keener, his tread lighter, his senses more acute, his rifle more unerring.

Indian legend represents the manner in which the warrior met his death at the stake. No refinement or duration of torture could extort from him a groan. The faith of the Christian martyr supports him in the hour of trial; but the Indian excels him in defying his tormentors, with only his dauntless spirit to sustain him; he will die, too, rather than surrender, though he

knows he will fall into the hands of those who, looking upon him as a fallen foe, will be merciful.

In the quality of fortitude alone, the Indian seems to have been the superior of the white man. In enduring pain with stoical indifference, he stood pre-eminent. To die, without betraying weakness or fear, was one of the highest virtues in his eye, and was early inculcated in the minds of the children. Many a savage, whom no sentiment of courage, or pride, or shame, could have induced to face the terror of the bayonet on an open field, has chanted his death song with unquivering voice, while enduring tortures which would have wrung shrieks of agony from the sternest grenadier who preferred death to surrender, upon the field of Waterloo.

In their councils they observed the utmost gravity and decorum. While the Indian orator addressed his audience, there was no interruption on their part, excepting from time to time, a guttural sound, something like "*hoogh*," expressing satisfaction at points in the speech, and, although antagonistic views might be held on subjects under discussion, yet the most respectful attention was given to the words of the speaker during his oration, and neither his partisans nor opponents showed the least disposition toward that levity which, it is to be regretted, forms a very marked feature of the deliberative assemblies of the white race, even in our own houses of Congress at Washington.

At the deliberation of the "Long House" of the *Iroquois* league, the oratory and eloquence were of a high order for an untutored and savage people, who had no written language, and no written literature.

Their speakers' gestures were animated, and their speeches delivered in a loud voice. The effect upon an observer of an erect figure, naked arm, and rude, though not ungraceful attire of the orator, is described as very impressive.

By the authority of William Penn himself, we are told that "they speak little, but fervently and with eloquence. I have never seen more natural sagacity, considering them without the help (I was going to say the spoil) of tradition." * * * *

The matter of their discourse is found, in all the speeches which have been transmitted to us, to have been well adapted to the subject, their style varied, appropriate to the effect intended, and we often find passages which embody the soul of eloquence.

In the impassioned utterances of Cornplanter, recorded in the pages of history, we find an impressive and effective style that excites our liveliest admiration, and in the annals of eloquence more fervid oratory is rarely found. The *Senecas* produced more orators than any other tribe. Cornplanter, Red Jacket and Farmer's Brother were all *Senecas*, and were all distinguished for their eloquence. It is true, that Red Jacket attained a higher reputation for eloquence than was ever enjoyed by Cornplanter. If one may judge, however, from the specimens of their eloquence that have come down to us, while we have much to admire in both, we rather conclude that Red Jacket's superiority must have been more in *manner* than in *matter*. The address delivered to General Washington, in Philadelphia, 1790, though in the names of Great-tree, Half-town, and Cornplanter, was undoubtedly dictated by the latter, and to him is due the credit. It will bear comparison with any Indian speech on record. While not so declamatory as the ordinary Indian style, it is closely logical, and ranks as a rare specimen of impressive and effective oratory. A sketch of the life of Cornplanter will be found in another chapter, but to illustrate, we deem it proper to give a single extract from the speech referred to in this connection:

"FATHER—When you kindled your thirteen fires separately, the wise men assembled at them told us that you were all brothers; the children of one Great Father, who regarded the red people as his children. They called us brothers, and invited us to his protection. They told us he resided beyond the great waters where the sun first rises; and he was a king whose power no people could resist, and that his goodness was as bright as the sun. What they said went to our hearts. We accepted the invitation, and promised to obey him. What the Seneca nation promises they faithfully perform. When you refused obedience to that king, he commanded us to assist his beloved men in making you sober. In obeying him we did no more than yourselves had bid us to promise. We were deceived; but your people, teaching us to confide in that king, had helped to deceive us, and we now appeal to your breast. *Is all the blame ours?*

"You told us you could crush us to nothing; and you demanded from us a great country, as the price of that peace, which you had offered us, *as if our want of strength had destroyed our rights.*"

Red Jacket, upon one occasion, thus pathetically broke forth in an enumeration of the woes which his tribe had sustained at the hands of the pale faces: "We stand on a small island, in the bosom of the great waters. We are encircled, we are encompassed. The Evil Spirit rides upon the blast, and the waters are disturbed. They rise, they press upon us, and the waters once settled over us, we disappear forever. Who, then, lives to mourn us? None! What marks our extinction? Nothing! We are mingled with the common elements."

Another specimen of Indian eloquence, of a high order, is recorded by the veteran missionary, Heckewelder, as having come under his own personal observation. It was the speech of *Pipe*, a *Delaware* chief, addressed to the British Commandant at Detroit. The chief and his men, at the time, were allies of the British, but it is represented that they were tired of the alliance and only continued in it under compulsion. This may or may not have been a mistake on the part of the good missionary whose recorded statements concerning the Indians, and particularly the *Delawares*, although always conscientiously made and intended to be strictly truthful, are always strongly, and oftentimes ridiculously, biased in favor of the red men. But this is the account which he gives of the speech, and he vouches for the correctness of his rendition. Alluding to the chief, he says: "He was now reluctantly compelled to go out against the Americans with the men under his command. On his return from one of these expeditions, he went to make his report to the British Commandant, at Detroit, by whom he was received in state, at the council-house, in presence of a great number of Indians, British officers and others.

"There were several missionaries present, among which I was. The chief was seated in front of his Indians, facing the commandant. He held in his left hand a human scalp, tied to a short stick. After a pause of some minutes he rose, and, addressing the governor, delivered the following speech:

"'FATHER!' (Here the orator stopped and turning round to the audience with a face full of meaning, and a sarcastic look, which I should in vain attempt to describe, he went on in a lower tone of voice, as addressing himself to them.) 'I have said *father*, although, indeed, I do not know why I am to call *him* so, having never known any other father than the French, and consider the English as only *brothers*. But as this name is also *imposed* upon us, I shall make use of it and say—(here he fixed his eyes on the commandant)—'FATHER! some time ago, you put a war-hatchet in my hands, saying: Take this weapon and try it upon the heads of my enemies, the *long-knives*, and let me know afterwards if it was sharp and good.

"'FATHER! at the time when you gave me this weapon, I had neither cause or inclination to go to war against a people who had done me no injury; yet, in obedience to you, who say you are my father, and call me your child, I received the hatchet, well knowing that if I did not obey, you would withhold from me the necessaries of life, without which I could not subsist, and which are not elsewhere to be procured but at the house of my father.

"'Father! many lives have already been lost on *your* account. Nations have suffered and been weakened. Children have lost parents, brothers, and relatives. Wives have lost husbands. It is not known how many more may perish before *your* war will be at an end.

"'Father! you say you love your children, the Indians. This you have often told them; and, indeed, it is for your interest to say so to them that you may have them at your service.

"'But, Father! who of us can believe that you can love a people of a different color from your own, better than those who have a *white* skin like yourselves?

"'Father! pay attention to what I am going to say. While you, Father, are setting me on your enemy, much in the same manner as a hunter sets his dog on the game, while I am in the act of rushing on that enemy of yours with the bloody destructive weapon you gave me, I may perchance happen to look back to the place from whence you started me, and what shall I see? Perhaps I shall see my father shaking hands with the *long-knives;* yes, with those very people whom he now calls his enemies.

"'I may then see him laugh at my folly for having obeyed his orders, and yet I am now risking my life at his command. Father, keep what I have said in remembrance.

"'Now, Father! this is what has been done with the hatchet you gave me (handing the stick with the scalp); I have done with the hatchet what you ordered me to do, and have found it sharp. Nevertheless, I did not do *all* that I *might* have done. No, I did not; my heart failed within me, I felt compassion for *your* enemy. *Innocence* had no part in your quarrels, therefore I distinguished—I spared—I took some *live flesh*,* which, while I was bringing to you, I spied one of your large canoes, on which I put it for you. In a few days you will receive this, and will *find that the skin is of the same color as your own.* Father! I hope you will not destroy what I have saved. You, Father, have the means of preserving, what with me would perish for want. The warrior is poor and his cabin is always empty, but *your* house, Father, is always full.'"

The venerable missionary adds: "Here we see boldness, frankness, dignity, and humanity, happily blended together, and most eloquently displayed. * * * I wish I could convey to the reader's mind only a small part of the impression which this speech made on me, and on all present, when it was delivered."

Taciturn and dignified as was the Indian, however, he not unfrequently showed a considerable disposition to be facetious and witty.

It is related of *Tadeuskund*, the principal chief (and sometimes spoken of as "king") of the *Delawares*, that being seen one day sitting on the pavement in Market street, Philadelphia, in a state of intoxication (for he dearly loved the fiery rum), he was accosted by a Quaker who knew him. "Ah, chief, how is this; I thought thee was turned a good Moravian?" The fuddled "king" replied, "Ugh, chief no Moravian now, chief turned Quaker yesterday." And upon another occasion, being met by a Scotchman, a worthless fellow, who hailed him with, "well, cousin, how do you do?" the proud red man responded, "cousin, cousin! how do you make that out?" "Oh," said the Scot, "we are all cousins from Adam." "Ah, then," said the chief, "I am very glad it is no nearer."†

Concerning this trait, Heckewelder says: "They are ingenious in making satirical observations which, though they create laughter, do not, or but seldom give offence. For instance, seeing a bad hunter going out into the woods with his gun, they will ask him if he is going out for meat? or say to one another, 'now we shall have meat, for such a one has gone a hunting' (not believing any such a thing). Or, if they see a coward joining a war party, they will ask him ironically at what time he intends to come back again (knowing that he will return before he has met the enemy), or, they will say to one another, "will he return this way with his scalps?"

*Women and children prisoners. †Stone's History of Wyoming.

CHAPTER V.

INDIAN RESPECT FOR THE AGED—ADOPTION OF CHILDREN—REVERENCE FOR THE DEAD.

"THEY are remarkable for the particular respect which they pay to old age. In all their meetings, whether public or private, they pay the greatest attention to the observations and advice of the aged. No one will attempt to contradict them, nor interfere, in any manner, or even speak, unless he is especially called upon. 'The aged,' they say, 'have lived through the whole period of our lives, and long before we were born. They have not only all the knowledge which we possess, but a great deal more. We, therefore, must submit our limited views to their experience.'

"In traveling, one of the eldest will always take the lead, unless another is especially appointed for that purpose. If such a one stops to hunt, or in order to stay and encamp at the place for some time, all halt together, all are pleased with the spot, and declare it to be judiciously chosen.

"On every occasion, and in every situation through life, age takes the lead among the Indians. Even little boys, when going on parties of pleasure, were it only to catch butterflies, strictly adhere to this rule, and submit to the direction of the oldest in their company, who is their chief, leader and spokesman. If they are accosted on the way by any person, and asked whither they are going, or any other question, no one will presume to answer but their *speaker*. The same rule is observed when they are grown up, and in no case whatever will one of a party, club, or meeting, attempt to assume authority over the leader, or even to set him right if he should mistake the road, or take a wrong course, much less will any one contradict what he says, unless his opinion should be particularly asked. In such a case, and in no other, he will give his advice, but with great modesty and diffidence.

"Indeed, I have had sufficient reason to be convinced that this principle, excellent as it is in itself, is sometimes even carried too far by the Indians, and that not a little inconvenience is occasioned by it. A few instances will make this better understood than any explanation I could give.

"In the year 1765, the great body of Christian Indians, after having remained sixteen months at and near Philadelphia, were permitted to return to their own country, peace having been concluded with the Indian nations, who still continued at war, notwithstanding the pacification between the European powers.

"They resolved to open a path through the wilderness, from the frontier settlements beyond the Blue Mountains, directly to Wyoming, on the Susquehanna. This path they laid off and cut, as they proceeded, two, three or four miles at a time, according to the nature of the ground and the convenience of water, bringing up their baggage by making two or more trips, as they had no horses to carry it. Having arrived at the Great Pine Swamp, then supposed to be about fourteen miles wide, it was found very difficult to cut a passage, on account of the thickets and of the great number of fallen trees which encumbered it; they were, besides, unacquainted with that part of the country. Several old men, however, took the lead and undertook to be their guides. After a tedious march of near two weeks, attended with much labor, they brought the party across the swamp to the large creek which borders it upon the

opposite side. There they found a very steep mountain, through which no passage could be found, either above or below.

"Discouraged at the prospect before them, they saw now no alternative but to return by the same way they had come, and take the route by Fort Allen to Nescopeck, and so up the Susquehanna to Wyoming, a distance of nearly one hundred miles round. In this difficulty it fortunately struck their missionary, Mr. Zeisberger, that a certain Indian named David, who was one of their party, and had followed them all the way, was acquainted with that part of the country, and might, perhaps, be able to point out to them some better and shorter road. He soon found that he was not mistaken, David was perfectly acquainted with the country and knew a good road through which the party might easily pass; but not having been questioned on the subject, had hitherto kept silence, and followed with the rest, though *he knew all the while they were going wrong.*

"A dialogue then took place between him and the missionary:

"ZEISBERGER.—'David, you are acquainted with this country, perhaps you know a better road and a shorter one than that which we are going to take?'

"DAVID.—'Yes, I do; there is such a course which we may easily get through, and have a much shorter distance to travel.'

"Z.—'What, David; we are all going wrong, and yet you are with us?'

"D.—'Yes, it is so.'

"Z.—'And yet you said nothing, and followed with the rest, as if all had been right?'

"D.—'Yes, the guides are older than I, they took the lead, and never asked me whether I had any knowledge of the country. If they had inquired, I would have told them.'

"Z.—'Will you now tell them?'

"D.—'No, indeed; unless they ask me. It does not become an Indian to instruct his elders.'"

"At the instigation of Mr. Zeisberger, the question was then asked him, when he immediately told them they must all return to a certain spot, six miles back, and then direct their course more to the northeast, which would bring them to a gap in the mountain, where they could pass through with great ease. They did so, and he followed them, and being now desired to take the lead, he did it, and brought them to the very spot he had described, and from thence led them all the way to Wyoming. This difficult part of the road in the swamp has been since called *David's Path*, and the State road now passes through it."

This anecdote was told me by Mr. Zeisberger himself, whom I have never known to say anything which was not strictly true. I, therefore, give it full credit, the more so, as I have myself witnessed two similar instances.

"The first happened in the year 1791. I had parted by accident from the company I was with, and lost my way in the woods. I had with me an Indian lad about twelve or thirteen years of age, and wished him to take the lead, to which, however, he would not consent. We were at last found by our party, who had gone in search of us. I complained to them of the boy for not doing what I had bidden him; but they answered that he had done right, and 'that it did not become a *boy* to walk before a *man*, and be his leader.'

"The second occurrence of the like kind took place in the year 1798. I was on a journey with two young Indians round the head of Lake Erie. Neither of these Indians having ever been in the country we were going to, they received their instructions of others before their departure. The leader, however, having once mistaken a path, we traveled several miles in a wrong direction, until at last I discovered the mistake by our having Owl Creek on our left, when we ought to have had it to our right. I observed this to Christian, the young Indian in the rear, who coincided with me in opinion, I desired him to run forward to the leader who was far ahead of us, and to bring him back; but the lad answered that *he could not do it.* I asked him the reason. 'It is,' said he, 'because I am younger than he is.' 'Will you then,' replied I, 'take *my* message to him, and tell him that I desire him to return to this place, where I will wait for him?' The young man immediately consented, went forward to the leader and brought him back, upon which we took an eastward course through the woods to Owl Creek, and after crossing it fell into our right path."*

The same venerable writer also speaks of filial affection and respect among the Indian tribes (and having particular reference to those of the *Lenni Lenape*), as follows:

"It is a sacred principle among the Indians, and one of those moral and religious truths which they always have before their eyes, that the Great Spirit, who created them and provided for them so abundantly with the means of subsistence, made it the duty of parents to maintain and take care of their children until they should be able to provide for themselves, and that having while weak and helpless, received the benefits of maintenance and protection, they are bound to repay them by a similar care of those who are laboring under the infirmities of old age and are no longer able to supply their own wants.

"Thus a strong feeling of gratitude towards their elders, inculcated and cherished from their earliest infancy, is the solid foundation on which rests that respect for old age for which Indians are so remarkable, and it is further supported by the well-founded hope of receiving the like succors and attentions, in their turn, when the heavy hand of time shall have reduced them to the same helpless condition which they now commiserate in others, and seek, by every means in their power, to render more tolerable. Hence, they do not confine themselves to acts of absolute necessity; it is not enough for them that the old are not suffered to starve with hunger or perish with cold, but they must be made, as much as possible, to share in the pleasures and comforts of life. It is, indeed, a moving spectacle to see the tender and delicate attentions which, on every occasion, they lavish upon aged and decrepit persons. When going out hunting, they will put them on a horse or in a canoe, and take them into the woods to their hunting ground, in order to revive their spirits by making them enjoy the sights of a sport in which they can no longer participate. They place them in particular situations where they are sure that the game they are in pursuit of will pass by, taking proper measures, at the same time to prevent its escape, so that their aged parents and friends may, at last, as our sportsmen call it, *be in at the death.* Nor is this all; the hoary veterans must all enjoy the *honors* of the chase. When the animal thus surrounded is come within reach of their guns, when every possibility of escape is precluded, by the woods all around being set on fire, they all, young and old, fire together, so that it is difficult to say whose ball it was that brought the animal to the ground. But they are never at a loss to decide, and always give it in favor of the oldest men in the party. So, when the young people have discovered a place where the bears have their haunts, or have resorted to for the winter, they frequently take with them, to the spot, such of the old men as are yet able to walk or ride, where they not only have an opportunity of witnessing the sport, but receive their full share of the meat and oil.

"At home the old are as well treated and taken care of as if they were favorite children. They are cherished and even caressed; indulged in health and nursed in sickness; and all their wishes and wants are anticipated. Their company is sought by the young, to whom their conversation is considered an honor. Their advice is asked on all occasions; their words are listened to as oracles, and their occasional garrulity, nay, even the second childhood, often attendant on extreme old age,

*Extract from "*History, Manners and Customs of the Indian Nations.*"

is never, with Indians, a subject of ridicule or laughter. Respect, gratitude, and love, are too predominant in their minds to permit any degrading idea to mix itself with these truly honorable and generous feelings.

"And yet there have been travelers who have ventured to assert that old people, among the Indians, are not only neglected and suffered to perish for want, but that they are even, when no longer able to take care of themselves, *put out of the way of all trouble.* I am free to declare that among all the Indian nations that I have become acquainted with, if any one should kill an old man or woman, for no other cause than that of having become burdensome to society, it would be considered as an unpardonable crime; the general indignation would be excited, and the murderer instantly be put to death. I cannot conceive any act that would produce such an universal horror and detestation. Such is the veneration which is everywhere felt for old age."

Among the customs, or indeed common laws of the Indians, one of the most remarkable and interesting was the *adoption* of prisoners. The right belonged more particularly to the females than to the warriors of the tribes.

It was common for a mother to claim, from among the captives, one whose life should be spared, and who should, by adoption, fill in her household, the place of her son who had fallen in battle.

It was well for the unfortunate prisoners, that this election depended more on the voice of the mother than on that of the father, as innumerable lives were thus spared, of those whom the warriors, if left to their own desires, would have immolated. When once adopted, if the captives assumed a cheerful aspect, entered into their mode of life, learned their language, and, in brief, acted as if they actually felt themselves adopted, all hardship was removed, except such as was inseparable to the Indian mode of life.

Although the right was most frequently exercised by mothers to fill the places of their sons who had been slain, yet the privilege of adoption was often extended to female prisoners. The following is a case in point, extracted from Mark Bancroft's account of the surprise and capture of the Gilbert family, near the present site of Weissport, in the year 1780. Speaking of this custom of adoption, he says:

"But if this change of relation operated as an amelioration of condition in the life of the prisoner, it rendered ransom extremely difficult in all cases, and in some instances precluded it altogether. These difficulties were exemplified in a striking manner in the person of Elizabeth Gilbert.

"This girl, only twelve years of age when captured, was adopted by an Indian family, but afterwards permitted to reside in a white family of the name of Secord, by whom she was treated as a child indeed, and to whom she became so much attached as to call Mrs. Secord by the endearing title of *Mamma.* Her residence, however, in a white family, was a favor granted to the Secords by the Indian (adopted) parents of Elizabeth, who regarded and claimed her as their child.

"Mr. Secord, having business at Niagara, took Betsey—as she was called—with him, and there, after long separation, she had the happiness to meet six of her relations, most of whom had been already released and were preparing to set out for Montreal, lingering and yearning for those they seemed destined to leave behind perhaps forever. The sight of their beloved little sister roused every energy to effect her release, which desire was generously seconded by John Secord and Colonel Butler, who, soon after her visit to Niagara, sent for the Indian who claimed Elizabeth, and made overtures for her ransom. At first he declared that '*he would not sell his own flesh and blood;*' but, attacked through his interests, or, in other words, his necessities, the negotiation succeeded, and her youngest child was among the treasures first restored to the mother at Montreal."

Referring to the Indian custom, Heckewelder, with his usual lenity of judgment towards the savages, says:

"The prisoners are generally adopted by the families of their conquerors in the place of lost or deceased relations or friends, where they soon become domesticated, and are so kindly treated that they never wish themselves away again. I have seen even white men who, after such adoption, were given up by the Indians in compliance with the stipulations of treaties, take the first opportunity to escape from their own country and return with all possible speed to their Indian homes."

But with all proper deference to the old missionary's statement, we are probably safe in believing that such instances of *white men's* devotion to the delights of Indian life are, to say the very least, *exceedingly rare.*

In their intercourse with the Indians, the white people were thoughtlessly trampling upon their religion, and their sacred rights. They were expected to look meekly on while the grave was robbed of its treasures, and the bones of their fathers were left to bleach upon the field. When exasperated by the cruel disrespect of their conquerors, and driven to deeds of vengeance, there was little appreciation of the motives which influenced them.

It was the Indian custom to bury with the dead their best clothing, and the various implements they had been in the habit of using whilst living. If it was a warrior, they placed his tomahawk by his side, and his knife in his shield; with the hunter, his bow and arrow, and implements for cooking his food; with the women, their kettles and cooking apparatus, and also food for all. Tobocco was deposited in every grave, for to smoke was an Indian's idea of felicity in the body and out of it, and in this there was not so much difference as there might be, between them and gentlemen of paler hue.

Among the Iroquois, and many other Indian nations, it was the custom to place the dead upon scaffolds built for this purpose, from tree to tree, or within a temporary enclosure, and underneath a fire was kept burning for several days.

They had probably known instances of persons reviving after they were supposed to be dead; and this led to the conclusion, that the spirit sometimes returned to animate the body, after it had once fled. If there were no signs of life for ten days, the fire was extinguished and the body left unmolested, till decomposition had begun to take place, when the remains were buried.

In later years they allowed ten days for the flight of the spirit. Their period of mourning continued while the spirit was wandering; as soon as they believed it entered heaven, they commenced rejoicing, that it had reached where happiness dwells forever. Sometimes a piteous wailing was kept up for a long time, but it was only their own bereavement that they bewailed, as they had no fear about the fate of those who died. Not until they had heard of *Purgatory* from the Jesuits or *endless woe* from the Protestants, did they look upon death with terror, or life as anything but a blessing.

In regard to their burial rites, the words of the poet who has given metrical beauty to their legends, and added his own to their lofty enthusiasm, will suffice:

"Poet and historian have lavished their descriptive skill on the burial rites of Alaric, whose bones repose in the sandy bed of the Busentinus; but not less imposing was the funeral of *Blackbird*, the *Ohama* Chief, who was inhumed bestriding his war-horse in a hill sepulchre that overlooks the Missouri."

A tribe has been known to visit the spot which had been, in former times, the burial place of their people, though long deserted, and spend hours in silent meditation; and not till every hope had apparently died in their bosoms, did they leave the sod which covered the dust of any of their kindred to the footsteps of the stranger.

CHAPTER VI.

INDIAN SUPERSTITION.

THE Indians were superstitious in the extreme—believers in dreams and observers of omens.

No enterprise was inaugurated, nor journey commenced by them, without consultation of signs and portents, and in the most ordinary operations of life—the planting of their maize, or erection of their rude wigwams—critical attention was had to weather-sign, and to the position and supposed influence of the moon. In this last named peculiarity, however, they did not materially differ from many of the most substantial farmers in Pennsylvania at the present day.

Of the incredible folly and weakness which, in this direction, were universally exhibited by the otherwise self-reliant aborigines, the gentle Heckewelder thus discourses:

"Great and powerful as the Indian conceives himself to be, firm and undaunted as he really is, braving all seasons and weathers, careless of dangers, patient of hunger, thirst, and cold, and fond of displaying the native energy of his character, even in the midst of tortures, at the very thought of which our own puny nature revolts and shudders; this lord of the creation, whose life is spent in a state of constant warfare against the wild beasts of the forest and the savages of the wilderness, he who, proud of his independent existence, strikes his breast with exultation and exclaims, '*I am a man!*'—the American Indian has one weak side which sinks him down to the level of the most fearful and timid being; a childish apprehension of an occult and unknown power which, unless he can summon sufficient fortitude to conquer it, changes at once the hero into a coward.

"It is incredible to what a degree the Indian's superstitious belief in witchcraft operates upon their minds. The moment that their imagination is struck with the idea that they are *bewitched*, they are no longer themselves; their fancy is constantly at work creating the most horrid and distressing images. They see themselves falling a sacrifice to the wicked arts of a vile unknown hand, of one who would not have dared to face in a fair combat, dying a miserable ignominious death, a death to which they would a thousand times prefer the stake with all its horrors. No tale, no tradition, no memorial of their courage or heroic fortitude, will go down with it to posterity; it will be thought that they were not deserving of a better fate. And (O! dreadful thought to an Indian mind) that death is to remain forever unrevenged; their friends, their relations, the men of their own tribe will seek the murderer in vain, they will seek him while perhaps he is in the midst of them unnoticed and unknown, smiling at their impotent rage, and calmly selecting some new victim to his infernal art.

"Of this extraordinary supposed power of their conjurers, of the causes which produce it, and the manner in which it is acquired, the Indians, as may well be supposed, have not a very definite idea. All they can say is, that the sorcerer makes use of a 'deadening substance,' which he discharges and conveys to the person whom he means to '*strike*' through the air by means of the wind, or of his own breath, or throws at him in a manner which they can neither understand nor describe. The person thus *stricken* is immediately seized with an unaccountable terror, his spirits sink, his appetite fails, he is disturbed in his sleep, he pines and wastes away, or a sickness seizes him, and he dies at last a miserable victim to the workings of his own imagination.

Such are their ideas and the melancholy effects of the dread they feel, of that supernatural power which they vainly fancy to exist among them. That they can destroy one another by means of poisonous roots and plants is certainly true, but in this there is no witchcraft. This prejudice which they labor under can be ascribed to no other than their excessive ignorance and credulity. I was once acquainted with a white man, a shrewd and correct observer, who had lived long among the Indians, and being himself related to an Indian family, had the best opportunities of obtaining accurate information on this subject. He told me that he had found the means of getting into the confidence of one of their most noted sorcerers, who had frankly confessed to him that his secret consisted in exciting fear and suspicion, and creating in the multitude a strong belief in his magical powers. 'For,' said he, 'such is the credulity of many, that if I pick a little wool from my blanket and roll it between my fingers into a small round ball, not larger than a bean, I am by that alone believed to be deeply skilled in the magic art, and it is immediately supposed that I am preparing the deadly substance with which I mean to strike some person or other, although I hardly know myself at the time what my fingers are doing; and if at that moment I happen to cast my eyes on a particular man, or even to cast a side glance at him, it is enough to make him consider himself as the intended victim; he is from that moment effectually *struck*, and if he is not possessed of great fortitude, so as to be able to repel the thought and divert his mind from it, or to persuade himself that it is nothing but the work of a disturbed imagination, he will sink under the terror thus created, and at last perish a victim, not indeed to witchcraft, but to his own credulity and folly.'"

"But men of such strong minds are not often to be found; so deeply rooted is the belief of the Indians in those fancied supernatural powers. It is vain to endeavor to convince them by argument, that they are entirely founded in delusion and have no real existence. The attempt has been frequently made by sensible white men, but always without success."

More than a hundred years ago, while the *Delawares* still occupied this portion of the State, there was a Quaker named John Anderson, a traveling merchant among the Indians, known far and wide by them as "*the honest Quaker trader.*" This man, knowing the almost unlimited confidence which the natives reposed in him, endeavored to convince them of the utter fallacy of their foolish superstition; but finding argument vain, at last requested that their most powerful sorcerers might be produced, and in presence of the tribe and the chiefs and the old men, might exercise on him the most potent spells of their magic, and if they should succeed in working harm upon him, never in so slight a degree, then he would not only acknowledge their supernatural power, but would pay a goodly amount of merchandise, of such kinds as Indians most covet, in forfeit for his discomfiture. His only stipulation was that the conjuror should be unarmed, and, to guard against the possibility of poison, that he should not attempt to approach nearer than a specified distance of about twelve feet.

The first magician, to whom this opportunity was offered, utterly refused to injure so good a man; one whom the Indians all loved for his uprightness; No! the Great Spirit forbid that he should turn the terrible glance of the evil eye on the *honest Quaker?*

This most considerate and conscientious course was greeted with the warmest admiration and applause by the assembled *Delawares*, and caused them to regard the conjuror with more reverence than ever.

But another was found who was less conscientious, and who boasted that neither the distance of twelve feet, nor yet of twelve miles, could in the least interfere with the certain effect of his deadly spells.

So honest John Anderson brought out the enticing goods which were to forfeit, and then stood firm and serene before the fearful man who claimed such wonderful powers. He was dressed and tricked out in a manner most infernal; covered from head to toe with a bear skin, black as jet, and closed to-

974.887 H62c

gether just as it grew upon the animal. In addition to this were a pair of satanic horns upon the head, all intended to strike the victim dumb by its terrible appearance. But it had no such effect upon the shad-bellied Ajax. The spectators had implored him to desist from his fool-hardiness, as they thought it to be, and when he persisted, they looked upon him with the profoundest pity, and some covered their eyes with their blankets to shut out the fearful sight, for they loved this man of integrity with a surpassing affection, and they would not that he should incur a fate so dreadful. It is barely possible that at this time, with all this commiseration, there may have floated through the red man's mind, some consolatory visions of the delights of an Indian administration upon the personal effects of the upright Quaker, who so persistently courted his own doom, but, however that may have been, John Anderson boldly faced the diabolical antics and gesticulations of the horned wizard, and never blenched through an interminable half-hour of wool-picking and contortions; at the end of which the red trickster suddenly ceased his incantations, announcing that the pale face was impervious to them on account of *having been accustomed to living on salted provisions*, the salt having a repellant effect on that invisible substance, which was always so fatal in its effects when directed against Indians.

But though the chiefs and sachems and warriors saw with their own eyes the discomfiture of their sorcerer, and the triumph of the good Quaker—congratulating him on his miraculous escape, and gazing pensively upon the bright-colored merchandise as it now disappeared from their sight and was returned to the packages; yet their superstitious belief in the power of the conjuror had not diminished one iota.

Even in the administering of medicines to the sick, we are told by an old Moravian chronicler that these preparations were "mixed with superstitious practices, calculated to guard against the powers of witchcraft, in which, unfortunately, they have a strong fixed belief. Indeed, they are too apt to attribute the most natural deaths to the arts and incantations of sorcerers, and their medicine is, in most cases as much directed against those as against the disease itself. * * * * * * There is a superstitious notion, in which all their physicians participate, which is, that when an emetic is to be administered, the water in which the portion is mixed must be drawn *up* a stream, and if for a cathartic, *downward*. This is, at least, innocent, and not more whimsical perhaps, nor more calculated to excite a smile than some theories of grave and learned men in civilized countries."

CHAPTER VII.

THE IROQUOIS SUPREMACY OVER THE DELAWARES AND OTHER NATIONS.

At the time when the *Mengwe* and *Lenape* first became known to the white men, they respectively held towards each other the positions of conqueror and vassal. The attitude of the *Iroquois*, however, was not wholly that of tyrants over the *Delawares*, for they mingled, to some extent, the character of protectors with that of masters. It has been said of them that "The humiliation of tributary nations was to them (the *Iroquois*) tempered with a paternal regard for their interests in all negotiations with the whites, and care was taken that no trespasses should be committed on their rights, and that they should be justly dealt with,"—which being interpreted, seems to mean that the *Mengwe* would, so far as laid in their power, see to it that none others than *themselves* should be permitted to despoil the *Lenape*. They expected from them an annual tribute, an acknowledgment of their state of vassalage, and, on this condition, they were permitted to occupy their former hunting grounds.

Bands of the *Five Nations*, however, were interspersed among the *Delawares* and *Shawnees* and established their villages there; probably more as a sort of police, and for the purpose of keeping a watchful eye on them, than for any other purpose.

The *Shawnees* were a people which had been expelled from the far southwest by stronger tribes, and a portion of whom, traveling eastward as far as the country adjoining the *Delawares*, had been permitted to erect their lodges there, but were, like the *Lenape*, held in a state of subjection by the *Iroquois*.

The feelings with which the *Delawares* regarded their conquerors were those of inextinguishable hatred—held in abeyance by *fear*—and they also pretended to a feeling of superiority, on account of their more ancient lineage, and their farther removal from original barbarism, which latter claim was, perhaps, well-grounded. They also alleged that the "*Mingoes*" were addicted to cannibalism, in eating their prisoners; but for this charge there does not seem to have been the slightest shadow of foundation.

On the part of the *Iroquois*, the feeling towards their vassals was one of haughty superiority. There is no recorded instance where unmeasured insult and stinging contempt, were more wantonly and publicly heaped on a cowed and humiliated people, than on the occasion of a treaty held in Philadelphia, in 1742, where *Connossatego*, an old *Iroquois* chief, having been requested, by the Governor, to attend (really for the purpose of *forcing* the *Delawares* to yield up the rich lands of the *Minisink*), arose in council, where whites and *Delawares* and *Iroquois* were convened, and in the name of all the deputies of his confederacy, said to the Governor, that the *Delawares* had been an unruly people, and were altogether in the wrong, and that they should be removed from their lands; and then, turning most superciliously towards the abashed *Delawares*, he said: "You deserve to be taken by the hair of your heads, and shaken till you recover your senses and become sober. We have seen a deed, signed by nine of your chiefs over fifty years ago, for this very land. But how came you to take it upon yourselves to sell lands at all? We conquered you, we made women of you. You know you are women, and can no more sell lands than women. Nor is it fit that you should have power to sell lands, since you would abuse it. You have had clothes, meat and drink, by the goods paid you for it, and now you want it again, like children as you are. What makes you sell lands in the dark? Did you ever tell us you had sold this land? Did we ever receive any part, even to the value of a pipe-shank, from you for it? This is acting in the dark—very different from the conduct which our *Six Nations* observe in the sales of land. But we find you are none of our blood; you act a dishonest part in this, as in other matters. Your ears are ever open to slanderous reports about your brethren. For all these reasons we *charge you to remove instantly! We don't give you liberty to think about it. You are women!* Take the advice of a wise man and *remove instantly!* You may return to the other side of the river where you came from, but we do not know whether, considering how you have demeaned yourselves, you will be permitted to live there, or whether you have not already swallowed that land down your throats, as well as the land on this side. You may go either to Wyoming or Shamokin, and then we shall have you under our eye, and can see how you behave. *Don't deliberate, but go*, and take this belt of wampum."

He then forbade them ever again to interfere in any matters between white man and Indian; or ever, under any pretext, to pretend to sell lands, and, as they (the *Iroquois*), he said, had some business of importance to transact with the Englishmen, he commanded them to immediately leave the council, like women and children as they were.

We do not find that in the then middle colonies, the *Five*

Nations had ventured so far in their hostile conduct towards the *Delawares* as they had done to the *Mohicans*, through the alliance between the Dutch and *Five Nations*, and afterwards between the English and the latter, was much against both, and, indeed, more against the *Delawares* than the *Mohicans*. Yet by turning to treaties and councils held with these nations between the years 1740 and 1760, we find much insolent language which the *Iroquois* were, we will say, *permitted*, but which the people concerned say were 'bid or hired to make, against the *Delawares*, for the purpose of stopping their mouths, preventing them from stating their complaints and grievances, and asking redress from their colonial government.'

The result of such high-toned language as that which was made use of to the *Delawares*, by the *Six Nations*, in 1742, and at other times afterwards, might easily have been foretold.

For although now these defenceless people had to submit to such gross insults, instead of seeing their grievances redressed, yet they were not ignorant of the manner in which they might one day take revenge, the door to the French, who were enemies to the English, being always open to them, they had but to go 'on one side' (as they expressed themselves) to be out of the way of the *Iroquois*, and they could obtain from the possessors of Canada and Louisiana, all that they wanted, fire-arms, hatchets, scalping-knives, ammunition, etc.

They did so, and removed to the Ohio country, whither they were followed by others, from time to time, and by the time the French war broke out they were in perfect readiness, and, joining the enemies of Great Britain, they murdered great numbers of the defenceless inhabitants of Pennsylvania, laid the whole frontier waste, and spread terror and misery far and wide, by the outrages they committed.

Upon the occasion above referred to—the Indian treaty at Philadelphia, in 1742—when the *Iroquois* chief, *Connossatego*, commanded the *Delawares* instantly to leave the council-house, where their presence would no longer be tolerated, the outraged and insulted red men were completely crest-fallen and crushed, but they had no choice except to obey. They at once left the presence of the *Iroquois*, returned to their homes on the beautiful *Lenape Wihittuck*—now their homes no longer—and prepared to bid them adieu forever.

We may imagine the agony of hatred—more bitter than gall, and yet wholly impotent—with which they thought of the haughty tyranny of the *Iroquois*, and the cupidity and double-dealing of the white man, as they took up their sad march towards the land of their banishment, in the valley of the Susquehanna. Those lands were already occupied by the *Shawnees*, but they, being also under tribute to the *Mengwe*, dared not protest against the new occupancy, so they "moved along," and made room for the *Delawares*, some of whom pitched their lodges at Wyoming, while some passed on to the West Branch, and others even crossed the Alleghenies."

A most melancholy removal for an ancient people, who regarded themselves as the very essence of Indian aristocracy!

But the day of humiliation came to the *Iroquois* too, at last, for the pale faces became tired of their presence, totally destroyed their power, and drove them from the "*long council-house*" of their fathers, by the rapid and decisive campaign of General Sullivan in 1779. Their prostration was complete, and the *Delawares* were avenged! Both *Mengwe* and *Lenape* looked longingly back toward their old homes, and they humbly asked and procured from the whites a stipulation *that the burial places of their fathers should remain undisturbed.* And for many years afterwards they came annually; sometimes in small parties, and sometimes singly—dejected pilgrims to those sacred shrines. How agonizing must have been the feelings of the proud and sensitive wanderers! Well might their stern impassiveness give way, and their tears flow without shame, as they bowed their heads above the graves of their fathers, and in utter despair and heart-sickness remembered that they were now but exiles and strangers; that a domineering and hostile race had become masters of those ancient hunting grounds, from which the original people had faded and vanished forever.

"They died not by hunger, or lingering decay—
'Twas the steel of the white man that swept them away."

CHAPTER VIII.

LANGUAGE OF THE IROQUOIS.

IF the Indian should be entirely banished from our borders, the memory of him cannot die, for,—

"Their names are on our waters,
We cannot wash them out."

The dialects of the *Six Nations* bore a strong resemblance to each other, though there were still differences which marked them as distinct. Those who understood one were able to converse in each of the others, and in council the representatives of each nation had no difficulty in interpreting what was said by all. The *Mohawk* and *Oneida* strongly resembled each other, and the *Seneca* and *Cayuga* were the same. The *Onondaga* "was considered by the *Iroquois* as the most finished and majestic," while to our ears it is the most harsh, and the *Oneida* the most musical.

They use nineteen letters, having no labials or liquids, except occasionally is heard among the *Mohawks* the sound of L and among the *Tuscaroras* the sound of F. The *Senecas* and *Cayugas* talk all day without shutting their lips, and there are no oaths in their language. Before an Indian can be profane he must learn French or English, and his language is so constructed too, that evasion is almost impossible. Metaphors are in constant requisition in Indian speeches and conversation. If one comes in when the weather is very cold, he says, "It is a nose cutting morning." If he wishes to reflect upon a proposition before deciding, he says, "I will put the matter under my pillow, and let you know." He says of an emaciated person, "He has dry bones." A steamboat is called "The ship impelled by fire." A horse is a "*log carrier*," a cow a "*cud chewer*," and a goat a "scented animal."

In ancient times, when the hunters encamped in the woods, they kept warm by covering themselves with boughs of hemlock, and now if an Indian is about to repair his cabin, he says, "I will surround it with hemlock boughs," meaning, I will make it warm and comfortable.* When a chief has made a speech at the opening of a council, he finishes with saying, "the doors are now open, you can proceed." The messenger of the *Six Nations* to the *Senecas* was called "the man who carries the fire or smoke," meaning that he had charge of the council-fire and kept it bright.

The *Iroquois* called themselves the *real people;* and in speeches or conversation, if allusion was made to white people, they said "our younger brethren." The President of the United States was called "The City Eater," or "The Town Destroyer," on account of the destruction Washington's armies caused wherever they went. They afterwards called him "Father of the Thirteen Fires."

The *Iroquois* had the masculine, feminine, and neuter genders. The masculine and feminine were denoted sometimes by giving the same animal different names, and by prefixes. All inanimate objects were placed in the neuter gender. Instead of saying, "Direct *He-no* to come and give us rain," they said "Direct that *He-no* come and give us rain."

*History of the Iroquois.

The following are specimens of names, with the Lord's prayer and a hymn in *Seneca*:

O-hee-yuh,	*The beautiful river.*
Os-we-go,	*Flowing out.*
On-yit-hah,	*Bird of the strong wing.*
Ga-no-so-te,	*A house.*
O-on-do-te,	*A tree.*
O-ya,	*Fruit.*
Je-da-do,	*A bird.*
O-ya-han,	*Apples split open.*
Ga-no-geh,	*Oil in the water.*
Ga-osè-ha,	*Baby frame.*

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

Gwä-nee', gă-o-yä'-geh che-de-oh'; sā-sa-no-do'-geh-teek; gä-o' ne-dwa na' sa-nunk-tä; na-huk' ne-yä-weh' na yo-an'-jä-geh ha' ne-sä-ne-go'-dă ha ne-de-o'-dă na' gä-o-yä'geh. Dun-dä-gwä-ē'-wä-să-gwus na' ong-wi-wä-na-ark-seh' na' da-yä-ke'-wä-să-gwä-seh na' onk-ke-wä-na-'-ä-ge. Dä-ge-o'-na-geh'-wen-nis'-heh-da na' ong-wä-quä'. Să-nuk' na-huh' heh'-squä-ä ha' gä-yeh' na' wä-ate-keh'; na-wä' na' dä-gwä-yä-duh'-nuh-onk ha' gä-yeh na' wä-ate-heh'; na' seh-eh' na ese' să-wă na' o-nuk-ta' huh' na' gă-hus-ta-seh' kuk' na' da-gä-ă-sä-uh'. Na huh'-ne-yä-weh.*

*If an attempt should be made to give a literal translation of each word, or phrase, it would render transposition necessary, and change the formation of the words in some respects, as the following will exhibit:

Gwä-nee', che-de-oh' gä-o'-yă-geh, gä-sa-nuh' ese' sä-nuk-tä'
Our Father, which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name, thy kingdom
gä-oh ese' sne'-go-eh ne yä-weh' yo an-jä'-geh ha' ne-de-o'-deh
come, thy will be done on earth as it is in
gă-o'yä-geh. Dun-dä-gwä-e' wä-să-gwus ong-wa-yeh'-his-heh'
heaven. Forgive us our debts as we
da-yä-ke'-a-wä-să-gwus-seh' ho-yeh'his. Dä ge-oh' ne' na geh'
forgive our debtors. Give us this
wen-nis'-heh-deh e' na-hä-do-wen-nis'-heh-geh o ä'-qua.
day our daily bread.
Hă-squä'-ah e' să-no' ha wä-ate.keh', na-gwä' dä-gwä-yä-dan'-nake
Lead us not into temptation, but deliver from
ne' wä-ate-keh', na-seh'-eh nees' o-nuk'-tä na-kuh' na
us evil, for thine is the kingdom, and the
gä-hus-tes-heh, na-kuh' da-gä-ă-sä-uh'.
power and the glory.
Na-huh'-ne-yä-weh.
Amen.

(*Specimen of the Indian Hymn.*)

GAA NAH 8. L. M.

O gwe nyoo' goh', a ga deăh'seek
Heh syah dua deh, lis' ne Je sus;
Tăh'ăh; tah ah deh, o gwe nyooh',
Neh huh' noo'wak ni gooh'da aak.

Iis, săh ăh, ji sa'yah daa gwăh',
Na gat hwa is hăh; aa'gă noh,
Gih shăh', deh sa'yah da geh hăh,
A yó dăs'theth oh, nach, ne neh.

Deh oi'wa yăs doh no'ga deăh,
Iis ne găh sa dyă nohk'dah oh
He yoan jakeh, kuh, he goh heh;
Iis, kuh, des găh'nya doh dyot gont.

Deī oi wah'gĕh na ga deăh seek;
Tăh ăh, waeh, Nais, heh sa deăh oh,
Oi wa ne neă'gwat ni ya'wah oh,
Sgie'yah seeh heh, de ga yah sont.

Da gyah'da geh'ha aak', dih' sho,
Ne' dyòt gont neh ă ges' nyet haak',
He ni sah'sanno'nä ă gwat,
Kuh' he ni sa daä oh.

CHAPTER IX.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS AND EXPLORATIONS BY THE FRENCH—FATHER HENNEPIN, THE FIRST WHITE MAN THAT TROD THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY.

THE French were the first Europeans to make settlements on the St. Lawrence river and along the Great Lakes. Quebec was founded by Sir Samuel Champlain in 1608, and in 1609, when Sir Henry Hudson was exploring the noble river which bears his name, Champlain ascended the Sorelle river, and discovered, embosomed between the Green Mountains, or "Verdmont," as the chivalrous and poetic Frenchmen called them, and the Adirondacks, the beautiful sheet of water to which his name is indissolubly attached. In 1613 he founded Montreal.

During the period elapsing between the years 1607 and 1664, the English, Dutch and Swedes alternately held possession of portions of the Atlantic coast, jealously watching one another, and often involved in bitter controversy, and not seldom in open battle, until, in the latter year, the English became the sole rulers, and maintained their rights until the era of the Revolution, when they in turn were compelled to yield to the growing power of their colonies and retire from the field.

The French movements, from the first settlement at Quebec and thence westward, were led by the Catholic missionaries. Le Caron, a Franciscan friar, who had been the companion and friend of Champlain, was the first to penetrate the western wilds, which he did in 1616, in a birch canoe, exploring Lake Huron and its tributaries.

Under the patronage of Louis XIII, the Jesuits took the advance, and began vigorously the work of Christianizing the savages in 1632. Inspired with a lofty and intense zeal for their religion, they boldly took their lives in their hands, and pushed into the unknown wilderness, bearing aloft the Cross, even to the western extremity of Lake Superior.

In 1634, three Jesuit missionaries, Brebeuf, Daniel and Lallemand planted a mission on the shores of the lake of the *Iroquois* (probably the modern lake Simcoe), and also established others along the eastern border of Lake Huron.

From a map published in 1660, it would appear that the French had, at that date, become quite familiar with the region from Niagara to the head of Lake Superior, including considerable portions of Lake Michigan.

In 1641, Fathers Jogues and Raymbault embarked on the Penetanguishine Bay for the Sault St. Marie, where they arrived after a passage of seventeen days. A crowd of two thousand natives met them, and a great council was held. At this meeting the French first heard of many nations dwelling beyond the great lakes.

Father Raymbault died in the wilderness in 1642, while enthusiastically pursuing his discoveries. The same year, Jogues and Bressani were captured by the Indians and tortured, and in 1648 the mission which had been founded in St. Joseph was taken and destroyed, and Father Daniel slain. In 1649, the missions St. Louis and St. Ignatius were also destroyed, and Fathers Brebeuf and Lallemand barbarously tortured by the same terrible and unrelenting enemy. Literally did those zealous missionaries of the Romish Church "take their lives in their hands," and lay them a willing sacrifice on the altar of their faith.

It is stated by some writer that, in 1654, two fur-traders accompanied a band of *Ottawas* on a journey of five hundred leagues to the west. They were absent two years, and on their return brought with them fifty canoes and two hundred and fifty Indians to the French trading posts.

They related wonderful tales of the countries they had seen, and the various red nations they had visited, and described the

lofty mountains and mighty rivers in glowing terms. A new impulse was given to the sprit of adventure, and scouts and traders swarmed the frontiers and explored the great lakes and adjacent country, and a party wintered in 1659-60 on the south shore of Lake Superior.

In 1660, Father Mesnard was sent out by the Bishop of Quebec, and visited Lake Superior in October of that year. While crossing the Keeweenaw Point he was lost in the wilderness and never afterwards heard from, though his cassock and breviary were found long afterwards among the *Sioux*.

A change was made in the government of New France in 1665. The Company of the Hundred Associates, who had ruled it since 1632, resigned its charter. Tracy was made Viceroy, Courcelles, Governor, and Talon, Intendent.* This was called the Government of the West Indies.

The Jesuit missions were taken under the care of the new government, and thenceforward became the leaders in the movement to Christianize the savages.

In the same year (1665), Pierre Claude Allouez was sent out by way of the Ottawa river to the far west, via the Sault St. Marie and the south shore of Lake Superior, where he landed at the bay of Chegoimegon. Here he found the chief village of the *Chippewas*, and established a mission. He also made an alliance with them and the *Sacs*, *Foxes*, and *Illinois*, against the formidable *Iroquois*. Allouez, the next year (1666), visited the western end of the great lake, where he met the *Sioux*, and from them first learned of the Mississippi river, which they called "Messipi." From thence he returned to Quebec.

In 1668, Claude Dablon and Jacques Marquette established the Mission at the Sault called St. Marie, and during the next five years Allouez, Dablon, and Marquette explored the region of Lake Superior on the south shore, and extending to Lake Michigan. They also established the missions of Chegoimegon, St. Marie, Mackinaw, and Green Bay.

The plan of exploring the Mississippi probably originated with Marquette. It was at once sanctioned by the Intendent, Talon, who was ambitious to extend the dominion of France over the whole West.

In 1670, Nicholas Perot was sent to the west to propose a congress of all the nations and tribes living in the vicinity of the lakes; and, in 1671, a great council was held at Sault St. Marie, at which the Cross was set up, and the nations of the great Northwest were taken into an alliance with much pomp and ceremony.

Various opinions were used regarding the course of the Mississippi. One was that it ran to the southeast into the Atlantic below Virginia, another that it flowed into the Gulf of Mexico, and the third that it discharged its mighty waters into the Gulf of California.

On the 13th of May, 1673, Marquette, Joliet, and five *voyageurs* embarked in two birch canoes at Mackinaw and entered Lake Michigan. The first nation they visited was the "*Folles-Avoines*," or nation of Wild Oats, since known as the *Menomonies*, living around the "Baie des Puans," or Green Bay. These people, with whom Marquette was somewhat acquainted, endeavored to persuade the adventurers from visiting the Mississippi. They represented the Indians on the great river as being blood-thirsty and savage in the extreme, and the river itself as being inhabited by monsters which would devour them and their canoes together.†

Marquette thanked them for their advice, but declined to be guided by it. Passing through Green Bay, they ascended Fox river, dragging their canoes over the strong rapids, and visited the village, where they found living in harmony together tribes of the *Miamis*, *Mascoutens*,* and *Kikabeux*, or *Kickapoos*. Leaving this point on the 10th of June, they made the portage to the "*Ouisconsin*," and descended that stream to the Mississippi, which they entered on the 17th with a joy, as Marquette says, "which he could not express."†

Sailing down the Mississippi, the party reached the Des Moines river, and, according to some, visited an Indian village some two leagues up the stream. Here the people again tried to persuade them from prosecuting their voyage down the river. After a great feast and a dance, and a night passed with this hospitable people, they proceeded on their way, escorted by six hundred persons to their canoes. These people called themselves *Illinois*, or *Illini*. The name of their tribe was *Peruaca*, and their language a dialect of the *Algonquin*.

Leaving these savages, they proceeded down the river. Passing the wonderful rocks, which still excite the admiration of the traveler, they arrived at the mouth of another great river, the *Pekitanoni*, or Missouri of the present day. They noted the condition of its waters, which they described as "muddy, rushing, and noisy."

Passing a great rock,‡ they came to the *Ouabouskigon*, or Ohio. Marquette shows this river to be very small as compared with the *Illinois*. From the Ohio they passed as far down as the *Akamsca*, or Arkansas, where they came very near being destroyed by the natives; but they finally pacified them, and, on the 17th of July, they commenced their return voyage.

The party reached Green Bay in September without loss or injury, and reported their discoveries, which were among the most important of that age. Marquette afterwards returned to Illinois, and preached to the natives until 1675.

On the 18th of May of that year, while cruising up the eastern coast of Lake Michigan with a party of boatmen, he landed at the mouth of a stream putting into the lake from the east, since known as the river Marquette. He performed mass, and went a little apart to pray, and being gone longer than his companions deemed necessary, they went in search of him, and found him dead where he had knelt. They buried him in the sand.

While this distinguished adventurer was pursuing his labors, two other men, of a different stamp, were preparing to follow in his footsteps and make still further explorations, and, if possible, more important discoveries. These were the Chevalier Robert de la Salle and Louis Hennepin.

La Salle was a native of Rouen, in Normandy, where he was born about the year 1635. He renounced his inheritance by entering a seminary of the Jesuits, and was educated for the ministry. Obtaining his discharge, he embarked for Canada in 1667, to seek wealth by commerce, or fame by new discoveries in America. Like many intelligent men of his day, he became intensely interested in further discoveries in the new world, cherished a project of seeking, by way of Canada, a passage to China, and conceived the idea of exploring the passage to the great South Sea, which by many was then believed to exist. He communicated his ideas to the Governor-General, Count Fontenac, and desired his co-operation. The Governor at once fell in with his views, which were immensely strengthened by the reports brought back by Marquette and Joliet, and advised La Salle to apply to the King of France in person, and gave him letters of introduction to the great Colbert, then Minister of Finance and Marine. Accordingly, in 1675, he returned to France, where he was warmly received by the king and nobility, and his ideas were at once listened to and every possible favor shown him.

He was made a Chevalier, and invested with the seigniory of Fort Catarocouy, or Fontenac (now known as Kingston), upon condition that he would rebuild it, as he proposed, of stone.

*The duties of the Intendent included a supervision of the policy, justice, and finance of the province.

†See legend of the great bird, the terrible "*Piasa*," that devoured men and was only overcome by the sacrifice of a brave young chief. The rocks above Alton, Illinois, have some rude representations of this monster.

*Prarie Indians. †Marquette's journal. ‡The grand tower.

Returning to Canada, he wrought diligently upon the fort until 1677, when he again visited France to report progress. He was received, as before, with favor, and, at the instance of Colbert and his son, the king granted him new letters patent and new privileges. On the 14th of July, 1678, he sailed from Rochelle, accompanied by thirty men, and with Tonti, an Italian, for his lieutenant. They arrived at Quebec on the 13th of September, and after a few days' delay, proceeded to Fort Fontenac.

Father Louis Hennepin, a Franciscan friar, of the Recollect variety, was quietly working in Canada on La Salle's arrival. This remarkable man was born at Ath, Belgium, about the year 1640. After his entrance into the Franciscan order, his roving disposition was gratified by several tours through Europe, and in 1675 was sent to Canada. He preached for a while at Quebec, but his love of adventure seems to have greatly exceeded his taste for the ministry. In 1676 he went to the Indian mission at Fort Frontenac, whence he started on a tour among the *Five Nations*. During this visit among the *Iroquois* he traveled extensively among the different tribes, both to obtain their favor and gain information of the unknown country. He traveled over portions of the headwaters of the "*la Belle Riviere*," as the French called the Allegheny and Ohio, and stopped at several Indian villages in this valley. He is, without doubt, the first white man who ever penetrated into these wilds and set foot upon the soil of the Allegheny valley. His solitary presence in this valley was about the year 1677, a little over two hundred years ago. He returned to Quebec early in 1678, and being a man of great ambition, much interested in the discoveries of the day, he was appointed by his religious superiors to accompany the expedition fitting out for La Salle.

Sending agents forward to prepare the Indians for his coming, and to open trade with them, La Salle himself embarked on the 18th of November, in a little brigantine of ten tons, to cross Lake Ontario. This was the first ship of European build that ever sailed upon this fresh-water sea. Contrary winds made the voyage long and troublesome, and a month was consumed in beating up the lake to the Niagara river. Near the mouth of the river the *Iroquois* had a village, and here La Salle constructed the first fortification, which afterwards grew into the famous Fort Niagara. On the 26th of January, 1679, the keel of the first vessel built on Lake Erie was laid at the mouth of Cayuga creek, on the American side, about six miles above the falls.

In the meantime La Salle had returned to Fort Frontenac, to forward supplies for his forthcoming vessel. The little barque on Lake Ontario was wrecked by carelessness, and a large amount of the supplies she carried was lost. On the 7th of August the new vessel was launched amid great rejoicings, and made ready to sail. She was of about seventy tons burden.

La Salle christened his vessel the "Griffin," in honor of the arms of Count Frontenac. Passing across Lake Erie, and into the small lake, which they named St. Clair, they entered the broad waters of Lake Huron. Here they encountered heavy storms, as dreadful as those upon the ocean, and after a most tempestuous passage they took refuge in the roadstead of *Michilimackinac* (Mackinaw), on the 27th of August. La Salle remained at this point until the middle of September, busy in founding a fort and constructing a trading-house, when he went forward upon the deep waters of Lake Michigan, and soon after cast anchor in Green Bay. Finding here a large quantity of furs and peltries, he determined to load his vessel and send her back to Niagara. On the 18th of September she was sent under charge of a pilot, while La Salle himself, with fourteen men, proceeded up Lake Michigan, leisurely examining its shores, and noting everything of interest. Tonti, who had been sent to look after stragglers, was to join him at the head of the lake. From the 19th of September to the 1st of November, the time was occupied in the voyage up this inland sea. On this last named day, La Salle arrived at the mouth of the river *Miamis*, now St. Joseph. Here he constructed a fort, and remained nearly a month waiting for tidings of his vessel; but, hearing nothing he determined to push on before the winter should prevent him. On the 3d of December, leaving ten men to garrison the fort, he started overland towards the head-waters of the Illinois, accompanied by three monks and twenty men. Ascending the St. Joseph river, he crossed a short portage and reached the *The-a-ki-ki*, since corrupted into *Kankakee*. Embarking on this sluggish stream, they came shortly to the Illinois, and soon after found a village of the *Illinois* Indians, probably in the vicinity of the rocky bluffs, a few miles above the present city of La Salle, Illinois. They found it deserted, but the Indians had quite a quantity of maize stored here, and La Salle, being short of provisions, helped himself to what he required. Passing down the stream, the party on the 4th of January came to a lake, probably the Lake Peoria, as there is no other upon this stream. Here they found a great number of natives, who were gentle and kind, and La Salle determined to construct a fort. It stood on a rise of ground near the river, and was named *Creve-Cœur** (broken heart), most probably on account of the low spirits of the commander, from anxiety for his vessel and the uncertainty of the future. Possibly he had heard of the loss of the "Griffin," which had occurred on her downward trip from Green Bay; most probably on Lake Huron. He remained at the Lake Peoria through the winter, but no good tidings came, and no supplies. His men were discontented, but the brave adventurer never gave up hope. He resolved to send a party on a voyage of exploration up the Mississippi, under the lead of Father Hennepin, and he himself would proceed on foot to Niagara and Frontenac to raise more means and enlist new men; while Tonti, his lieutenant, should stay at the fort, which they were to strengthen in the mean time, and extend their intercourse with the Indians.

Hennepin started on his voyage on the last day of February, 1680, and La Salle soon after, with a few attendants, started on his perilous journey of twelve hundred miles by the way of the Illinois river, the Miami, and Lakes Erie and Ontario, to Frontenac, which he finally reached in safely. He found his worst fears realized. The "Griffin" was lost, his agents had taken advantage of his absence, and his creditors had seized his goods. But he knew no such word as *fail*, and by the middle of summer he was again on his way with men and supplies for his band in Illinois. A sad disappointment awaited him. He found his fort deserted, and no tidings of Tonti and his men. During La Salle's absence the Indians had become jealous of the French, and they had been attacked and harrassed even by the *Iroquois*, who came the long distance between the shores of Lake Ontario and the Illinois river to make war upon the more peaceable tribes dwelling on the prairies. Uncertain of any assistance from La Salle, and apprehensive of a general war with the savages, Tonti, in September, 1680, abandoned his position, and returned to the shores of the lakes. La Salle reached the post on the Illinois in December, 1680, or January, 1681. Again and bitterly disappointed, La Salle did not succumb, but resolved to return to Canada and start anew. This he did, and in June met his lieutenant, Tonti, at Mackinaw.

Hennepin, in the meanwhile, had met with strange adventures. After leaving Creve-Cœur, he reached the Mississippi in seven days; but his way was so obstructed by ice that he was until the 11th of April reaching the Wisconsin line. Here he was taken prisoner by some northern Indians, who, however, treated him kindly and took him and his companions to the falls of St. Anthony, which they reached on the first of

*The site of the work is at present unknown.

May. These falls Hennepin named in honor of his patron saint. Taking to the land, they traveled to the northwest, an estimated distance of two hundred miles, to the villages of the Sioux. Hennepin and his companions remained here for three months, treated very kindly by their captors. At the end of this time they met with a band of French, led by one Sieur de Luth,* who, in pursuit of game and trade, had penetrated to this country by way of Lake Superior. With his band Hennepin and his companions returned to the borders of civilized life in November, 1680, just after La Salle had gone back to the wilderness. Hennepin returned to France, where, in 1684, he published a narrative of his wonderful adventures.

In August, 1681, La Salle was again on his way up the lakes, and on the 3d of November we find him at the mouth of the St. Joseph, as confident as ever. Here he remained until the middle of December, getting ready for the trip down the Illinois. Instead of following his former route by way of the Kankakee, he took a new route by way of the Chicago river. The party consisted of twenty-three Frenchmen, eighteen Eastern Indians, ten Indian women, and three children, and traveled on foot, conveying their baggage on sleds. They left the present site of the great city of Chicago about the 5th of January, 1682, and on the 6th of February reached the Mississsippi. On the 13th they proceeded on their voyage, and after various adventures, reached the mouth of the Mississippi upon the 6th of April, 1682. They examined the three great channels by which the river reaches the sea, and on the 9th of April erected a column, surmounted by a cross, and affixed the arms of France, with this inscription:

"LOUIS THE GREAT, KING OF FRANCE AND NAVARRE,
REIGNING APRIL 9, 1682.

At this ceremony formal possession was taken of the great river and all the countries bordering upon it or its tributaries in the name of the King; the whole concluding with salutes and cries of *Vive le Roy.*

La Salle and his party now retraced their steps towards the north. They met with no serious trouble until the reached the Chickasaw Bluffs, where they had erected a fort on their downward voyage, and named it the Prudhomme. Here La Salle was taken violently sick. Unable to proceed, he sent forward Tonti to communicate with Count Frontenac. La Salle himself reached the mouth of the St. Joseph the latter part of September. From that point he sent Father Zenobe with his dispatches to represent him at court, while he turned his attention to the fur trade and to the project of completing a fort which he named St. Louis, upon the Illinois river. The precise location of this work is not known. It was said to be upon a rocky bluff, two hundred and fifty feet high, and only accessible upon one side. There are no bluffs of such a height on the Illinois river answering the description. It may have been on the rocky bluff above La Salle, where the rocks are perhaps one hundred feet in height.

Upon the completion of this work La Salle again sailed for France, which he reached on the 13th of December, 1683. A new man, La Barre, had now succeeded Frontenac as Governor of Canada. This man was unfriendly toward La Salle, and this, with other untoward circumstances, no doubt led him to attempt the colonization of the Mississippi country by way of the mouth of the river. Notwithstanding many obstacles were in his path, he succeeded in obtaining the grant of a fleet from the king, and on the 24th of July, 1684, a fleet of twenty-four vessels sailed from Rochelle to America, four of which were designed for Louisiana, and carried a body of two hundred and eighty people, including the crews. Discord soon broke out between M. de Beaujeu and La Salle, and grew from bad to worse. On the 20th of December they reached the island of St. Domingo. During their stay here the fearful Southern fever broke out, and La Salle himself was at the brink of death. When he recovered he learned that the ship containing his supplies had been taken by the Spaniards. But the Chevalier bestirred himself and procured new supplies, and on the 20th of November the first of the fleet set sail for Louisiana, bearing La Salle and Joutel, the historian of the voyage. For a month they were knocking about in the Gulf, and when they finally approached the main land they found they had missed the river altogether. Getting out of patience, La Salle determined to land some of his men and search along the shore for the river.

Joutel was sent out with this party, which left on the 4th of February, and traveled eastward three days, when they came to a great stream which they could not cross. Here they made signals by building great fires, and on the 13th two of the vessels came in sight. The stream was sounded and the vessels were anchored under shelter. But again misfortune overtook La Salle, and the vessel which carried his provisions was wrecked by negligence, or purposely, and the bulk of the supplies were lost. At this juncture, M. de Beaujeu, his second in command, set sail and returned to France. La Salle now constructed a rude shelter from the timbers of his wrecked vessel, placed his people inside of it, and set out to explore the surrounding country in hope of finding the Mississippi. He was, of course, disappointed; but found on a stream, which he named the Vaches, a good site for a fort. He at once removed his camp, and, after incredible exertions, constructed a fortification sufficient to protect them from the Indians. This fort was situated at Matagorda Bay, within the present limits of Texas, and was called by La Salle, Fort St. Louis.

Leaving Joutel to complete the work, with one hundred men, La Salle took the remainder of the company and embarked on the river, with the intention of proceeding as far up as he could. The savages soon became troublesome, and on the 14th of July, La Salle ordered Joutel to join him with his whole force. They had already lost several of their best men, and dangers threatened them on every side. It would seem from the historian's account of the expedition that La Salle began to erect another fort, and also that he became morose and severe in his discipline, so much so as to get the ill will of many of his people. He finally resolved to advance into the country, but whether with the view of returning to Canada by way of Illinois, or only for the purpose of making further discoveries, Joutel leaves in doubt. Giving his last instructions, he left the fort on the 12th day of January, 1687, with a company of about a dozen men, including his brother, two nephews, Father Anastasius, a Franciscan friar, Joutel, and others, and moved northeastward, as is supposed, until the 17th of March, when some of his men, who had been cherishing revengeful feelings for some time, waylaid the Chevalier and shot him dead. They also slew one of his nephews and two of his servants.

This terrible deed occurred on the 20th of March, 1687, on a stream called the Cenis. The murderers quarreled among themselves and several of them were killed, and the whole expedition was eventually cut to pieces and dispersed by the savages, a few being taken prisoners and returned to their friends through the Spaniards, and by other means, in the course of several years afterwards.

In 1687 France was involved in a long and bloody war. The league of Augsburg was formed by the princess of the Empire against Louis XIV., and England, Spain, Holland, Denmark Sweden and Savoy took up arms, and Louis found himself battling with nearly the whole of Europe, and only Turkey for an ally. This war ended with the peace of Ryswick in 1697.

No material change took place in America, but the colonists were harassed and many of their people killed or carried captives to the Canadas. In 1688, the French possessions in North America included nearly the whole of the continent

*From this man undoubtedly comes the name Duluth.

north of the St. Lawrence, and the entire valley of the Mississippi; and they had begun to establish a line of fortifications extending from Quebec to the mouth of the Mississippi, between which points they had three great lines of communication, to-wit: by way of Mackinaw, Green Bay, and the Wisconsin river; by way of Lake Michigan, the Kankakee and Illinois rivers; and by way of Lake Erie, the Maumee and Wabash rivers, and were preparing to explore the Ohio as a fourth route.

At this time a census of New France showed a total population of eleven thousand two hundred and forty-nine Europeans. War again broke out in 1701, and extended over a period of twelve years, ending with the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. This also extended to the American colonies, and its close left everything as before, with the exception that Nova Scotia was captured in 1710. The boundaries between the French possessions and the English colonies were left as unsettled as ever, and no definite or settled condition of affairs was arrived at until another generation had passed over the stage.

CHAPTER X.

EARLY SETTLEMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA—WILLIAM PENN—THE FIRST PROPRIETARY.

INTERESTING and instructive as is the story, it is one which needs no repetition to the ears of Pennsylvanians—the story of the beloved and peaceful founder of their noble State—*William Penn*, he who was not only the promoter of permanent white settlements within its boundaries, but sole proprietor of its vast territory.

Accounts of the earliest settlements in Pennsylvania are somewhat vague and uncertain, but it appears that the Dutch and Swedes made numerous voyages and attempted settlements at various points along the Delaware nearly simultaneously.

In 1623 the Dutch West India Company sent out Cornelius Jacobse Mey, who visited the Delaware and erected a fortification, which he called Fort Nassau, at a point near the mouth of Timber creek, on the east side of the river, a few miles below the city of Philadelphia, and very near the site of Red Bank.

In 1630–31 De Vries found this work abandoned. He also founded a settlement at Lewis creek (*Kærne Kill*). In 1632, De Vries again visited the Delaware, and found his settlement destroyed. The Swedes are said to have made settlements on the Delaware in 1633, but they were probably abandoned or destroyed by the natives; and in 1633–34 there appears to have been no European remaining in this region. From the latter date to 1638 no further attempt was made to colonize the shores of the Delaware.

In 1637–38, Minuit, with a ship-of-war and a transport named the "Griphen," under the patronage of the court of Sweden, visited the Delaware. He made the acquaintance of the Indians, cultivated their good will, and eventually made a treaty with them, at which he purchased a strip of country extending from Cape *Hinloop* or "*Inlopen*," along the west bank of the Delaware river to the *Sandikans* Falls, opposite the present city of Trenton.

In 1638 he made a settlement and built a fort, which he called Christina, at a place called by the natives *Hopohaccan*, situated on the north side of a stream called *Minquas* or "*Suspecough*," near its mouth Minuit died in his colony about 1641. John Printz made a settlement and built a fort on Tinicum Island, in 1642–43. He erected a fine dwelling for himself and built a church. An English settlement was made at *Oijitsessing*, *Asamocking*, or "Hog Creek," now Salem, in New Jersey, in 1640 or 1641. At about the same time another colony of English settled on the Schuylkill; but they were soon after compelled to remove by the Dutch.

In 1652, John Pappegoia succeeded Printz as Governor of the Swedish colony, and in 1654 he was succeeded by John Risingh. The Dutch and Swedes held the Delaware in common for some years. The Dutch built Fort Kasimer in 1641 on the present site of New Castle, Delaware. War broke out between the two nations, and in 1654 the Dutch Governor of New Amsterdam, the renowned Peter Stuyvesant, marched a force against the Swedish settlements on the Delaware, and compelled their surrender; thus bringing the whole region along the two great rivers, Delaware and Hudson, with the country lying between, under the dominion of the Netherlands. Their rule was of only short duration, for, in 1664, they were conquered in turn by the English.

About the year 1648 a grant was made by James the First, of England, to Sir Edward Ploeyden of the greater part of the country lying between New England and Maryland, which he erected into a province and county palatinate.

The bounds of this grant were given as follows: "One thousand miles compass of this most temperate, rich province,—for our south bound is Maryland's north bound,—and beginning at Aquato, or the southernmost or first cape of Delaware Bay, in thirty-eight degrees and forty minutes, and so runneth, by or through or including Kent Isle, through Chesapeake Bay to Piscataway, including the Falls of Potomac river, to the head or northernmost branch of that river, being above three hundred miles due west, and thence northward to the head of the Hudson river to the ocean sixty leagues, and thence to the ocean and isles, across Delaware Bay to the South Cape, fifty leagues; in all, seven hundred and eighty miles. Then all Hudson river isles, Long Isle or Pamunke, and all isles within ten leagues of the said province being."

These limits, it will be readily perceived, while ambiguous in the extreme, covered a vast region, including the whole of the Dutch and Swedish settlements on the Hudson and Delaware rivers. A company had been formed by Sir Edward* Ployeden for the purpose of colonizing this grant, which was to be called New Albion.

Agents were sent out, some of whom established themselves; and it is supposed that the Palatine himself, with several of his friends, retired from England during the civil war, and sought an asylum in America.

Forts were said to have been erected at various points and settlements made, but they were probably broken up by the Swedes and Dutch

It is also stated in "Trumbull's History of Connecticut," that, in 1640, a company of persons sent out one Captain Nathaniel Turner, who purchased for thirty pounds sterling a large tract of land on both banks of the Delaware, and erected trading-houses, and planted a colony of fifty families upon it. These accounts are, however, received with much doubt.†

Jealousies had long existed between the Dutch and the New Englanders, and the latter had formed a plan in 1653 for driving the former from the continent. They applied to Cromwell for assistance, which, for some reason, was not given; but, under Charles the Second, the plan was carried into execution.

On the 29th of March, 1664, the King granted to James, Duke of York, the territory occupied by the Dutch; and soon after Colonel Richard Nichols, and others, with three ships, carrying one hundred and thirty guns, and a force of six hundred men, who were joined on their arrival by reinforcements from New England, appeared in the Bay of Manhattan (New York), and summoned the doughty Dutch Governor to surrender.

To this formidable armament Stuyvesant could offer no

*Written also Edmund. †Gordon's Early History of Pennsylvania.

effectual resistance, and, after several days of negotiation, in which he obtained tolerable terms, the Governor surrendered, and with Manhattan fell all the Dutch possessions. It was accomplished without bloodshed, and gradually the civil administration of affairs was transferred to the English.

War between England and Holland followed, and in July, 1673, a Dutch squadron recaptured New York without opposition; but at the treaty of Westminster, in 1674, the Dutch gave it up to the English. Sir Edmund Andross was appointed Governor of the British territories in America, which position he held until 1681–82.

In June, 1664, the Duke of York granted to John, Lord Berkeley, and Sir George Carteret, the province of New Jersey. Liberal laws were enacted, granting entire religious toleration, and immigration was invited. The province began to be settled rapidly, and numerous towns to spring up. Lord Berkeley, in 1675, sold his interests in the province to John Fenwick, in trust for Edward Byllinge. Both these men were members of the society founded by George Fox, and familiarly known as Quakers.

Fenwick settled with his family, in the beginning of 1676, at a point called Oijitsessing or Hog Creek, now Salem.

Troubles arose between Governor Andross and Fenwick, concerning the latter's proprietary rights. Byllinge became involved pecuniarily, and conveyed his interests to William Penn, Gawen Lawrie, and Nicholas Lucas, in trust for his creditors.

In June, 1677, a colony of about two hundred and fifty Quakers, formed a settlement at a place which they called Beverly, afterwards Buellington, and which is now known as Burlington.

WILLIAM PENN.

Just here we deem it appropriate to give a brief narrative of some of the leading events in the earlier life of William Penn, which will prove most interesting in this connection. They are taken from *Lempriere's Biographical Dictionary:*

"William Penn, the celebrated Quaker, was born in London, 1644. From a private school at Chigwell, Essex, he entered, in 1660, a gentleman commoner, at Christ Church, Oxford; but as he withdrew from the national forms of worship with other students, who, like himself, had listened to the preaching of Thomas Loe, a Quaker of eminence, he was fined for non-conformity, and the next year, as he pertinaciously adhered to his opinions, he was expelled from the college. This disgrace did not promote his comfort. His father considered his singularly sober and serious conduct as tending to impede his elevation to the favors of the licentious court, and, therefore, after being, as he says, whipped and beaten, he was turned out of doors, in 1662.

"His father, however, sent him to France, and on his return he entered at Lincoln's Inn as a law student.

"In 1666, he was sent to manage an estate in Ireland, and during his residence there, he renewed his acquaintance with Loe, and showed such partiality to the Quakers, that he was, in those days of persecution, taken up at a meeting at Cork, and imprisoned by the Mayor, who at last restored him to liberty at the request of Lord Orrery.

"His return to England produced a violent altercation with his father, who wished him to abandon those singular habits so offensive to decorum and established forms; and when he refused to appear uncovered before him, and before the king, he a second time dismissed him from his protection and favor.

"In 1668, he first appeared as a preacher and as an author among the Quakers, and in consequence of some controversial dispute, he was sent to the Tower, where he remained in confinement for seven months.

"The passing of the Conventical Act, soon after, again sent him to prison in Newgate—from which he was released by the interest of his father, who, about this time, was reconciled to him, and left him, on his decease, some time after, a valuable estate of about fifteen hundred pounds per annum."

The obloquy and persecution under which the Quakers suffered, continually increased, and finally became intensified to such a degree that they were even subjected to the torture and ignominy of the *branding iron*, and this, too, almost under the shadow of Plymouth Rock, and at the hands of those same Puritans who had so recently escaped the fangs of proscriptive intolerance in lands across the sea.

Penn, however, although he had cast his lot with the despised sect, had no longer any need to fear personal persecution, for he had become a favorite with his sovereign, mainly, perhaps, on account of the brilliant naval service which his father, the Admiral Penn, had rendered to the 'merry monarch,' in the great sea fight against the Dutch, June 3d, 1664. But his personal immunity from persecution did not cause him to forget others, whose hearts were aching for some peaceful place—among the islands of the sea, or in the wilderness of America—where they might worship the Almighty Ruler as their consciences should move them, without dictation or hindrance from the hand of power.

He resolved that, if practicable, he would found such an asylum, and as he cast about him in the prosecution of his benevolent design, what was more natural than that his eyes should turn towards that new country across the ocean, whose lands were known to be virgin fertility, and almost boundless in extent?

He had recently acted in the capacity of trustee for Edward Byllinge, a Quaker who had met heavy pecuniary disaster in an attempt to establish settlements in New Jersey, upon lands which he had purchased there from Lord Berkeley, and while so acting as trustee, Penn had become acquainted with the existence and eligibility of the great expanse of country lying west of the Delaware and north of the grant made to Lord Baltimore, these lands being still in the possession of the crown. He remembered, too, that the government was yet indebted to the estate of his father, in the sum of sixteen thousand pounds, for services as admiral, an amount which in those days of kingly extravagance and slender revenue, we suppose it was not entirely convenient for the royal treasury to pay. So, in the year 1681, he made an humble petition to King Charles the Second, praying that, instead of the large sum due his father, he might receive a grant of lands upon the river Delaware in America.

His request was acceded to. The king granted him lands, which were described and bounded, in the Royal Charter (dated March 4th, 1681), as follows:

"On the east by the Delaware river, from twelve miles distance northwards of Newcastle Town, unto the three-and-fortieth degree of northern latitude, if the said river doth extend so far northward, but if the said river shall not extend so far northward, then by the said river so far as it doth extend, and from the head of the said river the eastern bounds are to be determined by a meridian line drawn from the head of the said river unto the said forty-third degree. The said land to extend westward five degrees of longitude to be computed from the eastern bounds, and the said lands to be bounded on the north by the three-and-fortieth degree of northern latitude, and on the south by a circle drawn at twelve miles distance from Newcastle, northward and westward unto the fortieth degree of north latitude, and then by a straight line westward to the limits of the longitude above mentioned."

The reasons moving the king to grant the charter were declared in that instrument to be the merits of Admiral Penn, the extension of the British Empire and the conversion of the savage nations to civilized life and the Christian religion.

This vast territory the king named *Pennsylvania* (Penn's forest land), in opposition to the wishes of the great Quaker, who did

not desire that complimentary name, but preferred rather that the province should be called New Wales.

So broad and comprehensive was his spirit of philanthropy, that he designed this as an asylum, not only for his own people, the English Quakers, but as one to which all Christians, of whatever country, might flee from religious oppression. And so firmly was he resolved that no injustice should stain his enterprise, that when he himself came over to the new land, it was one of his first and chief acts to call together the red men—they who had owned the soil long before Charles Stuart laid claim to it—and to repurchase from them the same lands which he had already bought (and paid for) of the Crown of England.

Nineteen nations of Indians thus met,* and extended to him the hand of friendship. Always after, they spoke of him as their *Miquon*, their elder brother, their good and just friend; and so long as he lived they never broke their faith with him.

It seemed incredible how rapidly and how widely the knowledge of Penn's benevolent project was spread abroad, for in less than two years, more than fifty ships entered the Delaware freighted with eager emigrants; not only Quakers from different points in England and Wales, but from Holland, and from many other places on the Continent; among them a large number of Germans—some of them Quakers—from Cresheim, in the Palatinate. So rapid was the influx that, says Proud (page 220, voll. ii, History of Pennsylvania), "the banks of the Delaware were one bustling scene—some lodged in the woods, in hollow trees, some in caves, which were easily dug on the high banks of the Wissahickon and the Delaware, and others, in haste, erected huts."

During the very first year there were eighty dwellings erected in the town of Philadelphia. It seems as if those swarming refugees from oppression were endued with the spirit of prophecy, and that they foresaw the worldly advantages which did afterwards accrue to them and their children, as a result of the humane, just, and pacific policy pursued by Penn, towards the Indian proprietors of the land. Very many of those immigrants who came then, in too deep poverty to provide their families so much as a shelter, lived to find themselves in positions of comfort and competence; and of many more, it may be truly said, that their descendants are to-day among the most cultured, wealthy and influential people in the State.

The grant to Penn was declared to the inhabitants within its borders by the King's proclamation, April 2, 1681, in which he commanded them to pay due obedience to the proprietary, his heirs, assigns, and agents.

Penn soon after published an account of his province, with the charter and other documents, and invited purchasers at the rate of forty shillings the hundred acres, subject to a quit rent of one shilling per annum forever.

Two ships from London and one from Bristol, with emigrants, soon after sailed for America. One of the London ships, the "Amity," was driven by adverse winds to the West Indies, and did not reach the Delaware until the following spring. The others arrived safely, and landed their passengers towards the close of the year.

At this time, December, 1681, the population was about two thousand, principally Quakers and Swedes, each of whom had three houses of public worship.

This magnificent domain comprised the present State of Pennsylvania, containing about forty-six thousand square miles, and having, by the United States census of 1870, a population of 3,521,791.

Penn left England, in company with many friends, in September, and landed at Newcastle on the 24th of October, 1682, where he was received with every demonstration of pleasure and respect.

He convened the Assembly on the 4th of December, during whose session three important laws were passed, to-wit: 1. An act for a union of the province and territories; 2. A naturalization act; 3. A general system of jurisprudence. Religious toleration was secured to all who believed in a deity, but a belief in Christianity was made a prerequisite to holding office. The people were commanded to observe the first day of the week as Lord's day. Swearing and blasphemy were punished by fine and imprisonment. Personal liberty was respected.

The judiciary power was vested in a supreme court, sitting quarterly, a court of common pleas, held monthly, and a court of quarter sessions and jail delivery.

The mischievous English law of promogeniture was rejected. Property was made devisible by will with two witnesses, and in case of intestacy was distributed among the children. In case of issue, only one-half the property was subject to execution. A property qualification was required for the exercise of the rights of franchise. Crimes were severely punished. Assault of parents and disrespect of persons in authority were punished by fine and imprisonment. Marriage was made a civil contract. Plays and games were prohibited, and made punishable by fine and imprisonment.

The laws were to be printed and published, and taught in the schools.

The celebrated council with the Indians was held under the spreading branches of a great elm, in what is now Kensington, a northeastern suburb of Philadelphia, on the 14th of December, 1682. The treaty which the contracting parties entered into was a just and equitable one, remarkable for the spirit of conciliation which it taught, and equality of all men which it acknowledged.

The celebrated Voltaire said, "This was the only treaty entered into between these people and the Christians which was not ratified by an oath, and which was never broken."

The Indian name for the location where the city of Philadelphia stands was *Coaquannock*, or *Coaquenaki*.

Penn remained in the colony until June 12, 1684, when he sailed for England. At the time of his departure the province and territories contained a population of seven thousand, two thousand five hundred of whom resided in Philadelphia.

Charles the Second, of England, died February 6, 1684, and was succeeded by the Duke of York, under the title of James the Second. In 1688, a revolution drove him from the throne. This change in the government destroyed all Penn's influence at court. He fell under suspicion, and was brought before the Privy Council at three different times to answer a charge of conspiring to restore James to the throne, but was finally discharged.

Heartily tired of these difficulties, he resolved to return to America. He was granted a convoy by the government, and, at the head of about five hundred emigrants, was preparing to sail, when new troubles overtook him.

One George Keith, a native of Scotland, and for many years a zealous member of the Society of Friends, had rendered himself obnoxious to them, and had been expelled from their body. A schism followed, and Keith's adherents became quite numerous and stirred up dissensions and discord. Keith eventually abandoned the Friends, took orders in the Established Church, and came to America as a missionary, where he died some years afterwards.

Out of this sedition grew many difficulties, which, in the end, had nearly cost Penn his province. In fact, William and Mary,

*It was at this famous treaty that we first hear of the great *Tamanend*; the most renowned of all Indian sachems. At that council he, with another chief, *Metamequan*, on the 23d of April, 1683, affixed their marks to an instrument by which they conveyed to the Proprietary a tract of land on Neshaminy Creek, in the county of Bucks.

His correct name, *Tamanend*, came, in the course of time, to be written *Tammany*, and a society was founded in his honor, during the Revolution, by which society he was recognized as the Patron Saint of America. At the present day he is still regarded as holding the same relation to a powerful political party in this country.

The name *Tamanend* is said to signify, in the Indian tongue, "The *Urbane*."

who had succeeded James, stripped him of his authority, and placed Benjamin Fletcher, Governor-General of New York, over Pennsylvania on the 19th of April, 1693. War was then raging between England and France, and had extended to the Colonies. Schenectady, in New York, Salmon Falls, in New Hampshire, and the settlements at Casco Bay, were taken by bodies of French and Indians, in 1690, and their inhabitants killed or carried into captivity. Desolation and ruin stared the Colonies in the face from the St. Lawrence to the Carolinas.

At this juncture a strong effort was made to unite the Colonies in a general system of defense, and Governor Fletcher called upon Pennsylvania for her proportion of subsidy which was being raised to propitiate the Six Nations, and thereby attach them to the English interest.

A long discussion, producing serious complication, ensued between the Assembly and Governor Fletcher, ending in a dissolution of that body. Penn was finally restored to all his rights by letters patent issued in August, 1694. The war ended by the treaty of Ryswick, in 1697.

Penn having finally surmounted all difficulties, sailed from England with his wife and family, in August, 1699, and arrived in the Delaware on the last day of November following, with the intention of spending the remainder of his years in America. But in the midst of his labors he received intelligence which compelled his return to England.

He again departed on the 1st of November, 1701, arriving at Portsmouth in December. An attempt had been made to influence the King and Parliament to purchase the proprietary rights in America, but the presence of Penn was sufficient to arrest the movement, and he and his successors remained in peaceable possession until the occurance of the American Revolution, when all their rights and property were confiscated, excepting in cases of manors granted or sold and occupied by other parties.

William Penn died at Rushcomb, in Buckinghamshire, England, on the 30th of July, 1718, aged seventy-four years.

The city of Philadelphia was laid out by Penn late in 1682. The original plat was one mile wide on the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, and two miles long from river to river. During the first year about eighty buildings were erected, various mechanical arts established, and a profitable trade opened with the Indians. Penn chose for his residence or manor a spot about twenty-five miles above the city, on the Delaware, where he built a large brick mansion, having an extensive hall for holding conferences with his Indian friends. This place he named Pennsbury.

When Penn finally left his colony it was in a highly prosperous condition. Philadelphia contained three hundred houses, and had a population of two thousand five hundred. Quite an extensive trade had been opened with the West Indies, with South America, and even with the nations along the Mediterranean Sea, but the profits of this trade were largely monopolized in England.

The first sub-division of the province of Pennsylvania was made by Penn in 1682, forming the three counties of Philadelphia, Chester and Bucks. From these have been formed all the counties of the great commonwealth.

CHAPTER XI.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FRENCH ON THE LAKES, AND THE ALLEGHENY AND OHIO RIVERS.

THE French began to visit the head-waters of the Ohio probably as early as 1739. Detroit was founded by them in 1700–1, and a great military road was constructed from that point to the Ohio in 1739. They called the river "La Belle Riviere," and it was known among some of the Indian tribes as *Oua-bous-ki-gou*. French *voyageurs* and explorers had undoubtedly been familiar with Lake Erie since the early discoveries of La Salle, and probably had established trading-houses and erected fortifications at various points, from Niagara to their settlements on Lake St. Clair and the Detroit river. As early as 1690 they had a trading-post at the head of Lake Erie, on the Maumee, called by them "River a la Roche."

The "Post Vincennes," on the Wabash, about forty miles above its mouth, was founded very early,—1711–12,—and minor stations were located at various points on those streams. Fort Niagara was permanently built in 1726, and it is claimed by some writers that La Salle erected a stockade at the foot of the big island in the Maumee about 1680.

As early as 1719, the French began actively to erect a line of forts for the purpose of connecting Canada with the Valley of the Mississippi, at both extremities of which they had extensive settlements, and continued their efforts until they succeeded in erecting forts at the most important points. Fully to effect their purposes, and previous to thoroughly exploring the country along the Allegheny and Ohio, they sent out missionaries or agents to conciliate the *Shawnese*, *Delaware*, and other Indians. Their design was to secure, as far as possible, an Indian alliance against the English. Most of the tribes were pretty easily won over. The *Senecas*, and others of the *Iroquois* which were more friendly to the English, were not so easily secured, but were finally induced to occupy a somewhat neutral position. Some of the *Shawnese* chiefs had been taken to the French Governor, at Montreal, with whom, at their return they seemed highly pleased, and various methods were adopted to secure their friendship.

According to colonial records, the French had established trading houses on the Ohio, against the remonstrances of some of the Indians, as early as 1730–32. This statement was also attested by the *Six Nations* at a conference with the English at Philadelphia, in 1732.

In 1743, Pierre Chartierre (generally written Peter Chartier), a half-breed trader, and French spy, who had made Philadelphia his chief residence, endeavored to engage the *Shawnese* in a war with the *Six Nations*. Being suspected, he fled to the *Shawnese*, persuaded them to declare for the French, was recompensed with a French commission, and committed numerous depredations. At the head of four hundred warriors, he waylaid and seized two provincial traders on the Allegheny river, with goods valued at sixteen hundred pounds.

The war which began in 1744 between France and England was severely felt throughout the colonies.

Under a proclamation of Governor Thomas, aided very much by the efforts of Dr. Franklin, the militia of Pennsylvania, to the number of twelve thousand, was organized, armed, equipped, and drilled, and the colony put in a good state of defense.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in maintaining amicable relations with the Indians, owing to French influences. Minor skirmishes and petty collisions frequently occurred on the border. The French were extremely busy in their designs, actively working for their own interests, and a war with the savages was imminent. By careful handling, however, and friendly assistance from the *Six Nations*, they were persuaded to attend a general council at Lancaster, held in 1745. This conference with the Indians was attended by agents of the colonies of Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland, and all matters of dispute were, for a time, settled. A sum amounting to six hundred pounds was raised and presented to them by these colonies.

But the same year, the *Shawnese*, on the Ohio, began to show symptoms of disaffection to the English, subserviency to the French, and soon after openly assumed a hostile character.

In 1747, the Indians on the banks of the Ohio connected

with the *Six Nations*, visited Philadelphia, to tender their homage, and to invite the province to send commissioners to a council fire, at which the neighboring nations were present. Impressed with the importance of such a conference, the council invited the governments of Maryland and Virginia to send their agents, and to unite in preparing a suitable present. On the part of Pennsylvania, goods were provided to the value of one thousand pounds, and Conrad Weiser was selected as envoy. The instructions given to him by this council display pretty fully the provincial policy at that time.

Strong efforts were made by both contending parties to enlist the services of the *Six Nations*, but, while they listened respectfully and accepted presents, they politely declined all overtures.

The treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, signed October 1, 1748, between Great Britain and France, terminated the war, which had given no substantial advantage to the former power. The boundaries between the French and English colonies were not established by this treaty, and this fact alone very soon plunged the two nations in another costly and bloody war.

The celebrated Ohio Company was chartered in the year 1748, about the close of the war. This charter covered a grant of five hundred thousand acres of land on the Ohio, between the Monongahela and the Great Kanawha, and lying principally on the south side of the river, but giving the privilege of taking a considerable tract on the north side.

The company sent out as agent Conrad Weiser, who had been the envoy of the council the year previous, to visit the Indians, in order to prevent the French from occupying the Ohio.

Preparations were now made to survey and colonize their lands, and a cargo of goods for the use of the settlers and for traffic with the Indians was purchased in London, to arrive the next year (1749).

Other companies were also formed for similar purposes. In June, 1749, a grant of eight hundred thousand acres, from the Canada line on the northwest, was made to the Loyal Company, and upon the 29th of October, 1751, another grant of one hundred thousand acres was made to the Greenbriar Company.

In the meantime the French were neither idle nor blind. Foreseeing at once the result of the occupation of this region by Great Britain, they prepared for prompt and vigorous action, and entered upon actual explorations of the regions about the Allegheny and Ohio. They ascertained the geography of the country, and the proximity of English settlements on the south side of the Allegheny mountains. They took active measures to extend their trade among the Indians, well aware that in case of a rupture, the savages would prove useful auxiliaries, or dangerous enemies.* They did all they could to counteract the influence of the Ohio company among the Indians, by trading with them.

The Marquis de la Gallissonière, was now Governor-General of New France (as they called all the country on the western continent claimed by them), having succeeded Admiral de la Jonquiere early in the year 1749. He was an able man, possessing great sagacity, and well calculated to advance the designs of France in laying claim to this new territory. During the summer of that year he organized and fitted out an extensive expedition under the command of Captain Louis Cèloron de Bienville, and numbering about three hundred men, French soldiers, Canadians and friendly Indians. The expedition started from Canada in July, 1749, and proceeded from the south shore of Lake Erie to the head-waters of the Allegheny. They were provided with a number of leaden plates, which they buried at different points along the Allegheny and Ohio, and which was a part of the method or ceremony, in claiming the territory in the name of the King of France. These leaden plates contained inscriptions, and are fully described in a succeeding chapter, giving a full account of Cèloron's expedition. It was written for the Magazine of American History by O. H. Marshall, Esq., an eminent historian of Buffalo, N. Y., and fully explains itself.

*One of the first symptoms of an approaching war between France and England, was a dispute about boundaries, as early as 1747. The English extended their claims to the river St. Lawrence, while the French on their part contended for all the country to the westward of the Apalachian mountains. It was not believed at that time, that either intended to insist on the extent of its claims; but it will appear in the sequel that France was extravagant in her pretensions. Perhaps the proximity of settlement, and the reciprocal attempts to corrupt the Indians, and to precipitate them into hostilities with the times, served to inflame the gathering storm, and to hasten its approach.

After the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, the French ministry more attentively examined the strength and resources of Canada and Louisiana. The position of these colonies, stretching from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to that of the Mississippi, with an almost uninterrupted inland water communication between the extremities of both seemed to unfold the means of subduing the English power in America.

CHAPTER XII.

1748.

THE FIRST WHITE VISITOR TO INDIANA COUNTY—WEISER'S MISSION—HIS JOURNAL—DISTANCES WESTWARD ACCORDING TO JOHN HARRIS—HART'S SLEEPING PLACE.

THE first notice we obtain of the territory now embraced in the county of Indiana is seen in the journal of Conrad Weiser, whose mission to Logstown, in 1748, and the journal of that trip are presented below. He was undoubtedly *among the first, if not the first*, white man to pass down the Conemaugh,* and his simple journal, limited as it is, will give the reader some idea of the nature of the country through which he traveled, and the sparsely settled countries even as far east as Old Berks.

The result of his mission is seen in the treaty and purchase of the following year, which are detailed at length in the article upon "Land Titles."

Conrad Weiser was no common man. Under a plain and unassuming exterior there was concealed a mind to plan and a will to execute schemes which embraced much good for the settlers, as well as the Indians, but no self aggrandizement for himself.

While his counsels prevailed there was peace on the frontier, and there seemed to be an era of good feeling between the aborigines and the government.

WEISER'S MISSION TO LOGSTOWN, 1748.

The Delawares and Shawanese Indians had settled on the Ohio prior to 1730, among whom were French emissaries, and persons disaffected with English rule, who had been for several years endeavoring to detach them from the English interest. Among them was Peter Chartier. He owned at one time a large tract of land, the present site of New Cumberland, Cumberland county, Pa. At this place the Shawanese Indians had a town about 1700–20. It was for many years the landing place of Peter, an Indian agent, and an individual of some notoriety. He owned at one time six hundred acres of land, bounded by the Yellow Breeches creek and Susquehanna river.

In the spring of 1744, April 18, at the head of four hundred Shawanese, well armed with guns, pistols and cutlasses, he surprised and took prisoners two Indian traders, James Dinnen and Peter Tostee, on the Allegheny river, and robbed them of all their effects, to the amount of £1,600.

Sometime afterwards a few of the seduced Shawanese returned again to the English, and acknowledged they had been

*"In the fall of 1744, Governor Thomas employed Peter Shaver, a trader among the Indians, to carry letters to the Shawanese Indians on the Ohio, inviting them to come to Philadelphia." Votes of Assembly, Vol IV. We know nothing of his route, but Shaver's creek is frequently mentioned in our articles. Shaver's Sleeping Place was near or at the "Two Licks," in what is now Indiana county.

misled, and had carried on a private correspondence with the French. [Notes, Assem. iv. 13, Prov. Rec. K. 347, L. 362, 420, 437.]

Governor George Thomas, in his message to the Assembly, April 25th, 1745, says: "I have just received information that Peter Chartier, after disposing of his effects in this government, is gone to the enemy (French). His conduct for some years past has rendered him generally suspected; and it seems my reprimanding him for some very exceptionable parts of it is made use of, amongst other things, to excuse his infidelity. Had he been punished as he deserved for the villainous report he spread two years ago, among the back inhabitants, in order to spirit them up against such of the Six Nations as should happen to travel through those parts of the country, he would not have been at this time with the enemy; but an apprehension that the Shawanese, whose perfidious blood partly runs in Chartier's veins, might resent upon our traders any severities to him, restrained me from making use of such, and induced me to use the gentle method of reproof which his brutish disposition had construed into an affront.

"I am likewise informed that he has persuaded a considerable number of the Shawanese to remove from their old town to a greater distance upon another river, and it is not to be doubted but that a savage person of his temper will do us all the mischief he can. If you think it worth while, I will send a special messenger to persuade those Shawanese to return to their former place of abode, or I will take any other method you shall advise; though it is my opinion, the advantages of trade excepted, the further these people remove from our borders the better it will be for us.

"I have written letters from time to time to the Shawanese chiefs, inviting them down to Philadelphia, and particularly a very kind one last fall, which Peter Shaver tells me he delivered; but that I have of late received no answer, may be imputed to Chartier's influence over them; and it is, too, probable that he will make use of it to defeat any future attempts we shall make to revive their friendship with us." [Notes, Ass. iv. 2.]

The Delawares and Shawanese were connected with the Six Nations. In 1747, some of them, on the banks of the Ohio, visited Philadelphia, "to tender their homage to the English, and to invite the province to send commissioners to a council fire," at Logstown, in the present county of Beaver, at which the neighboring nations were to be present.

Impressed with the importance of such a conference, the council at Philadelphia invited the governments of Maryland and Virginia to send their agents, and to unite in preparing a suitable present. On the part of Pennsylvania, goods were provided to the amount of one thousand pounds, and Conrad Weiser, the Provincial Interpreter and Indian Agent, was sent with instructions from the Governor. Weiser, in obedience to his instructions, proceeded to Logstown, and executed with his wonted fidelity the object of his mission.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CONRAD WEISER.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CONRAD WEISER, ESQ.,* INTERPRETER FOR THE PROVINCE OF PENNSYLVANIA, FROM ANTHONY PALMER, PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.

SIR:—This government having promised the Indians, who came here from Ohio in November last (1747), to send you to them early in the spring, and having provided a present of considerable value, you are to proceed thither with all possible dispatch. Mr. George Croghan, the Indian trader, who is well acquainted in the Indian country, and the best roads to Ohio, has undertaken this convoy of you and the goods with his own men and horses at the public expense; and as it cannot be foreseen how long the journey will take him, nor what trouble may attend it, so as to enter into contracts before hand with him, all affairs relating thereto are entirely left to you, wherein we recommend all the frugality that can consistently with the nature of your business, the treasury being low and a large sum expended in the purchase of the present, be practiced.

As soon as you come to the place of general rendezvous, you are to notify your arrival in a speech to all the tribes, wherein you are to deal in *generals*, reserving all particular matters to your closing speech.

You are to use the utmost diligence to acquire a perfect knowledge of the number, situation, disposition and strength of all the Indians in or near those parts, whether they be friends, neutrals or enemies, and be very particular in knowing the temper and influence of the tribes of Indians who send deputies to receive you; for by the knowledge of these matters you are to regulate the distribution of the goods which are to be divided amongst them in as equal and just a manner as possible, that all may go away satisfied, and none receive the least cause of disgust at any undue preference given to others.

You cannot be at a loss for matter from whence to form your speeches. The ancient enmity of the French to the Indian nations, their perfidy upon all occasions, of which, if any reliance can be had on the articles of news in the public papers, you may give some late instances in the death of Taghananty, the Black Prince, who perished in a jail at Montreal, and in the cruel treatment of the Indians in general at Canada, who are confined to loathsome prisons without proper or wholesome sustenance.

The inability of the French to protect the Indians, or to supply them with such necessaries as they stand in need of for their subsistence are well known. These observations are what cannot but occur to you. You may further enlarge on the constant and ancient friendship of the English, and their readiness at all times to assist them against the attempts of the French who have ever been for destroying or enslaving them.

And an ample field will be furnished to you in doing justice to this province, which has ever shown the greatest readiness to supply the Indians in the most pressing necessities, mentioning the several valuable presents made them from time to time, particularly since the commencement of the present war, instancing the Government's presents at Philadelphia, over and above the price of their lands in the year 1742; the large presents at Lancaster and at Albany; and then the present occasion will bear a particular enlargement: this Government having no sooner heard of the distresses of the Indians, and that abundance of families and young warriors had for the convenience of hunting removed to the waters of Ohio and Lake Erie, than they determined to send them a supply of goods and powder, which, in this time of scarcity, they could have from no other place. This tenderness for those who, out of every nation, had come and fixed their habitations in these parts, must needs make deep impressions on their affections, and es-

*Conrad Weiser, whose name is intimately associated with the early history of Pennsylvania, and from whom descended some of the most useful men of the country (the Muhlenburgs), was a native of Herenberg, Germany. He was born November 2d, 1696. His father, John Conrad Weiser, with ten of his children, immigrated to America, arrived at New York in June, 1710, and shortly afterwards settled in Schoharie, where he was repeatedly visited by Quagnant, a chief of the Mohawk Nation. At the earnest solicitation of Quagnant, Conrad, the subject of this notice, went with the chief to his country, to acquire a knowledge of the Mohawk language. During his stay he endured many hardships, and suffered great privations. Having mastered the language, he returned to his father's house, and was occasionally employed as interpreter. In 1729, then married, he came with his wife and five children to Pennsylvania, settled in the Tulpehocken Valley, located half a mile east of the present site of Womelsdorf, Berks county. Conrad Weiser, as occasion demanded, acted in various capacities, both private and public. Determined, on his arrival in Pennsylvania, to spend the remaining days of his eventful life on his farm; his talents, however, soon attracted attention Governor Gordon, as early as 1731, required his services in the capacity of an interpreter. Soon afterwards Governor Thomas appointed him a justice of the peace; and when the French war commenced, Governor Morris commissioned him as colonel of a regiment of volunteers of Berks county. He spent more than a quarter of a century in the service of his country. He closed his eventful life July 13, 1760. For a detailed account of this truly great man see *History of Berks County*, pages 195–222.

pecially on the minds of their young people, to the advantage of the kindness of this province for all the Indians.

By the treaties exsisting between his Majesty's subjects and the Indian nations, they are laid under the strongest obligations to give each other, the earliest intelligence of whatever may affect their persons or their properties. In discharge of our duty, you are to inform the Indians that the management of the war being committed to the Governors of New York and Boston, the operations of this year are concerted by them; that they have received orders from his Majesty exceedingly favorable to the Indians, and in pursuance thereof, they will prosecute the war against the French and their adherents with the utmost vigor; that his Majesty, in token of his regard to the Indian nations, has sent a large present to the Governor of New York, to be distributed at Albany; but, that as by their distance from this place, the Indians in Ohio and Lake Erie may be supposed not to receive much benefit from the Albany present. This is an additional consideration why this government chooses to be kind to those Indians, and assist them the readier when they are in distress, because they cannot, without extreme difficulty, get supplies from other places.

On the other hand, you are to use all means in your power to get from them all kinds of intelligence as to what the French are doing, or design to do, in these parts, and indeed, in every other place. You are not to satisfy yourself with generals, but to inform yourself *truly and fully of the real disposition* of these Indians, and what dependence can be had on them for the security of this province, and for the total prevention of all hostilities within our limits. You are to make particular inquiry into the number and situation of the Indian Nation, between these people's settlements on the Ohio and the river Mississippi, and to the west of Lake Erie, since it is said there are several Indian Nations within these limits, and on the Lakes Huron and Illinois, who are disobliged with the French, and might easily be brought into the amity of the English.

You will see by the Assembly's answer to the council's message, a copy whereof will be given you herewith, what sentiments they entertain about war; and, as they have the disposal of the public money, it would be wrong to urge the Indians to war, since no dependence could be had on the Assembly to support them in such an undertaking; and, consequently, any encouragement of this kind would be to bring them into a snare, and in the end might prove extremely hurtful. This considered, nothing of the kind must be urged by you; and if the Indians mention it themselves, you need not be explicit. You are to tell them that this point is not in your instructions, that your business was to make them a visit, and to be truly informed of their situation, and to bring them a valuable present, the most substantial mark that can be given of the great affection which this province bears to their friends, the Indians; and if they insist any further, you are to tell them that at their instance you will make a faithful relation of everything given you, by them, in charge to the government, and transmit to the Indians their resolves. But whatever you do on this head, as a good deal must be left to your discretion and judgment, on such information as shall be given you, you are to take special care not to disoblige the Indians, or in any way diminish their heartiness for his Majesty's cause against the French.

You are to make particular inquiry into the behavior of the Shawanese, since the commencement of the war, and in relation to the countenance they gave to Peter Chartier. It is proper to tell you that they relented, made acknowedgment of their error, in being seduced by Peter Chartier, and prayed they might be permitted to return to their old town and be taken again as sincere penitents into the favor of the government; and though the Governor gave them assurances that all past misbehavior should be pardoned on their sending deputies to Philadelphia to acknowledge their fault, yet they contented themselves with loose letters by Indian traders, some of which have been delivered, and some not; but had they all been delivered, this was not a becoming manner of addressing the government, nor could they expect anything from it.

You will, therefore, speak to them by themselves, and give them such a quantity of goods, as upon their present temper, and the frankness of their submission, you shall think they deserve.

Given in council, under my hand and the lesser seal of the said province, at Philadelphia, the 23d day of June, Anno Domini, 1748.*

Anthony Palmer.

Weiser's Journal, 1748.

The Journal of Conrad Weiser, Esq., Indian Interpreter:

August 11th, 1748.—Set out from my house (Heidelberg township, Berks county, Pa.,) and came to James Galbreath's that day, 30 miles.

August 12th.—Came to George Croghan's, 15 miles.

August 13th.—To Robert Dunning's, 20 miles.

August 14th.—To Tuscarora Path, 30 miles.

August 15th and 16th.—Lay by, on account of the men coming back sick, and some other affairs hindering us.

August 17th.—Crossed the *Tuscarora Hill*, and came to the sleeping place, called *The Black Log*, 20 miles.

August 18th.—Had a great rain in the afternoon; came within two miles of the *Standing Stone*, (*Huntingdon county*), 24 miles.

August 19th.—We traveled but twelve miles; were obliged to dry our things in the afternoon, 12 miles.

August 20th.—Came to *Frank's Town*, but saw no houses or cabin. Here we overtook the goods, because four of George Croghan's hands fell sick, 26 miles.

August 21st.—Lay by, it raining all day.

August 22d.—Crossed the Allegheny hills, and came to the *Clear Fields*, 16 miles.

August 23d.—Came to the *Shawanese Cabins*, 34 miles.

August 24th.—Found a dead man on the road, who had killed himself by drinking too much whisky. The place being very stony, we could not dig a grave. He smelling very strong, we covered him with stones and wood, and went on with our journey. Came to the *Ten Mile Lick*, 32 miles.

August 25th.—Crossed *Kiskeminetoes Creek*, and came to Ohio† that day, 26 miles.

August 26th.—Hired a canoe—paid 1,000 black wampum for the loan of it to Log's Town. Our horses being all tired, we went by water, and came that night to a *Delaware Town*; the Indians used us very kindly.

August 27th.—Set off again in the morning early; rainy weather. We dined in a *Seneca Town*, where an old *Seneca woman* reigns with great authority. We dined at her house, and they all used us very well at this and the last mentioned *Delaware Town*. They received us by firing a great many guns, especially at this place. We saluted the town by firing off four pairs of pistols. Arrived that evening at *Log's Town*, and saluted the town as before. The Indians returned about one hundred guns. Great joy appeared in their countenances. From the place where we took water, i. e. from the *Old Shawanese Town*, commonly called *Chartiers Old Town*, to this place is above sixty miles by water, and but thirty-five or forty by land. The Indian council met this evening to shake hands with me, and to show their satisfaction at my safe arrival. I desired of them to send a couple of canoes to fetch down the goods from *Chartiers Old Town*, where we had been obliged to leave them on account of our horses being all tired. I gave them a string of wampum, to enforce my request.

August 28th.—Lay still.

*Prov. Rec. I. P. 329-334. †Allegheny river, this river being then called "Ohio."

August 29th.—The Indians set off in their canoes to fetch the goods. I expected the goods would be all at *Chartiers Old Town*, by the time the canoes would get there, as we met about twenty horses of George Croghan's at the *Shawanese cabins*, in order to fetch the goods that were then at *Frank's Town*.

This day news came to town, that the Six Nations were on the point of declaring war against the French, for the reason that the French had imprisoned some of the Indian deputies. A council was held, and all the Indians made acquainted with the news; and, it was said, the Indian messenger was, by the way, to give all the Indians notice to make ready to fight the French.*

This day my companions went to Cascasky,† a large Indian town, about thirty miles off.

August 30th.—I went to Beaver Creek, an Indian town, eight miles off—chiefly Delawares, the rest Mohawks—to have some belts of wampum made. This afternoon rainy weather set in, which lasted about a week. - Andrew Montour came back from Cascasky, with a message from the Indians there, to desire of me, that the ensuing council might be held at their town. We both lodged at this town, at George Croghan's trading house.

August 31st.—Sent Andrew Montour back to Cascasky with a string of wampum, to let the Indians there know that it was an act of their own; that the ensuing council must be held at the Logstown; they had ordered it so, last spring, when George Croghan was up, and at the last treaty at Lancaster, the Shawanese and Twightwees had been told so, and they staid accordingly for the purpose; and both would be offended if the council was to be held at Cascasky; besides my instructions bind me to Logstown, and could not further go without giving offense.

September 1st.—The Indians in Logstown having heard of the message from Cascasky, sent for me to know what I was resolved to do, and told me that the Indians at Cascasky were no more chiefs than themselves, that last spring they had nothing to eat, and expecting that they should have nothing to eat at our arrival, ordered that the council should be held here. Now their corn is ripe, they want to remove the council; but they ought to stand by their word; we have kept the Twightwees here from below on that account. As I told them about the message that I had sent by Andrew Montour, they were content.

September 2d.—The rain continued. The Indians brought in a good deal of venison.

September 3d.—Set up the union flag on a long-pole; treated all the company with a dram of rum. The king's health was drunk by the Indians and white men. Towards night a great many Indians arrived to attend the council. There was a great firing on both sides. The strangers first saluted the town at a quarter of a mile distance, and at their entry the town's people returned the fire, also the English traders, of whom there were about twenty. At night, being very sick of the cholic, I got bled.

September 4th.—Was obliged to keep my bed all day, being very weak.

September 5th.—Found myself better. Scaishady came to see me. I had some discourse with him about the ensuing council.

September 6th.—Had a council with the Wandats, otherwise called Inontady—Hagas; they made a fine speech to me, to make me welcome, and appeared on the whole very friendly. Rainy weather continued.

September 7th.—Being informed that the Wandats had a mind to go back again to the French, and had endeavored to take the Delawares with them to recommend them to the French, I sent Andrew Montour to Beaver creek, with a string of wampum to inform himself of the truth of the matter. They sent a string in answer to let me know they had no correspondence that way with the Wandats, and that the aforesaid report was false.

September 8th.—Had a council with the chiefs of the Wandats; inquired into their number, and what occasioned them to come away from the French; what correspondence they had with the Six Nations, and whether or not they had ever any correspondence with the government of New York. They informed me their coming away from the French was because of the hard usage they received from them; that they would always get their young people to go to war against the enemies, and would use them as their own people, that is, like slaves; and their goods were so dear that they, the Indians, could not buy them. That there were one hundred fighting men that came over to join the English, seventy were left behind at another town, a good distance off, and they hoped they would follow them; that they had a very good correspondence with the Six Nations for many years, and were one people with them; that they could wish the Six Nations would act more briskly against the French. That about fifty years ago they made a Treaty of Friendship with the Governor of New York at Albany; and they showed me a large belt of wampum they received there from the said Governor, as from the King of Great Britian. The belt was twenty-five grains wide and two hundred and sixty-five long, very curiously wrought. There were séven images of men holding one another by the hand.

The first signifying the Governor of New York; or rather, as they said, the King of Great Britain.

The second, the Mohawks.

The third, the Oneidas.

The fourth, the Cajugas.

The fifth, the Onondagers.

The sixth, the Senecas.

The seventh, the Owandats; and two rows of black wampum under their feet, through the whole length of the belt, to signify the road from Albany through the Five Nations to the Owandats. That six years ago they had sent deputies with the same belt to Albany, to renew the friendship.

I treated them with a quart of whisky and a roll of tobacco. They expressed their good wishes to King George and all his people, and were mightily pleased that I looked upon them as brethren of the English.

This day I desired the deputies of all the Nations of Indians settled on the waters of the Ohio, to give me a list of the fighting men, which they promised to do. A great many of the Indians went away this day because the goods did not come, and the people in town could not find provisions enough, the number was so great.

The following is the number of every Nation given to me by their several deputies in council, in so many little sticks tied up in a bundle:

The Senecas, one hundred and sixty-three.

The Shawanese, one hundred and sixty-two.

The Tisagechroann, forty.

The Mohawks, seventy-four.

The Mohickons, fifteen.

The Onondagers, thirty-five.

The Cajugas, twenty.

The Oneidas, fifteen.

The Delawares, one hundred and sixty-five—in all seven hundred and eighty-nine.

September 9th.—I held a council with the Senecas and gave them a large string of wampum, black and white, to acquaint them. I had it in charge from the President and council in Philadelphia to inquire who it is that lately took the people prisoners in Carolina, one thereof being a great man, and that by what discovery I had already made, I found it was some of the Senecas did it. I desired them to give me the reasons for doing

*Provincial Record Book, L. p. 420.

†This town is placed in Hutchen's map, on the west side of Big Beaver, about one mile below where the Shenango and Mahoning unite.

so; and as they had struck their hatchet into their brethren's body, they could not expect that I could deliver them my message with a good heart, before they gave me satisfaction in that respect; for they must consider the English, though living in several provinces, are all one people; and doing mischief to the one, is doing to the other. Let me have a plain and direct answer.

September 10th.—A great many of the Indians got drunk. One Henry Noland had brought nearly thirty gallons of whisky to town this day. I made a present to the old Shawanese chief, Cackawatcheky, of a strand, a blanket, a match coat, a shirt, a pair of stockings and a large twist of tobacco; and told him that the president and council of Philadelphia remembered their love to him, as to their old and true friend, and would clothe his body once more, and wished he might wear them out so as to give them an opportunity to clothe him again. There was a great many Indians present, two of which were the Big Hominy and the Pride; those that went off with Chartier, but protested against his proceedings against our Indian traders.

Cackawatcheky returned thanks, and some of the Six Nations did the same, and expressed their satisfaction to see a true man taken notice of, although he was now grown childish.

September 11th.—George Croghan and myself staved an eight gallon keg of liquor belonging to the aforesaid Henry Noland, who could not be prevailed on to hide it in the woods, but would sell it, and get drunk himself.

I desired some of the Indians in council to send some of their young men to meet our people with the goods and not to come back before they heard of or saw them. I began to be afraid they had fallen into the hands of the enemy; so did the Indians.

Ten warriors came to town, by water, from Niagara. We suspected them very much, and feared that some of their parties went out to meet our people by hearing of them.

September 12th.—Two Indians and a white man went out to meet our people, and had orders not to come back before they saw them, or to go to Frankstown where we left the goods. The same day the Indians made answer to my requests concerning the prisoners taken in Carolina. Thanagieson, a speaker of the Senecas, spoke to the following purpose, in the presence of all the deputies of the other Nations:

"We went out doors; brethren, you came a great way to visit us, and many sorts of evils might have befallen you by the way, which have been hurtful to your eyes and your inward parts; for the woods are full of evil spirits. We give you this string of wampum to clear up your eyes and minds, and to remove all bitterness of your spirit, that you may hear us speak a good cheer."

Then the speaker took his belt in his hand, and said:

"Brethren—When we and you first saw one another at your first arrival at Albany, we shook hands together, and became brethren, and we tied your ships to the bushes; and after we had more acquaintance with you, we loved you more and more, and perceiving that a bush would not hold your vessel, we then tied her to a large tree, and ever after good friendship continued between us; afterwards, you, our brethren told us, that a tree might happen to fall down, and the rope rot wherewith the ship was tied; you then proposed to make a silver chain, and tie your ship to the great mountain in the Five Nations' country; and that chain was called the chain of friendship; we were all tied by our arms together with it, and we, the Indians of the Five Nations, heartily agreed to it, and ever since a very good correspondence has been kept up between us; but, we are very sorry that at your coming here, we are obliged to talk of the accident that lately befel you in Carolina, where some of our warriors, by the instigation of the evil spirit, struck their hatchets into our own body like: for our brethren, the English, and we are of one body; and what was done, we utterly abhor as a thing done by the evil spirit himself; we never expected any of our people would ever do so to our brethren. We therefore remove our hatchet, which, by the influence of the evil spirit, was struck into your body, and we desire that our brother, the Governor of New York and Onas,* may use their utmost endeavors that the thing may be buried in the bottomless pit; that the chain of friendship, which is of so long standing may be preserved bright and unhurt." Gave a belt.

The speaker then took up a string of wampum, mostly black, and said:

"Brethren—As we have removed our hatchet out of your body, or properly speaking out of our own, we now desire that the air may be cleared up again, and the wound given may be healed, and everything put in good understanding, as it was before; and we desire you will assist us to make up everything with the Governor of Carolina; the man that has been brought to us prisoner, we now deliver up to you; he is yours."

Then laid down the string and took the prisoner by the hand, and delivered him to me. By way of discourse, the speaker said:

"The Six Nation warriors often met Englishmen trading to the Catawbas, and often found that the English betrayed them to their enemies, and some of the English traders had been spoken to by the Indian speaker last year in the Cherokees country, and were told not to do so; that the speaker, and many others of the Six Nations, had been afraid a long time, that such a thing would be done by some of their warriors, at one time or other."

September 13th.—Had a council with the Senecas and Onondagas about the Wandots to receive them into our union. I gave a large belt of wampum, and the Indians gave two, and everything was agreed upon about what should be said to the Wandots. The same day a full council was appointed, and met accordingly, and a speech was made to the Wandots by Asserhaztuz, a Seneca, as follows:

Brethren—The Ionontady-Hagas: Last spring you sent this belt of wampum to us (having the belt then in his hand) to desire us and our brethren, the Shawanese, and our cousins, the Delawares, to come to meet you in your retreat from the French; we accordingly came to your assistance, and brought you here, and received you as our own flesh. We desire, you will think, you now join us and our brethren, the English; and you to become our people with us."

Then he laid that belt by, and gave them a very long string of wampum.

The speaker took up the belt I gave, and said:

"Brethren—The English, our brothers, bid you welcome, and are glad you escaped, as it were, out of captivity. You have been kept as slaves by Onontio,† notwithstanding he called you all along his children; but now you have broken the rope wherewith you have been tied, and become freemen; and we, the united Six Nations, receive you to our council fire, and make you members thereof; and we will secure your dwelling place to you against all manner of danger." Gave the belt.

"Brethren—We, the Six United Nations, and all our Indian allies, with our brethren, the English, look upon you as our children, though you are our brethren; we desire you will give no ear to the evil spirit that spreads lies and wickedness; let your mind be easy and clear, and be of the same mind with us. Whatever you may hear, nothing shall befall you but what of necessity must befall us at the same time.

"Brethren—We are extremely pleased to see you here, as it happened just at the time when our brother Onas is with us.‡ We jointly, by this belt of wampum, embrace you about your

*Onas—Penn.
†The French.
‡That is a representative of Penn.

middle, and desire you to be strong in your minds and hearts; let nothing alter your minds, but live and die with us."

Gave a belt of wampum. The council broke up.

September 14th.—A full council was summoned, and everything repeated by me to all the Indians, what passed in Lancaster at the last treaty with the Twightwees.

The news was confirmed by a belt of wampum from the Six Nations, that the French had imprisoned some of the Six Nations deputies, and thirty of the Wandots including women and children.

The Indians that were sent to meet our people with the goods came back, and had not seen anything of them, but they had been no further than the old Shawanese Town.

September 15th.—I let the Indians know that I would deliver my message to-morrow, and the goods; and that they must send deputies with me on my return home; and whenever we should meet the rest of the goods I would send them to them, if they were not taken by the enemy, to which they agreed.

The same day the Delawares made a speech to me, and presented a Beaver coat and a string of wampum, and said:

"BRETHREN—We let the president and council of Philadelphia know that after the death of our chief man, Olompees, our grand-children, the Shawanese, came to our town to condole with us over the loss of our good king, your brother, and they wiped off our tears, and comforted our minds; and as the Delawares are the same people with the Pennsylvanians, and born in one and the same country, we gave some of the present to our grand-children given us by the president and council in Philadelphia, because the death of their good friend and brother, must have affected them as well as us."

Gave the beaver coat and a string of wampum.

The same day the Wandots sent for me and Andrew Montour, and presented us with seven beaver skins, about ten pounds weight, and said they gave us that to buy some refreshments for us after our arrival in Pennsylvania, and wished we might get home safe, and lifted up their hands and said they would pray God to protect us and guide us the way home. I desired to know their names—they behaved like people of good sense and sincerity. The most of them were gray headed. Their names are as follows:

Totoznihiades, Taganayesy, Ionachquad, Wandupy, Tazuchionzas, their speaker.

The chiefs of the Delawares, that made the above speech, are Shawanassan and Achamanatainn.

September 16th.—I made answer to the Delawares, and said:

"BRETHREN—The Delawares: It is true what you said that the people of Pennsylvania are your brethren and countrymen; we are very well pleased with what your children, the Shawanese, did to you. This is the first time we had public notice given us of the death of our good friend and brother Olomipees. I take this opportunity to remove the remainder of your troubles from your hearts to enable you to attend the ensuing treaty, and I assure you the president and council of Pennsylvania will condole with you over the loss of your king, our good friend and brother." Gave them five strands.

The two aforesaid chiefs gave a string of wampum, and desired me to let their brethren, the president and council know that they intended a journey next spring to Philadelphia to consult with the brethren on some affairs of moment; since they are now like orphan children, they hoped their brethren would let them have their good advice and assistance, as the people of Pennsylvania and the Delawares were like one family.

The same day the rest of the goods arrived; the men said they had nine days rain, and the creeks had risen, and that they had been obliged to send a sick man back from Frankstown to the inhabitants, with another to attend him.

The neighboring Indians being sent for again, the council was appointed to meet to-morrow. It rained again.

September 17th.—It rained very hard; but in the afternoon it held up for about three hours. The deputies of the several nations met in council, and I delivered there what I had to say from the president and council of Pennsylvania, by Andrew Montour.

"BRETHREN—You that live in Ohio, I am sent to you by the president and council of Pennsylvania, and am now going to speak to you on their behalf. I desire you will take notice and hear what I say." Gave string of wampum.

"BRETHREN—Some of you had been in Philadelphia last fall and acquainted us that you had taken up the English hatchet, and that you had already made use of it against the French; and that the French had very hard heads, and your country afforded nothing but sticks and hickory, which were not sufficient to break them. You desired your brethren would assist you with some weapons sufficient to do it. Your brethren, the president and council, promised you then to send something next spring by Thazachiawagon, but as some other affairs prevented his journey to Ohio, you received a supply by George Croghan, sent you by your said brethren, but before George Croghan came back from Ohio, news came from over the great lake that the King of Great Britain and the French King had agreed upon a cessation of arms for six months, and that a peace was very likely to follow.* Your brethren, the president and council, were then, in a manner, at a loss what to do. It did become them to act contrary to the command of the king; and it was out of their power to encourage you in the war against the French; but as your brethren never missed fulfilling their promises, they have, upon second consideration, thought proper to turn the intended supply into a civil and brotherly present, and have, accordingly, sent me with it; and here are the goods before your eyes, which I have, by your brethrens order, divided into five shares, and in five different heaps; one heap whereof your brother Assaraquoa sent to you to remember his friendship and unity with you; and as you are all of the same nations with whom we, the English, have been in league of friendship, nothing need be said more than this, that the president and council, and Assaraquoa, have sent you this present to serve to strengthen the chain of friendship between us, the English, and the several nations of Indians to which you belong.

"A French peace is a very uncertain one; they keep it no longer than their interest permits; then they break it without provocation given them. The French King's people have been almost starved in old France for want of provision, which made them wish and seek for peace; but our wise people are of the opinion that after their bellies are full they will quarrel again and raise a war. All nations in Europe know that their friendship is mixed with poison, and many that trusted too much on their friendship have been ruined.

"I now conclude and say that we, the English, are your true brethren at all events. In token whereof, receive this present."

The goods being then uncovered, I proceeded:

"BRETHREN—You have of late settled on the river of Ohio for the sake of hunting, and our traders followed you for the sake of hunting also. You have invited them yourself. Your brethren, the president and council, desire you will look upon them as your brethren, and see that they have justice done them. Some of your young men have robbed our traders, but you will be so honest as to compel them to make satisfaction. You are now become a people of note, and are grown very numerous of late years; and there are, no doubt, some wise men among you; it therefore becomes you to act the part of wise men, and for the future be more regular than you have been

*On the 7th of October, 1748, a definite treaty of peace was conclu ded at Aix La Chapelle, France.

for some years past, when only a few young hunters lived here." Gave a belt.

"Brethren—You have of late made frequent complaints against the traders bringing so much rum to your towns, and desire it might be stopped; and your brethren, the president and council, made an act accordingly, and put a stop to it, and no trader was to bring any rum or strong liquor to your towns. I have the act here with me, and shall explain it to you before I leave you. But it seems it is out of your brethren's power to stop it entirely. You send down your own skins by the traders to buy rum for you. You go yourselves, and fetch horse loads of strong liquors. Only the other day, an Indian came to this town, out of Maryland, with three horse loads of liquor; so that it appears you love it so well that you cannot be without it. You know very well that the country near the endless mountains afford strong liquor, and the moment traders buy it, they are gone out of the inhabited parts, and are traveling to this place without being discovered; besides this, you never agree about it; one will have it, the other won't (though very few), a third says, he will have it cheaper; this last, we believe, is spoken from your hearts. (Here they laughed.) Your brethren, therefore, have ordered that every —— of whisky shall be sold to you for five bricks in your town, and if a trader offers to sell whisky to you, and will not let you have it at that price, you may take it from him, and drink it for nothing." Gave a belt.

"Brethren—Here is one of the traders, who you know to be a very sober and honest man. He has been robbed of the value of three hundred bricks, and you all know by whom. Let, therefore, satisfaction be made to the trader." Gave a string of wampum.

"Brethren—I have no more to say."

I delivered the goods to them, having first divided them into five shares. A share to the Senecas; another to the Cajukas, Oneidas, the Onontagers and Mohawks; another to the Delawares, another to the Ouandots, Zisagechroann and Mohickans, and the other to the Shawanese."

The Indians signified great satisfaction, and were well pleased with the cessation of arms. The rainy weather hastened them away with the goods into the house.

September 18th—The speech was delivered to the Delawares in their own language, and also to the Shawanese in theirs, by Andrew Montour, in the presence of the gentleman that accompanied me. I acquainted the Indians that I was determined to leave them to-morrow, and return homeward.

September 19th—Scaiohdy, Yanughrisson and Oniadazarehra, with a few more, came to my lodging and spoke as follows:

"Brother Onas—We desire you will hear what we are going to say to you, in behalf of all the Indians on Ohio; their deputies have sent us to you.

"We have heard what you have said to us, and we return you many thanks for your kindness in informing us of what passed between the king of Great Britain and the French king; and in particular, we return to you many thanks for the large presents; we do the same to our brother Assaraquoa, who joined our brother Onas in making us a present. Our brethren have indeed tied our hearts to theirs. We at present can but return thanks with an empty hand till another opportunity serves to do it sufficiently. We must call a great council, and do everything regularly, in the mean time, look upon us as your true brothers.

"Brother—You said the other day, in council, if anything befel us from the French, we must let you know it. We will let you know if we hear anything from the French, be it against us or yourself. You will have peace; but it is most certain that the Six Nations and their allies are upon the point of declaring war against the French. Let us keep up the correspondence, and always hear of one another." They gave a belt.

Scaiohady and the Half-king, with two others, had informed me that they often must send messengers to Indian towns and nations, and had nothing in their council bag, as they were new beginners, either to recompense a messenger or to get wampum to do the business, and begged I would assist them with something. I had saved a piece of strand, and half a barrel of powder, 100 pounds of lead, ten shirts, six knives and one pound of vermillion, and gave it to them for the aforesaid use. They returned many thanks and were mightily pleased.

The same day I set out for Pennsylvania, in rainy weather, and arrived at George Croghan's on the 28th instant.

Conrad Weiser.

Pennsburg,[1] *Sept. 29th,* 1748.[2]

Distances on the paths westward, according to John Harris.

There were several paths westward from the eastern portion of the province. John Harris, who had been westward prior to 1754, notices the following points, with the intermediate distances:

"From my Ferry* to George Croghad's (Croghan's), 5 miles; to Kittatinny mountain, 9; Thos. Mitchell's sleeping place, 3; Tuscarora, 14; Cove Spring, 10; Shadow of Death, 8; Black Log, 3—66 miles to this point. The road forks to Raystown† and Frankstown; we continued to Raystown.

To the Three Springs, 10; Sidling Hill Gap, 8; Juniata Hill, 8; Crossings at Juniata, 8; Snake's Spring, 8, Raystown, 4; Shawana cabins, 8; Allegheny hill, 6; Edmund's swamp, 8; Stony creek, 6; Kicheney Paulin's house‡ (Indian), 6; Clearfield's,§ 7; to the other side of Laurel hill, 5; Loyal Hanning, 6; Big Bottom, 8; Chestnut ridge, 8; to the parting of the roads, 4; thence one road leads to Shanoppintown,‖ the other to Kiscomenettas Old Town¶—to Big Lick, 3; Beaver dams, 6; James Dunning's sleeping place, 8; Cockeye's cabin, 8; Four Mile run, 11; Shanoppintown, on Allegheny river, 4; to Logstown down the river, 18; distance down the old road, 246 miles."

"Now beginning at the Black Log—Frankstown road to Aughwick, 6; Jack Armstrong's Narrows (so called from his being murdered there), 8; Standing Stone (about 14 feet high and 6 inches square), 10; at each of the last places we crossed Juniata—the next and last crossing of Juniata, 8; Branch of Juniata, 10; Big Lick, 10; Frank's (Stephen's) town, 5; Beaver dams, 10; Allegheny hill, 4; Clearfield's, 6; John Hart's sleeping place, 12; Shawanese cabins,** 24; Shaver's sleeping place at two large licks,†† 12; Eighteen Mile run, 12; Ten Mile Lick, 6; to Kiscomenettas‡‡ town on the creek which runs into the Allegheny river six miles down, almost as large as Schuylkill, 10; Chartier's landing on the Allegheny, 8;" &c.§§

Hart's sleeping place.‖‖

"The man Hart, whose name is perpetuated, in connection with his log, by the valley we have spoken of, was an old German, who followed the occupation of trading among the Indians. He was probably the first permanent white settler along the

1 Cumberland county, seven or eight miles east of Carlisle.
2 Provincial Record Book L. P. 420–437.
* Near the present site of Harrisburg.
† Bedford.
‡ Site of Johnstown.
§ The Wheatfields, now East Wheatfield township and vicinity.
‖ At or near the site of Pittsburgh.
¶ Not far from Leechburg.
** Near Cherrytree or Canoe Place, Indiana county.
†† Two Licks, Green township, Indiana county, at or near the forks of Two Lick.
‡‡ At or near the site of Leechburg, Armstrong.
§§ J. D. Ropp in History of Cumberland and other counties.
‖‖ Jones' History of the Juniata Valley.

Juniata west of the Standing Stone; and long before he settled, he crossed and recrossed the Allegheny mountains by the old warpath, with his pack horses.

"'John Hart's Sleeping Place' is mentioned in 1756, by John Harris, in making an estimate of the distance between the rivers Susquehanna and Allegheny. Hart's Sleeping Place is about twelve miles from the junction of the Burgoon and Kitanning runs, and still retains its name. When he took up his residence along the river he hewed down an immense tree, and turned it into a trough, out of which he fed his horses and cattle; hence the name, 'Hart's Log.'

"It is stated that upon one occasion, when Hart was an old man, some savages came into his settlement on a pillaging expedition. They knew Hart, and went to his cabin, but he happened to be from home. On his log they left a tomahawk, painted red, and a small piece of plate upon which rude hieroglyphics were drawn—one resembling an Indian with a bundle upon his back, over whose head were seven strokes, and whose belt was filled with scalps. In front of this drawing was the sun rising, and behind them a picture of the moon.

"On Hart's return, he soon found that the Indians had been about. The meaning of the articles left, he could readily decipher. The red hatchet upon the log signified that Indians were about, but to him they laid down the hatchet. The picture of the rising sun signified that they were going to the east. The strokes indicated the number of warriors, and the bundle of scalps intimated that they would both plunder and murder. The moon signified that they would return at night.

"Hart, although he felt safe under such an assurance, had no desire to encounter the red skins, so he scratched upon the reverse of the slate the outline of a heart, and laid by the side of it a pipe, which, interpreted, meant, 'Hart smokes with you the pipe of peace,' and left.

"On his return next day, he found the Indians had returned, and passed the night at his log, where they had left a quantity of pewter platters, mugs, &c. It afterward appeared that they had been at several houses, but the inmates had fled. From one they stole a quantity of silver money, and at the house of a Dunkard, they stole the pewter ware. At the log they attempted to run the metal into bullets, but finding it a failure, they left the heavy load in disgust."

CHAPTER XIII.

DE CELORON'S EXPEDITION TO THE OHIO IN 1749—BURIAL OF THE LEADEN PLATES—THE INSCRIPTION—ONE OF THE PLATES DEPOSITED AT THE INDIAN GOD ROCK IN VENANGO COUNTY.

THE extensive territory lying between the Ohio river and Lake Erie has been the theatre of many remarkable historical changes. Its earliest inhabitants left no record of their origin or history, save in the numerous tumuli which are scattered over its surface, bearing trees of the largest growth, not distinguishable from the adjacent forest. Measured by the extent and character of those vast structures, the race that built them must have been intelligent and populous. When and how they disappeared, we know not. Whether they were directly succeeded by the present race of Indians, or by an intermediate people, are questions to which history gives no answer. When La Salle discovered the Ohio he found it in the occupation of the red man, who claimed possession and ownership over the territory comprised within the limits of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, until the close of the last century. His villages were on every stream, and his hunting grounds embraced every hill and valley.

The attractions of the fur trade stimulated Eastern adventurers to penetrate, from time to time, the forest recesses of the West, and glowing descriptions were reported of the fertile soil, mineral wealth, and the abundance of fur-bearing animals. It was not until England and France, the two great rival Powers of Europe, became impressed with the prospective growth and value of the territory, and each prepared to grasp the coveted prize, that the native owners of the soil began to take serious alarm. On the one side, England claimed to the northern lakes, while France asserted ownership not only as far south as the Ohio, but over all the lands drained by its extensive tributaries.

The treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, to which both of those powers were parties, while it terminated a long and sanguinary war in Europe, left many subjects of controversy still unsettled. Among them were the boundaries between the French and English in America. At the conclusion of that treaty England lost no time in initiating measures for the occupation and colonization of the disputed territory, and encouraged the formation of the Ohio Company as one of the efficient means for accomplishing that purpose. Half a million of acres were granted by the Crown to that association, to be selected mainly on the south side of the Ohio, between the Monongahela and the Kanawha rivers. This was coupled with the condition that settlements, protected by suitable forts, should be established on the grant. The French were equally alive on the subject, and the demonstrations of the English aroused the attention of the Marquis de la Galissoniere, a man of eminent ability and forethought, who was then Governor of Canada. In order to counteract the designs of the English he dispatched Captain Bienville de Celoron,* a chevalier of the order of St. Louis in command of a detachment, composed of eight subaltern officers, six cadets, an armorer, twenty soldiers, one hundred and eighty Canadians, thirty Iroquois and twenty-five Abenakis, with orders to descend the Ohio, and take possession of the country in the name of the King. The principal officers under him were de Contrecoeur, who had been in command of Fort Niagara, and Coulon de Villiers, one of seven brothers, six of whom lost their lives in the Canadian wars. Contrecoeur was subsequently in command of Fort du Quesne, at or immediately after the defeat of Braddock.

The present article is to give an account of that expedition, to trace its route and to identify as far as possible the geographical points which it visited. Only brief notices of the undertaking have heretofore been given to the public. The discovery of some of the leaden plates, buried by its officers on the banks of the Ohio, have from time to time awakened public interest and curiosity, which the meagre accounts already published have failed to satisfy. While recently examining the archieves of the *Department de la Marine* in Paris the writer met with the original manuscript journal kept by de Celoron during his entire voyage. He also found in the *Grandes Archives* of the *Depot de la Marine*, No. 17 rue de l'Universite a manuscript diary of Father Bonnecamps, who styles himself "Jesuitte Mathematicien," and who seems to have been the chaplain, as well as a kind of sailing master of the expedition, keeping a daily record of the courses and distances they traveled, the latitudes and longitudes of the principal geographical points, with occasional brief notes of the most important occurrences. In another department, called the *Bibliotheque du depot de la Marine*, there was found a large Ms. map, 31½ by 34½ inches square, representing the country through which the expedition passed, including the St. Lawrence westward of Montreal, Lakes Erie and Ontario, the territory south of those lakes as far as the Ohio, and the whole course of that river

*This name is usually spelled Celeron, but incorrectly. M. Freland, in his Cours d'Histoire du Canada, vol. ii. p. 493, calls him Celoron de Blainville.

from the source of the Allegheny to the mouth of the Great Miami. This map forms an important illustration of the expedition. On it are delineated by appropriate characters the points where leaden plates were deposited, where the latitudes and longitudes were observed, and the localities of the Indian villages visited on the route.

The journals of de Celoron and Father Bonnecamps, and the map of the latter, have furnished the ground-work of the narrative. Explanatory and historical notes, drawn from other surces, have occasionally been added.

The first of the leaden plates was brought to the attention of the public in a letter addressed by Governor George Clinton to the Lords of Trade in London, dated New York, December 19th, 1750, in which he states that he "would send to their Lordships in two or three weeks, a plate of lead, full of writing, which some of the upper nations of Indians stole from Jean Coeur,* the French interpreter at Niagara, on his way to the river Ohio, which river, and all the lands thereabouts, the French claim, as will appear by said writing." He further states "that the lead plate gave the Indians so much uneasiness that they immediatly dispatched some of the *Cayuga* chiefs to him with it, saying that their only reliance was on him, and earnestly begged he would communicate the contents thereof to them, which he had done, much to their satisfaction and the interests of the English." The Governor concludes by saying that the "contents may be of great importance in clearing up the encroachments which the French have made on the British Empire in America."† The plate was delivered to Colonel, afterwards Sir William Johnson, on the 4th of December, 1750, at his residence on the Mohawk, by a *Cayuga* Sachem, who accompanied it by the following speech:

"Brother Corlear and War-ragh-i-ya-ghey:‡ I am sent here by the *Five Nations* with a piece of writing, which the *Senecas*, our brethren, got by some artifice from Jean Coeur, earnestly beseeching you will let us know what it means, and as we put all our confidence in you, our brother, we hope you will explain it ingeniously to us." Colonel Johnson replied to the Sachem, and through him to the *Five Nations*, returning a belt of wampum, and explaining the inscription on the plate. He told them that "it was a matter of the greatest consequence, involving the possession of their lands and hunting grounds, and that Jean Coeur and the French ought immediately to be expelled from the Ohio and Niagara." In reply, the Sachem said that "he had heard with great attention and surprise the substance of the 'Devilish writing' he had brought," and that Colonel Johnson's remarks "were fully approved." He promised that belts from each of the *Five Nations* should be sent from the *Senecas'* castle to the Indians at the Ohio, to warn and strengthen them against the French encroachments in that direction.

The following is a literal copy of the inscription in question. It was sent by Governor Clinton to the Lords of Trade on the 17th of January, 1751:

"L'AN 1749 DV REGNE DE LOVIS XV ROY DE FRANCE, NOVS CELORON, COMMANDANT D'VN DETACHMENT ENVOIE PAR MONSIEVR LE MIS. DE LA GALLISSONIERE, COMMANDANT GENERAL DE LA NOUVELLE FRANCE POVR RETABLIR LA TRANQUILLITE DANS QUELQUES VILLAGES SAUVAGES DE CES CANTONS, AVONS ENTERRE CETTE PLAQUE AU CONFLUENT DE L'OHIO ET DE TCHADAKION CE 29 JVILLET, PRES DE LA RIVIERE OYO AUTREMENT BELLE RIVIERE POUR MONUMENT DU RENOUNELLEMENT DE POSSESSION QUE NOUS AVONS PRIS DE LA DITTE RIVIERE OYO, ET DE TOUTES CELLES QUI Y TOMBENT, ET DE TOUTES LES TERRES DES DEUX COTES JVSQVE AVX SOURCES DES DITEES RIVERES AINSI QV'EN ONT JOVI OU DV JOVIR LES PRECEDENTS ROIS DE FRANCE, ET QU'ILS S'Y SONT MAINTENVS PAR LES ARMES ET PAR LES TRAITTES, SPECIALEMENT PAR CEVX DE RISWICK, D'VTRECHT ET D'AIX LA CHAPELLE."

The above is certified to be "a true copy" by "Peter De Joncourt, interpreter."

TRANSLATION.

"In the year 1749, of the reign of Louis the 15th, King of France, we, Cèloron, commander of a detachment sent by Monsieur the Marquis de la Galissoniére, Governor General of New France, to reëstablish tranquility in some Indian villages of these cantons, have buried this Plate of Lead at the confluence of the Ohio and the Chatauqua, this 29th day of July, near the river Ohio, otherwise *Belle Riviere*, as a monument of the renewal of the possession we have taken of the said river Ohio, and of all those which empty into it, and of all the lands on both sides as far as the sources of the said rivers, as enjoyed, or ought to have been enjoyed by the kings of France preceding, as they have there maintained themselves by arms and by treaties, especially those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix la Chapelle."

On the 29th of January, 1751, Governor Clinton sent a copy of the above inscription to Governor Hamilton, of Pennsylvania, informing him that it was "taken from a plate stolen, from Joncaire some months since in the *Seneca* country as he was going to the river Ohio."*

The expedition was provided with a number of leaden plates about eleven inches long, seven and a half inches wide, and one-eighth of an inch thick, on each of which an inscription in French, similar to the one above given, was engraved or stamped in capital letters, with blanks left for the insertion of the names of rivers, at the confluence of which with the Ohio they should be deposited, and the dates of their deposit. The name of the artist, Paul de Brosse, was engraved on the reverse of each. Thus provided, the expedition left La Chine on the 15th of June, 1749, and ascended the St. Lawrence to Fort Frontenac. From thence, coasting along the eastern and southern shore of Lake Ontario, they arrived at Fort Niagara on the 6th of July. They reached the portage at Lewiston on the 7th and ascended the Niagara into Lake Erie. On the 14th, after advancing a few miles up the lake, they were compelled by a strong wind to encamp on the south shore. They embarked early on the morning of the 15th, hoping to reach the portage of "Chatakouin" the same day, but an adverse wind again forced them to land.

The southern shore of the lake at this point is described as "extremely shallow, with no shelter from the force of winds, involving great risk of shipwreck in landing, which is increased by large rocks, extending more than three-fourths of a mile from the shore." Celoron's canoe struck on one, and he would inevitably have been drowned, with all on board, had not prompt assistance been rendered. On the 16th, at noon, they arrived at Chatakouin portage. This was an open road-stead, where the United States Government, many years ago, attempted unsuccessfully to construct a safe harbor. It is now known as Barcelona or Portland. As soon as all preparations were made for the overland passage, and the canoes all loaded, Mm. de Villiers and le Borgne were dispatched with fifty men to clear the way, while Celoron examined the situation of the place, in order to ascertain its fitness for the establishment of a Post. He says: "I found it ill-adapted for such a purpose, as well from its position as from its relation to the navigation of the lake. The water is so shallow that barks standing in cannot approach within a league of the portage. There being

*Joncaire.
†N. Y. Col. Doc. vi. p. 604.
‡The Indian name of Sir William Johnson. It signifies "Superintendent of Affairs."

*V Penn. Col. Records, p. 508.

no island or harbor to which they could resort for shelter, they would be under the necessity of riding at anchor and discharging their loading by batteaux. The frequency of squalls would render it a place of danger. Besides, there are no Indian villages in the vicinity. In fact, they are quite distant, none being nearer than Ganaougon and Paille Coupee. In the evening Mm. de Villiers and le Borgue returned to lodge at the camp, having cleared the way for about three-quarters of a league." Up to this time, the usual route of the French to the Mississippi had been by the way of Detroit, Green Bay, the Wisconsin, Lake Michigan and the Illinois river. They had five villages on the Mississippi, near the mouth of the Illinois, as early as 1749.

"On the 17th," continues the Journal, "at break of day, we began the portage, the prosecution of which was vigorously maintained. All the canoes, provisions, munitions of war, and merchandise intended as presents to the Indians bordering on the Ohio, were carried over the three-quarters of a league which had been rendered passable the day previous. The route was exceedingly difficult, owing to the numerous hills and mountains which we encountered. All my men were very much fatigued. We established a strong guard, which was continued during the entire campaign, not only for the purpose of security, but for teaching the Canadians a discipline which they greatly needed. We continued our advance on the 14th, but bad weather prevented our making as much progress as on the preceding day. I consoled myself for the delay, as it was caused by a rain which I greatly desired, as it would raise the water in the river sufficient to float our loaded canoes. On the 19th, the rain having ceased, we accomplished half a league. On the 20th and 21st we continued our route with great diligence, and arrived at the end of the portage on the banks of Lake Chatacoin on the 22d. The whole distance may be estimated at four leagues. Here I repaired my canoes and recruited my men."

It is a little over eight miles, in a direct line, from the mouth of Chautauqua Creek, on Lake Erie, to the head of Chautauqua Lake. The route taken by the expedition would of course be more, and probably equal to the four leagues, or ten miles, stated by Celoron. The difficulties they encountered must have been exceedingly formidable. Chautauqua lake is 726 feet above Lake Erie, and in order to reach the water-shed between the two lakes, an ascent of at least one thousand feet had to be overcome. Although at that early day, when the forests were yet undisturbed, the Chautauqua creek flowed with fuller banks than now, yet even then but little use could be made of it by loaded canoes, except near its mouth. The portage could only be accomplished for the greater part of the way by carrying the canoes, baggage, provisions, and supplies on the shoulders of the men up the steep mountain sides to the summit, from which the waters flowed southward into Chautauqua Lake. Looking back from this elevation, a magnificent panorama must have presented itself to Celoron and his companions. Lake Erie lay at their feet, with the Canada shore, forty miles distant, in plain sight, while the extremities of that great inland sea, extending east and west, were lost below the horizon.

The expedition did not loiter long on the banks of Chautauqua Lake. On the 23d they launched their bark flotilla on its clear, cool waters, and paddling southeastward through the lake, passed the narrows at what are now known as Long and Bemus Points. The shape of the lake is quite peculiar. Its northwestern and southeastern extremities, which are nearly equal, and comprise the greater part of the lake, are connected by two short, irregular straits, between which nestles a small, beautiful bay. The singular configuration of the whole gives plausibility to the interpretation of the Indian name, Chautauqua, which is said to signify, "a sack tied in the middle."

On the evening of the 23d of July the expedition encamped on shore within three miles of the outlet. The lake is stated by Celron to be "nine leagues," or about twenty-two miles long. The actual length is less than sixteen. Distances are almost always overstated by the early French voyageurs in America. In the evening a party of Indians, who had been engaged during the day in fishing in the lake, reported they had seen the enemy watching them from the adjacent forest. They had fled as soon as discovered. Early on the morning of the 24th the expedition entered the outlet, a narrow stream, winding through a deep morass, bordered by a tall forest, which over-arching the way, almost shut out the light of day. The water being found quite low, in order to lighten the canoes, they sent the greater part of their loading about three-quarters of a league by land, over a path pointed out by the Sieur de Saussaye, who was acquainted with the country.* The distance they accomplished this day by water did not exceed half a league. It probably carried them through the swamp as far as the highland in the neighborhood of the present village of Jamestown. The next day, before resuming their march, Celoron deemed it expedient to convene a council to consider what should be done in view of the evident signs of an enemy in the vicinity, who, on being discovered, had abandoned their canoes and effects and fled, carrying the alarm to the adjacent village of Paille Coupee. The council decided to dispatch Lieutenant Joncaire, some Abenakis, and three Iroquois, with three belts, to assure the fugitives of the friendly object of the expedition. After the departure of the embassy the march was resumed over the rapids, with which the outlet abounded.

"We proceeded," says the Journal, "about a league with great difficulty. In many places I was obliged to assign forty men to each canoe to facilitate their passage. On the 26th and 27th we continued our voyage, not without many obstacles; notwithstanding all our precautions to guard our canoes, they often sustained great injury by reason of the shallow water. On the 29th, at noon, I entered the '*La Belle Riviere.*' I buried a plate of lead at the foot of a red oak on the south bank of the river Oyo (Ohio) and of the Chanougon, not far from the village of Kanaouagon, in latitude 42° 5' 23"."† It is unnecessary to give a copy of the inscription on the above plate, as it is similar to the one which was sent to Governor Clinton, as before related, except slight variations in the spelling, accents, and arrangement of lines. The three plates which thus far have been discovered present the same differences. The places and dates of deposit are coarsely engraved, evidently with a knife. In the one just described the blanks were filled with the words: "Au confluent de l'Ohio et Kanaaiagon, le 29 Juillet."

"At the confluence of the Ohio and Kanaaiagon, the 29th of July."

The river, spelled "Kanaaiagon" on the plate, "Chanougon" by Celoron in his Journal, and "Kananouangon," on Bonnecamps' map, is a considerable stream that rises in western New York, and after receiving the Chautauqua outlet as a tributary, empties into the Allegheny just above the village of Warren. It is now known as the Conewango. On the site of Warren, at the northwesterly angle of the two rivers, there was, at the time of Céleron's visit, an Indian village, composed principally of Senecas, with a few Loups, bearing the name of Kanaouagon. It was opposite the mouth of the Conewango, on the south bank of the Allegheny, that the leaden plate was buried. The following is Father Bonnecamps' entry in his diary:

*N. Y. Col. Doc. ix, p. 1097.

†This observation, like most of those taken by Father Bonnecamps, is incorrect. Either his instruments were imperfect or his methods of compution erroneous. The true latitude of the mouth of the Conewango is less than 41° 50', as it is about twelve miles south of the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania.

"*L'on a enterre une lame de plomp, avec une inscription, sur la rive meridonale de cette riviere, et vis-a-vis le confluent des deux rivieres.*" "We buried a leaden plate, bearing an inscription, on the south bank of this river, and opposite the confluence of the two rivers."

The place of deposit is a little differently described in the Procés Verbal drawn up on the occasion. "*Au pied d'un chene rouge, sur la rive meridionale de la riviere Ohio, et vis-a-vis la pointe d'une ilette, ou se joignet les deux rivieres Ohio et Kanaaugon.*" "At the foot of a red oak, on the south bank of the Ohio river, and opposite the point of a small island, at the confluence of the two rivers Ohio and Kanaougon." It will be noticed that the inscription on the plate recites that it was buried on the south side of the Ohio, opposite the mouth of the "*Chanougon*" (Conewango).

This presents a discrepancy between the inscriptions as given in the journals of Céleron and Bonnecamps, and the one on the plate forwarded by Colonel Johnson to Governor Clinton in 1751, as above described. The latter states it to have been buried "at the confluence of the Ohio and *Tchadakoin*." The solution of the difficulty seems to be that the latter plate was *never buried* or *used*, but was abstracted by the Iroquois friendly to the English, and another plate, having a correct inscription, was substituted by the French. The inscription on the one sent to Governor Clinton, was undoubtedly prepared on the supposition that the Chautauqua outlet emptied into the Ohio. But when that outlet was found to be a tributary of the Conewango, and that the latter emptied into the Ohio, a corrected plate, containing the name of the Conewango instead of the Chautauqua, was substituted and buried, as stated in Celoron's journal.* The latter plate has never been found. This solution is strengthened by the fact that none of the accounts of the plate sent to Governor Clinton state that it had been *buried*, or had been *dug up*. The Cayuga Sachem, in his speech quoted in Colonel Johnson's letter of December 4th, 1750, states that "the *Senecas* got it by *some artifice* from Jean Coeur."

Governor Clinton, in his letter to the Lords of Trade, states that some of the upper nations, which include the *Senecas*, "stole it from Jean Coeur, the French interpreter at Niagara, on his way to the river Ohio." The Governor states the same in substance in his letter to Governor Hamilton, of Pennsylvania. The theft must therefore have occurred while the expedition was on its way to the Ohio, and before any of the plates were buried. The original plate was probably soon after carried to England by Governor Clinton. The names "Chatacoin" and "Chatakouin," as spelled by Céleron in his journal, and "Tchadakoin," as inscribed on the plate, and "Tjadakoin," as spelled by Bonnecamps on his map, are all variations of the modern name Chautauqua. It will be found differently written by several early authors. Pouchot writes it "Shatacoin;" Lewis Evans, 1758, "Jadachque;" Sir William Johnson, "Jadaghque;" Mitchell, 1755, "Chadocoin;" Alden, as pronounced by Cornplanter, "Chaud-dauk-wa." It is a Seneca name, and the orthography of that nation, according to the system of the late Reverend Asher Wright, long a missionary among them, and a fluent speaker of their language, it would be written "Jah-dah-gwah," the first two vowels being long and the last short. Different significations have been ascribed to the word. It is said to mean "the place where a child was swept away by the waves." The late Dr. Peter Wilson, an educated Seneca, and a graduate of Geneva Medical College, told the writer that it signified literally, "where the fish was taken out."

He related an Indian tradition connected with its origin. A party of Senecas were returning from the Ohio to Lake Erie. While paddling through Chautauqua Lake, one of them caught a strange fish and tossed it into his canoe. After passing the portage into lake Erie, they found the fish still alive, and threw it in the water. From that time the species became abundant in Lake Erie, where one was never known before. Hence, they called the place where it was caught, "Jah-dah-gwah, the elements of which are "Ga-joh," fish, and "Ga-dah-gwah," "taken out." By dropping the prefixes, according to Seneca custom, the compound name "Jah-dah-gwah" was formed. Among other significations which have been assigned to the word, but without any authority, may be mentioned "the elevated place," and "the foggy place," in allusion, probably, to the situation of the lake, and the mists which prevail on its surface at certain seasons.

It will be noticed the Allegheny is called by Celeron the Ohio, or "La Belle Riviere." This is in accordance with the usage of all early French writers since the discovery of the river by La Salle. The same custom prevailed among the Senecas. They have always considered the Allegheny as the Ohio proper. If you ask a Seneca his name for that river, he will answer O-hee-yuh. If you ask him its meaning, he will give it as "Beautiful river."

Mr. Heckewelder, the Moravian missionary, supposing the word to be of Delaware origin, endeavors to trace its etymology from several words, signifying in that language, the white foaming river." The late Judge Hall, of Cincinnati, adopted the same derivation. Neither of them seem to have been aware that it is *a genuine Seneca word*, derived from that nation by the French, and by the latter written "Ohio." Its pronunciation by a Frenchman would exactly represent the word as spoken by a Seneca, the letter "i" being sounded like e. The name "Ohio" was, therefore, correctly inserted on the plates buried on the banks of the Allegheny, above its junction with the Monongahela at Pittsburgh.

At the time the plate was interred opposite the mouth of the Conewango, as already narrated, all the officers and men of the expedition being drawn up in battle array, the chief in command proclaimed in a loud voice "Vive le Roi" and that possession was now taken of the country in the name of the King. The royal arms were affixed to a neighboring tree, and a *Proces Verbal* was drawn up and signed as a memorial of the ceremony. The same formality was adopted at the burial of each succeeding plate. This process verbal was in the following form, and in each instance was signed and witnessed by the officers present: "*L'an*, 1749, *nous Celoron, Chevalier de l' ordre Royal et militaire de St. Louis, Capitaine Cammandant un detachement envoye par les ordres de M. le Marquis de Gallissonniere, Cammandant General en Canada, dans la Belle Riviere accompagne des principaux officers de notre detachment, avons enterre* (here was inserted the place of deposit) *une plaque de plomb, et fait attacher dans le meme lieu, a un arbre, les Armes du Roi. En foy de quoi, nous avons dresse et signe, avec M. M. les officiers, le present Proces verbal a notre camp, le* (day of the month) 1749." "In the year 1749, we, Celoron, Chevalier of the Royal and military order of St. Louis, commander of a detachment sent by order of the Marquis of Galissoniere, Governor General of Canada, to the Ohio, in presence of the principal officers of our detachment, have buried (here was inserted the place of deposit) a leaden plate, and in the same place have affixed to a tree the Arms of the King. In testimony whereof we have drawn up and signed, with the officers, the present Proces verbal, at our camp, the (day of the month) 1749." This method of asserting sovereignty over new territory is peculiar to the French, and was often adopted by them. La Salle, at the mouth of the Mississippi in 1682, thus proclaimed the dominion of *Louis de Grann*, and more recently the same formality was observed when a French squadron took possession of some islands in the Pacific Ocean.

A few miles from Kanaouagon, on the right bank of the

*On Crevecoeur's Map of 1758, *Depots des Cartes, Ministerie de la Guerre, Paris*, the Conewango is called the "Chatacouin" as far down as its junction with the Allegheny.

Allegheny, just below its junction with the Brokenstraw creek, was the Indian village of "Paille Coupee," or Cut Straw, the name being given by Celoron as *Kachuiodagon*, occupied principally by *Senecas*. The English name "Broken Straw," and the French name, Coupee, were both probably derived from the *Seneca* name, which is De-ga-syo-noh-dyah-goh, which signifies literally broken straw. Kachuiodagon, as given by Celoron, and Koshenunteagunk, as given on the Historical Map of Pennsylvania, and the *Seneca* name, are all three the same word in different orthography, the variation in the first two being occasioned by the difference between the French and English mode of spelling the same Indian word. Father Bonnecamps states the village to be in latitude 41° 54′ 5″ and longitude 79° 13′ west of Paris.

While the expedition was resting in the vicinity of these two Indian villages, a council was held with the inhabitants, conducted by Joncaire, whom Celoron states had been adopted by the *Seneas*, and possessed great influence and power over them. They addressed him in the council as "our child Joncaire." He was probably the person of that name met by Washington at Venango four years afterwards,* and a son of the Joncaire mentioned by Charlevoix as living at Lewiston on the Niagara in 1721, "who possessed the wit of a Frenchman and the sublime eloquence of an *Iroquois*." The father, who was a captive, died in 1740, leaving two half-breed sons, who seem to have inherited his influence and distinction. Their names were Chabert Joncaire, Junior, and Philip Clauzone de Joncaire. Both were in the French service, and brought reinforcements from the west to Fort Niagara at the time it was besieged by Sir William Johnson in 1759. Their names are affixed to the capitulation which took place a few days later. The former was in command of Fort Schlosser, his brother, who was a captain in the marine, being with him. They were both in the expedition of Celoron.

The result of the council held by Joncaire was not satisfactory to the French. It was very evident there was a strong feeling among the Indians on the Allegheny in favor of the English. It did not, however, prevent the French from descending the river. After pledging the *Senecas* in a cup of "Onontios milk" (brandy), the expedition left the villages of Kannouagon and Paille Coupee on the first day of August, and after proceeding about four leagues below the latter, reached a village of Loups and Renards, composed of ten cabins. The Loups† were a branch of the Delawares, called by the English, Munceys. Four or five leagues further down they passed another small village, consisting of six cabins, and on the third of August another of ten cabins. The next was a village on the "Riviere aux Boeufs." According to Father Bonnecamps, they passed between Paille Coupee and Riviere aux Boeufs one village on the left and four on the right, the lititude of the third on the right being 41° 30′ 30″, and the longitude 79° 21′ west of Paris. The Riviere aux Boeufs is now known as French creek, it having been so called by Washington on his visit there in 1753. The English named it Venango. A fort was built by the French in 1753–4, on its western bank, sixty rods below its junction with the Allegheny, called Fort Machault. In 1760, when the English took possession, they built another, forty rods higher up, and nearer the mouth of French creek, which they called Fort Venango. In 1787 the United States Government sent a force to protect the settlers, and built a fort on the south side of the creek, half a mile above its mouth, which was called Fort Franklin. From all of which it appears that this was at an early day an important point on the river.‡ It is now the site of the flourishing village of Franklin. At the time of Celeron's visit, the Indian village numbered about ten cabins.

After passing the Riviere aux Boeufs and another on the left, the expedition reached on the same day a bend in the river about nine miles below, on the left or eastern bank of which lay a large boulder, nearly twenty-two feet in length by fourteen in breadth, on the inclined face of which were rude inscriptions, evidently of Indian workmanship, representing by various symbols the triumphs of the race in war and in the chase. It was regarded by the natives attached to the expedition as an "Indian God," and held in superstitious reverence. It was a well known landmark, and did not fail to arrest the attention of the French. Celoron deemed it a favorable point at which to bury his second plate. This was done with due form and ceremony, the plate bearing an inscription similar to that on the first, differing only in the date and designation of the place of deposit. Celoron's record is as follows: "*Aout 3me*, 1749. *Enterre une plaque de plomp sur la rive meridionale de la riviere Oyo, a 4 lieues, au dessous de la riviere aux boeufs, vis-a-vis une montagne pelle, et aupres d'une grosse pierre, sur laquelle on voit plusieurs figures assez grossierement gravees.*" "Buried a leaden plate on the south bank of the Ohio river, four leagues below the river *Aux Boeufs*, opposite a bald mountain, and near a large stone, on which are many figures rudely engraved."

Father Bonnecamps states the deposit to have been made *under* a large rock. An excellent view of the rock in question, with a fac-simile of the hieroglyphics on its face, may be found in Schoolcraft's work on the "Indian Tribes in the United States," Vol. VI, p. 172. It was drawn by Captain Eastman of the U. S. Army while standing waist deep in the river, its banks being then nearly full. At the time of the spring and fall freshets the rock is entirely submerged. The abrasion of its exposed surface by ice and flood-wood in winter has almost obliterated the rude carvings. At the time of Celoron's visit it was entirely uncovered. It is called "Hart's rock" on Hutchings' Topographical Map of Virginia. The distance of "four leagues" from the mouth of the river Aux Boeufs, or French Creek, to the rock, as given by Celoron, is, as usual, a little exaggerated. The actual distance by the windings of the river is about nine miles. The league as used by Celoron may be estimated as containing about two miles and a half. The leaden plate deposited at this point has never been found, and some zealous antiquarian living in the vicinity might, from the record now given, be able to restore it to light, after a repose of more than a century and a quarter.

From this station Celoron sent Joncaire forward to Attaigue the next day to announce the approach of the expedition, it being an Indian settlement of some importance on the left bank of the river, between eight and nine leagues further down, containing twenty-two cabins. Before reaching Attiguè they passed a river three or four leagues from the Aux Boeufs, the confluence of which with the Allegheny is described as "very beautiful," and a league further down another, having on its upper waters some villages of Loups and Iroquois.

Attiguè was probably on or near the Kiskiminitas river, which falls into the south side of the Allegheny about twenty-five miles above Pittsburgh. It is called the river d'Attigue by Montcalm, in a letter dated in 1758.* There were several Indian villages on its banks at that date. They reached Attigue on the 6th, where they found Joncaire waiting Embarking together they passed on the right an old "Chaouanons" (Shawnees) village. It had not been occupied by the Indians since the removal of Chartier and his band to the river Vermillion in the Wabash country in 1745, by order of the Marquis de Beauharnois. Leaving Antigue the next day, they passed

*Governor Clinton, in his address before the New York Historical Society in 1811, inquires if the Joncaire met by Charlevoix and Washington were the same. They could not have been, for the one mentioned by Charlevoix died in 1740.

†Pronounced Loos.

‡These facts were obtained by Mr. Marshall from Dr. Eaton, of Franklin.

*N. Y. Col. Doc., IX, 1025; X, ib, 901.

a village of Loups, all the inhabitants of which, except three Iroquois, and an old woman who was regarded as Queen, and devoted to the English, had fled in alarm to Chiningué. This village of the Loups, Celoron declares to be the finest he saw on the river. It must have been situated at or near the present site of Pittsburgh. The description of the place, like many given by Celoron, is so vague that it is impossible to identify it with any certainty. The clear, bright current of the Allegheny, and the sluggish, turbid stream of the Monongahela, flowed together to form the broad Ohio, their banks clothed in luxuriant summer foliage, must have presented to the voyagers a scene strikingly picturesque, one which would hardly have escaped the notice of the chief of the expedition. If, therefore, the allusion to "the finest place on the river" has no reference to the site of Pittsburgh, then no mention is made of it whatever. On landing three leagues farther down, they were told by some of their Indians that they had passed a rock on which were some inscriptions. Father Bonnecamps and Joncaire, who were sent to examine it, reported nothing but some English names written in charcoal. This was near the second *entrepot* of the English.

Their camp being only two leagues above Chiningue, they were enabled to reach the latter the next day. They found the village one of the largest on the river, consisting of fifty cabins of Iroquois, Shawnese and Loups; also Iroquois from the Sault St. Louis and Lake of the Two Mountains, with some Nippissingues, Abenakis and Ottawas. Bonnecamp estimated the number of cabins at eighty, and says, "we called it Chiningue, from its vicinity to a river of that name. He records its latitude as 40° 35′ 10″ which is nearly correct, and longitude as 80° 19′. The place was subsequently known as "Logstown," a large and flourishing village which figures prominently in Indian history for many years after this period. Colonel Croghan, who was sent to the Ohio Indians by Governor Hamilton, of Pennsylvania, in August, 1749, mentions in his journal that "Monsieur Calaroon with two hundred French soldiers, had passed through Logstown just before his arrival."* Croghan inquired of the inhabitants the object of the expedition, and was told by them that "it was to drive the English away, and by burying iron plates, with inscriptions on them at the mouth of each remarkable creek, to steal away their country."

On reaching Chiningue Celoron found several English traders established there, whom he compelled to leave. He wrote by them to Governor Hamilton, under date of August 6th, 1749, that he was surprised to find English traders on French territory, it being in controvention of solemn treaties, and hoped the Governor would forbid their trespassing in future. De Celoron also made a speech, in which he informed the Indians that "he was on his way down the Ohio to whip home the Twightwees and Wyandots for trading with the English." They treated his speech with contempt, insisting that "to separate them from the English would be like cutting a man into halves, and expecting him to live."† The Indians were found so unfriendly to the French, and suspicious of the objects of the expedition, as to embarrass the movements of de Celoron. His Iroquois and Abenaki allies refused to accompany him farther than Chiningue. They destroyed the plates which, bearing the arms of the French King, had been affixed to trees as memorials of his sovereignty.

After leaving Chiningue, they passed two rivers, one on either side, and crossing the present boundry line between Pennsylvania and Ohio, reached the river Kanououara early on the 13th. Here they interred the third leaden plate, with the usual inscription and customary ceremonies. The blank in the plate was filled as follows: "*Enterre a l'entre de la riviere, et sur la rive Septentrionale de Kanououara, qui se decharge a l'est de la riviere Oyo.*" "Buried at the mouth and on the north bank of the river Kanououara, which empties into the easterly side of the Ohio river." Neither Celoron nor Bonnecamps gives such a description of the locality as to warrant a positive identification of the site. The plate was probably buried on the northerly bank of Wheeling creek, at its junction with the Ohio, in the present State of West Virginia, and near where Fort Henry was subsequently built in 1774. No vestige of the plate has been discovered so far as known.

The expedition resumed its voyage on the 14th, passing the mouths of three streams, two on the left and one on the right. Deer abounded along the banks. Two of the rivers are stated to be strikingly beautiful at their junction with the Ohio. On the 15th they arrived at the mouth of the Muskingum, called by Father Bonnecamps, Yenanguakonnan, and encamped on the shore. Here the fourth leaden plate was buried on the right bank of that river, at its junction with the Ohio. Celoron describes the place of deposit as follows: "*Enterre au pied d'un erable, qui forme trepied avec une chene rouge et un orme, a l'entree de la riviere Yenanguakonan, sur la rive occidentale de cette riviere.*" "Buried at the foot of a maple, which forms a triangle with a red oak and elm, at the mouth of the river Yenanguakonan, and on its western bank."

In 1798, half a century later, some boys, who were bathing at the mouth of the Muskingum, discovered something projecting from the perpendicular face of the river bank, three or four feet below the surface. With the aid of a pole they loosened it from its bed, and found it to be a leaden plate, stamped with letters in an unknown language. Unaware of its historic value, and being in want of lead, then a scarce article in the new country, they carried it home and cast a part of it into bullets. News of the discovery of so curious a relic having reached the ears of a resident of Marietta, he obtained possession of it, and found the inscription to be in French. The boys had cut off quite a large part of the inscription, but enough remained to indicate its character. It subsequently passed into the hands of Caleb Atwater, the historian, who sent it to Governor De Witt Clinton. The latter presented it to the Antiquarian Society of Massachusetts, in the library of which it is now deposited. A poor fac-simile of the fragment is given in Hildreth's Pioneer History of the Ohio Valley, on page 20. It appears to have been substantially the same as the other plates which have been discovered, with the exception of a different arrangement of the lines. The place of deposit is given as "*riviere Yenangue*" on the part of the plate which was rescued from the boys. Mr. Atwater, Gov. Clinton, and several historians, misled by the similarity between the names "Yenangue" and "Venango," supposed that it had originally been deposited at Venango, an old Indian town at the mouth of French Creek in Pennsylvania, one hundred and thirty miles above the mouth of the Muskingum, and had been carried down by a freshet, or removed by some party to the place where it was discovered. The journal of de Celoron removes all doubt on the subject, and conclusively establishes the fact that the plate was originally deposited where it was found, on the site where old Fort Harmer was subsequently built, and opposite the point where the village of Marietta is now situated.

After the deposit of the fourth plate was completed, the expedition broke up their forest camp, embarked in their canoes, and resumed the descent of the river. About three-fourths of a mile below the Muskingum, Father Bonnecamps took some observations, and found the latitude to be 39° 36′. and the longitude 81° 20′ west of Paris. They accomplished twelve leagues on the 16th, and on the 17th, embarking early, they passed two fine rivers, one on each side, the names of which are not given. On the 18th, after an early start, they were arrested by the rain at the mouth of the Great Kanawha,

*N. Y. Col. Doc., VII, p. 267.

†N. Y. Col. Doc., VI, pp. 532-3.

which is called by Father Bonnecamps "Chinodaichta." The bank of this large stream, flowing from the southeast, and draining an extensive territory, was chosen for the deposit of the fifth plate. Only a brief record of the ceremony is given. A copy of the inscription is omitted by Celoron, but his record of the interment of the plate is as follows: "*Enterree au pied d'un orme, sur la rive meridionale de l'Oyo, et la rive orientale de Chinondaista, le* 18 *Aout*, 1749." "Buried at the foot of an elm, on the south bank of the Ohio, and on the east bank of the Chinondaista, the 18th day of August, 1749.

Fortunately the discovery of the plate in March, 1846, leaves no doubt of the inscription. It was found by a boy while playing on the margin of the Kanawha river. Like that at the mouth of the Muskingum, it was projecting from the river bank, a few feet below the surface. Since the time it was buried, an accumulation of soil had been deposited above it by the annual river freshets for nearly one hundred years. The day of the deposit, as recorded on the plate, corresponds precisely with the one stated by de Celoron. The spelling of the Indian name of the river differs slightly from the journal, that on the plate being "Chinodahichetha." Kanawha, the Indian name of the river in another dialect, is said to signify "the river of the woods." The place selected by Celoron for the interment of the plate must have been one of surpassing beauty. The native forest, untouched by the pioneer, and crowned with the luxuriant foliage of Northern Kentucky, covered the banks of both rivers, and the picturesque scenery justified the name of "Point Pleasant," which was afterward bestowed by the early settlers. On the 16th day of October, 1774, it became the scene of a bloody battle between an army of Virginians, commanded by Colonel Lewis, and a large force of western Indians, under the leadership of the celebrated Cornstalk, Logan and others, in which the latter were defeated."

The expedition was detained at this point by the rain. It re-embarked on the 20th, and when they had proceeded about three leagues, Father Bonnecamps took the latitude and longitude, which he records at 38° 39′ 57″ for the former, and 82° 01′ for the latter. Joncaire was sent forward the next day with two chiefs from the Sault St. Louis, and two Abenakis, to propitiate the inhabitants of "St. Yotoc," a village they were now approaching. They embarked early on the morning of the 22d, and reached St. Yotoc the same day. This village was composed of Shawnees, Iroquois, Loups, and Miamis, and Indians from the Sault St. Louis, Lake of the Two Mountains, as well as representatives from nearly all the nations of the "upper country." The name "St. Yotoc" seems to be neither French nor Indian. It is probably a corruption of Scioto. Father Bonnecamps calls it "Sinhioto" on his map. He records the latitude of the south bank of the Ohio, opposite its mouth, at 38° 50′ 24″, and the longitude 82° 22′. Pouchot, in his *Memoires sur la derniere guerre*," French edition, vol. III., page 182, calls the river "Sonhioto." This village of St. Yotoc, or Scioto, was probably on the north bank of the Ohio, a little below the mouth of the Scioto, now the site of Alexandria. Its principal inhabitants were Shawnees.

The expedition remained here until the 26th of August. On the 27th they proceeded as far as the riviere La Blanche, or White river, which they reached at ten at night. On the bank of the Ohio, opposite the mouth of this river, Bonnecamps found the latitude to be 39° 12′ 01″, and the longitude 83° 31′. Embarking on the 30th, they passed the great north bend of the Ohio, and reached the riviere a la Roche, now known as the Great Miami. Here their voyage on the Ohio ended, and they turned their little fleet of bark gondolas northward into the channel of its great tributary.

The sixth and last of the leaden plates was buried at this place. The text of Celoron's journal reads as follows: "*Enterree sur la pointe formee par la rive droite de l'Ohio, et la rive gauche de la riviere a la Roche, Aout* 31, 1749." "Buried on the point formed by the intersection of the right bank of the Ohio, with the left bank of the Rock river, August 31, 1749." So far as known this plate has never been discovered. Celoron calls the Great Miami the riviere a la Roche, and Pouchot, quoted above, and other French writers give it the same name.

The expedition left its encampment at the mouth of this river on the first day of September, and began the toilsome ascent of the stream, now greatly diminished by the summer drought. On the 13th they arrived at "Demoiselles," which Father Bonnecamps, with his constant companion, the Astrolabe, found to be in latitude 40° 23′ 12″, and longitude 83° 29′. This was the residence of LaDemoiselle, a chief of a portion of the Miamis who were allies of the English.* The fort and village of LaDemoiselle were mentioned by M. de Longueil in 1752. It was probably situated on what was afterwards known as Loramies creek, the earliest point of English settlement in Ohio. It became quite noted in the subsequent history of the Indian wars, and was destroyed by General Clark in his expedition of 1782. A fort was built on the site several years afterwards by General Wayne, which he named Fort Laramie. Here the French remained a week to recruit, and prepare for the portage to the Maumee. Having burned their canoes, and obtained some ponies, they set out on their overland journey. In arranging for the march, M. de Celoron took command of the right, and M. de Contrecoeur of the left. The distance was estimated by Celoron as fifty leagues, and five and a half days were alotted for its accomplishment.†

They completed the portage on the 25th, and arrived at Kiskakon. This appears to be the Indian name for the site of Fort Wayne, which was built there in 1794. Celoron found it a French post, under the command of M. de Raymond. It undoubtedly took the name Kiskakon, from a branch of Ottawas that removed to this place from Missillimackinac, where they had resided as late as 1682. It was here that de Celoron provided pirogues and provisions for the descent of the Maumee to Lake Erie. The Miami Chief "Pied Froid," or Coldfoot resided in that village. He appears not to have been very constant in his allegiance either to the French or the English.

Leaving Kiskakon on the 27th of September, a part of the expedition went overland to Detroit, and the remainder descended the river by canoe. The latter landed near Detroit on the 6th of October. Having renewed his supplies and canoes for the transportation of his detachment, Celoron prepared for the return to Montreal by way of Lake Erie. His Indian allies, as usual, occasioned some delay. They had stopped at the mouth of the Maumee, and were overcome by a drunken debauch on the white man's fire water. It was not until the 8th of October that the party finally launched their canoes, and descended the river into Lake Erie. Their first night was spent on its northern shore at Point Pellee. Nothing worthy of note occurred during their traverse of the lake. They reached Fort Niagara on the 19th, where they remained three days. Leaving there on the 22d, they coasted the south shore of Lake Ontario, and arrived at Fort Frontenac on the 6th of November, their canoes badly shattered by the autumal gales, and their men greatly fatigued with the hardships of the voyage. They pushed on, however, with as little delay as possible, to Montreal, which they reached on the 10th of October, having, according to the estimate of both de Celoron and Father Bonnecamps, traveled at least twelve hundred leagues.

Allusion has been made to the changes which took place in the Ohio Valley prior to the expedition of de Celoron. Those which have since occurred are no less remarkable. Both the

*N. Y. Col. Doc., X, pp. 139, 142, 245 and 247.

†Major Long, of the United States Army, in his second expedition to the St. Peter's River, in 1823, traveled over the same route.

COURT HOUSE – INDIANA, PA.

French and the English continued equally determined to possess the country north of the Ohio. The former stretched a chain of posts from Niagara to the Mississippi, as a barrier against English encroachments, and to exclude the Indians from their influence and control. To counteract these demonstrations, Gist was sent by the Ohio Company, in 1750, to survey its lands preliminary to their occupation and settlement. In 1753 Washington was dispatched, by Governor Dinwiddie, to Venango and Le Boeuf on what proved to be a fruitless mission. A post was established the same year by the English at Pittsburgh, which was captured the next by the French, and called after the Marquis du Quesne. It was occupied by the latter until retaken by General Forbes in 1756.

This was followed, the next year, by an expedition under Washington, who, at the age of twenty-two, drew his maiden sword at the Great Meadows in an encounter with a detachment of French under Jumonville, which resulted in the death of the latter. Washington pushed on further west, but the advance of the enemy with strong reinforcements compelled him to fall back to the Great Meadows, which he strengthened and fortified, under the significant name of Fort Necessity. Here he was attacked by the French under Coulon de Villiers, a brother of Jumonville, with a vigor inspired by the desire of avenging his brother's death. Washington was compelled to capitulate. The French were thus enabled to acquire complete control for the time being over the disputed territory. Thus was the opening scene in the great drama of the "Old French War" enacted. The disastrous defeat of Braddock followed the next year, and exposed the whole frontier to the hostile incursions of the French and Indians.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE NEW THEORY OF THE LEADEN PLATE—EFFORTS OF THE FRENCH TO ESTABLISH THEIR CLAIM—DEPOSITION OF STEPHEN COFFEN.

IT will be observed by the preceding chapter that a different account is given of the burial of the leaden plate in Venango than that which had been the previously understood version. The belief had been entertained that the plate was buried at or near the mouth of French creek, and had been taken up and conveyed to the Governor of New York by the *Seneca* Indians, who were more friendly to the English than to the French. Rev. Dr. Eaton, of Franklin, in his history of Venango county, published in 1876, gives the account as it had been understood from tradition and such other sources from which information on the subject could be obtained. On the first page of the pamphlet, he says:

"The French based their claims on the original discoveries of Marquette and La Salle, together with their construction of the treaties of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix la Chapelle. As early as the beginning of the eighteenth century, Bancroft tells us that, 'Not a fountain bubbled on the west of the Allegheny, but was claimed as belonging to the French Empire.' Later they seem to have claimed all west of the Allegheny Mountains. In pursuance of this claim, in the year 1749, Gallisoniere, Governor of Canada, sent Celoron to bury leaden plates at different points, along the line from Lake Erie to the Mississippi, as evidence of this claim. One of these plates was buried at this place, near the mouth of French creek. It bore an inscription in the French language, stating that they had 'buried this plate at the confluence of the To-ra-da-koin, this 20th July, near the river Ohio, otherwise Beautiful River, as a monument of renewal of possession.'

"This plate was not permitted to remain long in its little bed, as it was stolen by the Indians and taken to the State of New York, that 'the devilish writing,' as they called it, might be interpreted to them."

The statement is made in Western Annals, that "one of these plates was found at the mouth of the Muskingum; another at Venango."

All the accounts upon the subject conveyed the information that the plates were deposited along the river "at all important places, such as the mouths of the most considerable streams." This, in connection with the event that a fort was erected at the mouth of French creek, may have served to convey the original impression, that one of the plates was buried at this point. In Sherman Day's "Historical Collections of Pennsylvania" published in 1843, and other works, the opinion is advanced that To-ra-da-koin was an Indian name for French creek, but Mr. Marshall, in his able paper on Celoron's expedition, makes it plain that the word, more properly copied Tcha-da-koin, in an ancient Indian form of the modern name Chatauqua.

While Celoron was engaged in this expedition he sent the following letter to the Governor of Pennsylvania:

TRANSLATION.

"From our camp on the Beautiful River (Ohio), at an ancient village of the *Chouanons*, 6th of August, 1749.

"Sir:—Having been sent with a detachment into these quarters by M. the Marquis de la Gallissoniere, Commandant-General of New France, to reconcile among themselves certain savage nations, who are ever at variance on account of the war just terminated, I have been much surprised to find some traders of your government in a country to which England never had any pretentions. It even appears that the same opinion is entertained in New England, since in many of the villages which I have passed through, the English who were trading there, have mostly taken flight.

"Those I have fallen in with, and by whom I wrote you, were treated with all the mildness possible, although I would have been justified in treating them as interlopers, and men without design, their enterprise being contrary to the preliminaries of peace, signed five months ago.

"I hope, sir, you will carefully prohibit for the future this trade, which is contrary to treaties; and I give notice to your traders that they will expose themselves to great risks in returning to these countries, and they must impute only to themselves the misfortunes they may meet with.

"I know that our Commandant-General would be very sorry to resort to violence; but he has orders not to permit foreign traders in this government.

"I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your humble servant.

"Celoron."

From these letters and documents, it appears that the French claimed all the countries situated on the Mississippi and all its tributaries, by virtue of original discoveries, and supplemented these reasons with the conditions made at various treaties. The English claimed the same region, or portions of it, by virture of the grant of King James the First to sundry of his subjects, which covered all the territory between the thirty-fourth and forty-eighth parallels of latitude, and thence to the Great South Sea. They also claimed the country on the head-waters of the Ohio, by virtue of the treaty of Lancaster with the *Six Nations*, though the latter denied having sold any lands west of the mountains.

In the spring or summer of 1749, the Assembly of Pennsylvania received intelligence that a force of one thousand French was preparing to leave Canada for the Ohio.

Startled by these rumors, they sent an agent, Mr. George Croghan, to the Ohio, for the purpose of gaining all possible intelligince of the movements of the French. On his arrival at *Logstown*, an Indian village on the right bank of the Ohio, about twenty-two miles below the forks, he learned that a French officer, named Jean Cœur, or Joncaire, was on the Allegheny, about one hundred and fifty miles above, with a strong party, for the purpose of erecting trading posts and fortifications.

This party was either Celoron's expedition or a part of it, as Joncaire, with a portion of the force, was frequently sent in advance to make overtures to the Indians along the river.

To make good their title to the lands which they had claimed in this manner, the French not only made vigorous efforts to occupy the territory, but proceeded to fortify themselves along a line from the lakes to the Allegheny and Ohio valleys. The nature and extent of these efforts are so well set forth in a deposition of one Stephen Coffen, who was for a time a prisoner among them, made on the 10th of January, 1754, to Colonel, afterwards Sir William Johnson at New York, that we append it entire. The document is an interesting specimen of the style of the olden time, aside from the information it contains:

DEPOSITION OF STEPHEN COFFEN.

"Stephen Coffen of full age being duly sworn deposeth and saith: that he was taken Prisoner by the French and Indians of Canada at Menis, in the Year 1747, under the Command of Major Noble, from whence he was brought to an Indian Village called Actagouche about Fifteen Leagues to the Westward of Chebucta, where he was kept three Weeks Prisoner; from thence was carried to a French Settlement called Beaubasin, where the French had a Wooden Fort then Garrisoned with Twenty-Five Men; remained there Two Months; from thence they took him to Gaspey, a considerable Fishing place in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, near to the Entrance of the River; there are about Three Hundred Families settled there; they kept him there working near Four Years; then he was brought to a place called Ramouski, inhabited by about Twenty-Five French Families, from which Place he sailed two years to and from Quebec in a Sloop carrying Beaver and Furrs, Salmon, &ca, to Quebec, and in return brought back Brandy, Dry Goods, &ca.; during the Time of the Deponent's residing at Quebec he said it was commonly talked or reported that they the French intended to settle as many Families as they could to the Westward, to make up for the Loss of Two of their Towns sunk in the West Indies by an Earthquake. The Deponent further saith that the Navigation up the River Saint Lawrence is very dangerous, particularly so at the Isle aux Coudres and the Isle Orleans; the North Side of the former is the best Navigation, the South Side being very rapid and rocky, and the Channel not above Two Hundred Yards wide, about six Fathom Water, whereas in the North Channel there is Fifteen Fathom; at the North East End of the latter begin two Sand Banks, which extend a League down the said River; the Channel is between both Banks, and pretty near the Middle of the river, from thence to the Town of Quebec good Navigation, being Fifteen Fathom all the way. The Deponent says there is no possibility of going up said River without the Tide serves or a strong North East Wind, especially at the Two aforementioned Islands. In September, 1752, the Deponent was in Quebec and endeavoring to agree with some Indians to convey him to his own country, New England, which the Indians acquainted the Governor of, who immediately ordered him to Gaol, where he lay three Months. At the Time of his Releasment the French were preparing for a March to Belle Riviere, or Ohio, when he offered his services, but was rejected by the Governor General Le Cain. He the said General setting out for Mount Real about the Third of January, 1753, to view and forward the Forces; the Deponent applied to Major Ramsay for Liberty to go with the Army to the Ohio, who told him he would ask Lieutenant De Rouy, who agreed to it, upon which he was equipped as a Soldier and sent with a Detachment of three Hundred Men to Montreal, under the Commandor Monsieur Babeer, who set off immediately with said Command by Land and Ice for Lake Erie; they in their Way stopped a couple of Days to refresh themselves at Cadarahqui Fort, also at Taranto, on the North side of Lake Ontario, then at Niagara Fort Fifteen Days; from thence set off by Water, being April, and arrived at Chadakoin, on Lake Erie, where they were ordered to fell Timber, and prepare it for building a Fort there according to the Governor's Instructions; but Mr. Morang, coming up with Five Hundred Men and Twenty Indians put a Stop to the erecting a Fort at that Place by reason of his not liking the Situation, and the River of Chadakoins being too shallow to carry any Craft with Provisions, &ca., to Belle Riviere. The Deponent says there arose a warm Debate between Messieurs Baber and Morang thereon, the first insisting on building a Fort there agreeable to his Instructions, otherwise on Morang's giving him an Instrument in Writing to satisfy the Governor in that Point, which Morang did, and then ordered Messieur Mercie, who was both Commissary and Engineer, to go along said Lake and look for a good Situation, which he found and returned in three days, it being Fifteen Leagues to the South-West of Chadakoin; they were then all ordered to repair thither; when they arrived there were about Twenty Indians fishing in the Lake, who immediately quit it on seeing the French; they fell to Work and built a square Fort of Chestnut Logs, squared and lapped over each other to the Height of Fifteen Feet, it is about one hundred and twenty square—a Log House in each square—a Gate to the Southward and another to the Northward, not one Port Hole cut in any part of it when finished—they called it Fort *La Presque Isle.*

"The Indians who came from Canada with them returned very much out of Temper, owing as it was said among the Army to Morang's dogged Behavior and Ill Usage of them (but they the Indians said at Oswego it was owing to the French's misleading them by telling them Falsehoods, which they said they had now found out) and left them. As soon as the Fort was finished they marched Southward, cutting a Waggon Road through a fine level Country twenty-one Miles to the River Aux Boeufs (leaving Captain Derponteney with an hundred Men to garrison the Fort La Briske Isle); they fell to work cutting Timber, Boards, &ca., for another Fort, while Mr. Morang ordered Monsieur Bite with Fifty Men to a Place called by the Indians Ganagarahhare,* or the Banks of Belle Riviere, where the River Aux Boeufs empties into it; in the meantime Morang had Ninety large Boats or Battoes made to carry down the Baggage and Provisions, &ca., to said Place. Monsieur Bite on coming to said Indian Place was asked what he wanted or intended. He, upon answering it was their Father the Governor of Canada's Intention to build a Trading House for their and all their Brethren's Convenience, was told by the Indians that the Lands were their's, and that they would not have them build upon it. The said Monsieur Bite returning, met two Englishmen, Traders, with their Horses and Goods, whom they Bound and brought Prisoners to Morang, who ordered them to Canada in Irons.† The said Bite reported to Morang the Situation was good, but the Water in the River aux Boeuf too low at that time to carry down any Craft with Provisions, &ca.; a few Days after the deponent says that about one hundred Indians called by the French the Loos,‡ came to the Fort

*This is the original name of the ancient Indian village of Venango, now Franklin See Chapter on History of Franklin.

†These are the two men spoken of in Washington's journal, given in a subsequent chapter, named by him John Trotter and James McClocklan

‡Spelled by the French, Loups. See Chapter XII.

La Riviere aux Boeuf to see what the French were doing; that Monsieur Morang treated them very kindly, and then asked them to carry down some Stores, &ca., to the Belle Riviere on Horseback for Payment, which he immediately advanced them on their undertaking to do it. They set off with full Loads, but never delivered them to the French which incensed them very much, being not only a Loss but a great Disappointment. Morang, a man of a very peevish, choleric Disposition, meeting with those and other Crosses, and finding the Season of the Year too far advanced to build the Third Fort, called all his Officers together and told them that as he had engaged and firmly promised the Governor to finish the Three Forts that Season, and not being able to fulfill the same was both Afraid and Ashamed to return to Canada, being sensible he had now forfeited the Governor's Favour forever; wherefore rather than live in Disgrace he begged they would take him (as he then sat in a Carriage made for him, being very Sick some time) and seat him in the middle of the Fort and then set Fire to it and let him perish in the Flames, which was rejected by the Officers, who, (the Deponent says) had not the least regard for him, as he had behaved very ill to them all in general. The Deponent further Saith that about eight Days before he left the Fort La Briske Isle, Chevalier La Crake arrived Express from Canada in a birch Canoe worked by Ten Men, with orders (as the Deponent afterwards heard) from the Governor Le Cain to Morang to make all the Preparation possible against the Spring of the year to build them two Forts at Chadokoin one of them by Lake Erie and the other at the End of the Carrying Place at Lake Chadokoin, which Carrying Place is Fifteen Miles from one Lake to the Other. The said Chevalier brought for Monsieur Morang a Cross of St. Louis which the Rest of the Officers would not allow him to take until the Governor was acquainted of his Conduct and Behavior. The Chevalier returned immediately to Canada. After which, the Deponent saith, when the Fort La Riviere aux Boeufs was finished, (which is built of Wood Stockaded Triangularwise and has Two Log Houses in the inside), Monsieur Morang ordered all the Party to return to Canada for the Winter Season except Three Hundred Men which he kept to Garrison both Forts and prepare Materials against the Spring for the building other Forts. He also sent Jean Coeur, an Officer and Interpretor, to stay the Winter among the Indians on Ohio, in order to prevail with them not only to allow the Building Forts on their Lands, but also to persuade them if possible to join the French Interest against the English. The Deponent further saith that on the twenty-eighth of October last, he set off for Canada under the command of Captain Deman, who had the command of twenty-two Battoes with Twenty Men in each Battoe, the Remainder being Seven Hundred and Sixty Men followed in a few Days, the thirtieth arrived at Chadokoin, where they staid four Days, during which time Monsieur Peon with Two Hundred Men, cut a Waggon Road over the Carrying Place from Lake Erie to Lake Chadakoin being Fifteen Miles, viewed the Situation, which proved to their liking, so set off November the Third for Niagara where We arrived the Sixth. It is a very poor rotten old Wooden Fort with Twenty-Five Men in it, they talked of rebuilding it next Summer. We left Fifty Men there to build Battoes for the Army against the Spring, also a Store House for Provisions, Stores, &ca.; staid here two Days, then set off for Canada. All Hands being fatigued with rowing all night, they were ordered to put ashore to Breakfast within a Mile of Oswego Garrison. At which time the Deponent saith that He with a Frenchman slipped off and got to the Fort where they were both concealed until the Army passed; from thence he came here.

"The Deponent further saith that besides the Three Hundred Men with which he went up first under the command of Monsieur Babeer, and the Five Hundred Men Morang brought up aftewards, there came at different Times with Stores, &ca., Seven Hundred more, which made in all Fifteen Hundred Men, Three Hundred of which remained to Garrison the Two Forts, Fifty at Niagara, the Rest all returned to Canada, and talked of going up again this winter, so as to be there the beginning of April. They had Two Six Pounders and Seven Four Pounders which they intended to have planted in the Fort at Ganagarahhare, which was to have been called the Governor's Fort, but as that was not built they left the Guns in the Fort La Riviere aux Boeufs, where Morang commands; further the Deponent saith not.

CHAPTER XV.

SITUATION OF AFFAIRS BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH—OVERTURES OF BOTH TO THE INDIANS—JONCAIRE—FRAZER, THE FIRST WHITE MAN LOCATED IN THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY—FRAZER'S LETTER—SHIPPEN'S LETTER TO GOV. HAMILTON—DEPOSITION OF JOHN TROTTER.

THE situation of the issue between the French and English plainly indicated that no compromise was possible. An appeal to arms was imminent—both sought rather to fortify their interests and conciliate and secure the aid of the Indians. The French resolved to erect a line of fortifications, or forts, extending from Lake Erie to the lower Ohio.

In the fall of 1750, the Ohio Company employed Christopher Gist, a surveyor and experienced woodsman, to proceed to the Ohio, for the purpose of examining their lands, to select suitable locations for settlements and fortifications, and to conciliate the friendship of the Indians.

He visited Logstown, where he was received by the Indians with jealousy, and passed over to the Muskingum, where he found a village of the *Ottawas* friendly to the French, and a village of the *Wyandots* divided in sentiment.

There he met Croghan, who had been sent out by Pennsylvania, and the two held a council with the chiefs. They then visited the *Shawnese*, on the Scioto river, and went as far as the Miami Valley. Crossing the Great Miami on a raft of logs, they visited *Piqua*, the chief town of the *Pickawilliames*, where they made a treaty with the last named tribe.

From this place Croghan returned, but Gist followed the Miami to its mouth, and went down the Ohio to within fifteen miles of the great falls at Louisville, returning by way of the Kentucky river, and thence over the Cumberland Mountains to Virginia, in May, 1751; having, during his journeyings, visited the *Iroquois*, *Delaware*, *Wyandots*, *Shawnese*, and *Miamis*, and appointed a general council, to be held at *Logstown*, for the purpose of forming an alliance between the Indians and the colony of Virginia.

In the mean time some traders from Pennsylvania had opened a trading-house at some point, not certainly known, but within the limits of the State of Ohio, and certainly within the region claimed by the French.

The latter, accompanied by a band of *Ottawa* and *Chippewa* Indians, demanded the traders of the *Miamis* who refused to surrender them; whereupon a battle ensued in which fourteen of the *Miamis* were slain, and the traders taken to Canada, where some accounts say they were burned.

The English now determined to purchase the disputed territory from the Indians, and accordingly Messrs. Fry, Lomax, and Patton, were dispatched by Virginia to meet them in council, which was held at Logstown on the 9th of June, 1752.

Gist attended this council as agent of the Ohio Company.

The Lancaster treaty of 1744 was produced, but the Indians insisted that "they had not heard of any sale of lands west of the "Warrior's Road," which ran at the foot of the mountains (Allegheny Ridge).

The commissioner endeavored to get the assent of the Indians to the treaty of Lancaster by offer of goods, and mentioned the proposed settlement by the Ohio Company at the forks. The Indians recognized the treaty, and the authority of the *Six Nations* for making it, but insisted that no western lands were conveyed by it, and declined having anything to do with it. They were willing, however, to have the company construct a fort at the forks of the Ohio.

This did not satisfy the commissioners, and they persuaded the Indians, through Montour, the interpreter, to recognize the Lancaster treaty in its broadest sense, which they finally did, and the tribes united in signing a deed confirming it, on the 13th of June.

At the date of these negotiations, the country adjacent to the forks of the Ohio was occupied by various tribes, or nations. The *Shawnese*, who may scarcely be said to have had a permanent abiding place, were settled along the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. The *Delawares* were intermingled with the *Shawnese*, having removed westward from their former homes on the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers. Their king, *Shingiss*, was found by Washington, in 1753, located at the mouth of Chartier's creek, about two miles below the forks, and their queen, *Aliquippa* (variously spelled), at the mouth of the *Youghiogheny*. The *Delawares* also had a town called *Shanopin's Town*, on the left bank of the Allegheny, two miles above the forks.

The *Senecas* of the *Six Nations* were also dwelling on both the Allegheny and Ohio; and these distinct nations then appear to have been living peaceably together, at the same time preserving their manners, customs, and dress.

The English flattered themselves that by their politic conduct they had outwitted the Indians and secured their friendship. But the French proved that they knew best how to manage the natives; and, though they had to contend with the former enmity that existed against them by the *Six Nations*, and committed some acts against the remonstrances of those tribes, they finally succeeded, to a greater degree than the English ever did, in attaching the Indians to their cause.

The determination with which the French prepared to make good their claims is shown by the following letter from Joncaire to Governor Hamilton, of Pennsylvania:

"DECHINIQUE, June 6th, 1751.

"SIR:—Monsieur the Marquis de la Gallissoniere, Governor of the whole of New France, having honored me with his orders to watch that the English should make no treaty in the country of the Ohio, I have directed the traders of your government to withdraw.

"You cannot be ignorant, sir, that all the lands of this region have always belonged to the king of France, and that the English have no right to come there to trade. My superior has commanded me to apprise you of what I have done, in order that you may not affect ignorance of the reasons of it; and he has given me this order with so much the greater reason, because it is now two years since Monsieur Celoron, by order of Monsieur de la Gallissoniere, then Commandant-General, warned many English, who were trading with the Indians along the Ohio, against so doing, and they promised him not to return to trade on the lands, as Monsieur Celoron wrote you.

"I have the honor to be, with great respect,

"Sir, your very humble and obedient servant,

"JONCAIRE,

"Lieutenant of a detachment of the Navy."

As Captain Joncaire was quite a noted personage, a short sketch of him will no doubt be interesting. In Smith's "History of New York" is the following notice of his father: "Canada was very much indebted to the incessant intrigues of this man. He had been adopted by the *Senecas*, and was well esteemed by the *Onondagas*. He spoke the Indian language, as Charlevoix affirms, '*avec la plus sublime eloquence Iroquois*,' and had lived amongst them, after their manner, from the beginning of Queen Anne's reign. All these advantages he improved for the benefit of his country. He facilitated the missionaries in their progress through the cantons, and more than any other man contributed to render their dependence upon the English weak and precarious. Convinced of this, Colonel Schuyler urged the Indians, at his treaty with them in 1719, to drive Joncaire out of the country, but his endeavors were fruitless." His son, the author of the letter to Governor Hamilton, seems, from all accounts, to have followed the course his father pursued, and to have given the English a great amount of trouble. He is the Jean Coeur from whom the leaden plate was stolen by the *Seneca* Indians and sent to the Governor of New York. Joncaire is a contraction from Jean Coeur, that may have occurred from the Indian pronunciation, or by the peculiar French accent in speaking two nouns together, and resembling one word in English dialect. At any rate the contracted form seems to have been adopted by both father and son. Joncaire, the younger, was stationed at the fort at Venango, and was met here by George Washington, during his journey to the French posts, in 1753. That his influence with the Indians, and especially the *Senecas*, enabled him to render great service to the French, is clearly shown in the account of Celoron's expedition, given in the preceding chapter, in which he took a conspicuous and important part. He evidently possessed shrewdness and ability. At a council with the Indians at Logstown, in May, 1751, he made the following speech:

"Children, I now desire you may give me an answer from your hearts to the speech Monsieur Celoron made to you. His speech was that your Father, the Governor of Canada, desired his children on the Ohio to drive away the English traders from amongst them, and discharge them from ever coming to trade amongst them again, or on any of the branches, on pain of incurring his displeasure, and to enforce that speech he gave them a very large belt of wampum."

One of the methods he adopted to win the confidence of the Indians, and get their consent to build the fort at Venango, was that it would be a trading post for their convenience.

The first white man who located within the limits of Venango county, was undoubtedly a Scotchman named John Frazer. We extract the following from the History of Western Pennsylvania, in relation to him and other early adventurers to these wilds:

"Western Pennsylvania was untrodden by the foot of the white man before the year 1700. As early as 1715 and 1720, occasionally a trader would venture west of the Allegheny Mountain; and of these the first was James Le Tort, who resided, in 1700, east of the Susquehanna, but took up his residence west of it, Le Tort Spring, Carlisle, in 1720; Peter Cheaver, John Evans, Henry Devoy, Owen Nicholson, Alex. Magenty, Patrick Burns, George Hutchison, all of Cumberland county; Barnaby Currin, John McQuire, a Mr. Frazer, the latter of whom had, at an early day, a trading house at Venango; but afterwards, at the Monongahela, at the mouth of Turtle creek—were all traders among the Indians."

Frazer was a gunsmith, and this facilitated his success in trading with the Indians.

In the year 1753, Edward Shippen, of Lancaster, in writing to Governor James Hamilton, says of him and this place: "Weningo is the name of an Indian town on the Ohio, where Mr. Frazer has had a gunsmith shop for many years. It is situated about eighty miles up the said river beyond Logstown."

At the time Joncaire came to commence the erection of the

French fort at this point, he drove Frazer away from his house and took possession. Washington speaks of him as having been driven from Venango by the French, and that he went from here to the mouth of Turtle creek, where he is subsequently mentioned in history. It was in his house at Venango that Washington met Joncaire and had the famous interview with the wiley Frenchman, and over which floated the French flag. The location of this house can now only be approximated. From the best information upon the subject we have been enabled to obtain, we are led to infer that it stood somewhere within the two blocks embraced between Liberty, Eighth and Ninth streets and the river. But authenticated tradition is silent upon the subject, the site has never been ascertained by antiquarians, and must remain forever a mystery.

While on his mission to the French posts, Washington met Frazer at the mouth of Turtle creek. He appears frequently on the scene in the stirring events about the forks of the Ohio, up to the time of Braddock's defeat, when, no doubt, he was broken up in his trading business, and changed his location. Nothing seems to be known of his subsequent career.

Letter from Edward Shippen, Prothonotary of Lancaster county, to Governor Hamilton, of Pennsylvania, with another enclosed in it to one Young, an Indian Trader, from John Frazer, his partner, who had lived at "Wenango" (Venango), but then living at the Forks of the "Mohongialo," about fourteen miles from where it enters the Ohio, where he had a store and carried on a trade with the Indians. Frazer's letter contains an account of the French proceedings, and Mr. Shippen's letter explains several matters in it.

FRAZER'S LETTER:

Forks, August 27th, 1753.

Mr. Young:

I have sent the Bearer in all haste to acquaint you what a narrow Escape William made from the French at Weningo. I have sent him off there the same time that You ordered him, and from that time until he ran away, he only sold eight Buck's worth of Goods, which Custologa* took from him, and all his Corn, when he was making his Escape in the night. He is made a Captain by the French, and next morning after William's Escape he delivered John Trotter and his Man to the French, who tied them fast and carried them away to their new Fort that they made a little from Weningo, at a Place called Caseoago† up French creek. The night that William ran away, that Afternoon Two French Men came to Weningo, who told William that there was no Danger, but William being a little afraid got all ready that night and came as far as Licking creek and there staid until Break of Day, and then came by way of land to the top of the Hill against my House, where he saw about one hundred of the French Dogs, all under Arms, and had Trotter and his Man then tied. Fourteen of them followed William, and it being a foggy Morning he outrun them, so there is nothing lost yet only those eight Bucks and all the Corn. I would have sent William down only I do not know every moment what Time I will be obliged to move my Goods from here back in the Woods.

I have thrown a Parcel of my own Goods against another Parcel of yours, and sell them now since William came here. I have not got any Skins here this Summer, for there has not been an Indian between Weningo at the Pict Country hunting this Summer, by reason of the French.

There is hardly any Indians now here at all, for yesterday there set off along with Capt. Trent and French Andrew the Heads of the Five Nations, the Picts, the Shawonese, the Owendats, and the Delawares, for Virginia; and the Half King set off to the French Fort, with a strong Party along with him, to warn the French off their Land entirely, which if they did not comply to, then directly the Six Nations, the Picts, Shawonese, Owendats and the Delawares were to strike them without Loss of Time. The Half King was to be back in twenty Days from the time he went away, so were the Indians from Virginia.

Capt. Trent was here the night before last, and viewed the Ground the Fort is to be built upon, which they will begin in less than a month's time. The Money has been laid out for it already, and the great Guns are lying at Williamsburg, ready to bring up.

The French are daily deserting from the new Fort—one of them came here the other Day whom I sent to Capt. Trent; he has been along with him to Virginia; he has given the true Account of the Number of French and all their Designs; there are exactly Twenty-Four Hundred of them in all; here is enclosed a Draught of the Fort the French built a little the other side of Sugar Creek, not far from Weningo, where they have eight Cannon. Which is all from your friend

John Frazer.

P. S.—The Captain of the French that took John Trotter from Weningo was the White French Man that lived last Winter at Log's Town.

SHIPPEN'S LETTER:

Lancaster, 9th September, 1753.

Honored Sir:

"The enclosed was just now brought me by Mr. Callender in order to be forwarded to your Honor.

"Custologa is a Delaware Indian, and a very leading man.

"Weningo is the name of an Indian Town on Ohio where Mr. Trotter has had a Gunsmith's Shop for many years; it is situated eighty miles up the said River beyond the Log's Town, and Casewago is Twenty Miles above Weningo.

"The Half King is one of the Six Nations, and of very great Note and Esteem amongst them.

"Mr. Croghan has been gone two Weeks since to Winchester in Virginia to an Indian Treaty. I am with due Respect,

"Your Honour's most obedient humble Servant,

"Edward Shippen."

DEPOSITION OF JOHN TROTTER. 1754.

Pennsylvania, to wit:

John Trotter, of the township of Paxtang, in the County of Lancaster, and Province of Pennsylvania, Indian Trader, aged Thirty Years, being sworn on the Holy Evangelists, deposeth and saith, that He served an Apprenticeship to Robert Young, a Planter in said County, and afterwards followed the Indian Trade; that some time in the Summer, 1752, he being in Partnership with Timothy Reerdon, bought of Thomas McKee, of the said County of Lancaster, Indian Trader, an Assortment of Indian goods, for which they contracted to give him four hundred Pounds, Current Money of this Province, with which Cargo he this Doponent went to Allegheny, to an Indian Delaware Town, called Attiga, an ancient Town Inhabited by Delawares, as he has frequently heard from their own Mouths for fifty years past, situate on the Ohio River, pretty near half way between Log's Town and Weningo, according to the Course of the River, but as the said River has here a very large Bent, it is not on Straight line at a greater distance as this Deponent believed from Weningo than Log's Town, and for the Reason of his belief, he says that he has Walked on foot from Log's Town to Weningo in two Days, and from Attiga to Weningo in the same space of time; this Deponent further

*Custologa, the Indian chief, after whom Custologa's Town was named.

†This is undoubtedly Custologa's Town, but no fort is known to have been built there.

says, that he stayed in Attiga trading with the Indians till the fourteenth day of last August, when he left it with two Horse Loads of Indian Goods, and the next day as he was about to pass the river opposite to Weningo in Company with Jas. McLaughlin, an hired Servant of his, a party of French men, in Number one hundred and ten, came and Seized them and their Horses, took away the Goods and Bound this Deponent and the said McLaughlin with Indian Hopples, made of Wild Hemp, in their Arms and Legs; the next day they tied them both together, and drove them before them, but the Woods, being too thick to Admit of Traveling in this manner, they loosed them after some time, and on the third day after they left Weningo, they came to a New Fort built on the side of one of the Lakes of Canada, where this Deponent saw that the French had cut a Road, and where they were hawling great Guns along the Road to a place where they were going to erect another Fort. This Deponent further says, that they were put into Irons, and Confined in an out house, and a Guard was Set over them; here they stayed four days, and then were put on board a batteau, and carried along the Lake to a small Wooden Fort situate at the head thereof, and from thence they were the next day put into a Cart, and set out about noon, and came to a large Stone Fort at night, where they stayed two or three Hours, and then were put on Board another Batteau, furnished with Sails and Oars, and Sailing along another of the large Lakes, they arrived at Fort Cateraqui, and from thence were carried by Water to Montreal, having remained in Irons during the whole Voyage. At Montreal, the said Deponent and the said McLaughlin were put into Jayl, and staid there four Days, when they were put on Board a Sloop, being there in Irons, and carried to Quebec, when they were again put into Jayl for thirty days, after which they were together with Jacob Evans, another English Trader of the Province of Pennsylvania, who was likewise taken prisoner, put on Board a Man of War of thirty-six Guns, and arrived at Rockel, and there put into Jayl for thirty days, having only Bread and Water for their Sustenance; and then the Commanding Officer, one McNemarrow, set them at Liberty and gave them a Pass, with which they Begged their way to Bourdeaux, and this Deponent, together with Jacob Evans, embarqued on Board the Betty and Sally, Captain Snead, bound for this City, where they arrived on Saturday, the sixteenth Instant. That James McLaughlin was left behind at Bourdeaux for want of Conveniences in the Vessel.

his
JOHN ⋈ TROTTER.
mark.

Sworn, before William Allen, Esq., Chief Justice of the said Province, at Philadelphia, the Twenty-second Day of March, One thousand seven hundred and fifty-four,

WILL. ALLEN.

Endorsed.—22d March, 1754. Copy Deposition of John Trotter.

CHAPTER XVI.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND FACE TO FACE IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA—WASHINGTON SENT BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA ON A MISSION TO THE FRENCH POSTS—HIS COMMISSION AND INSTRUCTIONS—HE VISITS VENANGO AND WINS HIS FIRST GREAT TRIUMPH.

THUS we find, in the spring of 1753, the two great powers of Europe standing face to face, both equally determined to occupy and possess this valley of the Allegheny, with no solution possible but the arbitrament of the sword; England powerfully intrenched behind her hardy colonies, and France advancing to the encounter with all the heriditary chivalry of "La Grande Nation," well officered, and backed by the great bulk of the most powerful Indian tribes. The first blood shed in this great contest, drawn by the hand of Washington himself, shook the monarchies of Europe to their foundations, and changed the destinies of Christendom.

The year 1753 begins the most interesting chapter of the history of the region of Western Pennsylvania.

Here, among the rugged hills of Western Pennsylvania, on the waters of the Allegheny, began the conflict, apparently for the control of the territory which now yields up one of the greatest staples of modern commerce—embracing one of the most important industrial and commercial centers of the globe—but which eventually enveloped America, Europe and Asia in the sulphury clouds of war, precipitated the American Revolution and, finally, broke up the ancient feudalism of Europe. The grandest character in this great drama, as the curtain arose upon the opening scene, was far in the background of the glittering throng of crowned and jeweled monarchs, and princes, and famous commanders who crowded to the front: a plain, unpretending lieutenant-colonel of colonial militia.

The trumpet-blast of battle sounded. The scarlet ranks of England, the bonny Highland plume and tartan plaid, the shamrock and the green, and the veteran legions of the Gaul and the hard-won Fontenoy and many another bloody field came pouring o'er the restless sea, "and swiftly forming in the ranks of war," prepared, each man, to do his best devoir for king and fatherland. And, side by side with Europe's veterans, hardy and unflinching as a Spartan band, came the gallant sons of noble sires from all the hills and valleys of the land. And that nothing might be wanting to give effect to all this grand array of war, the dusky sons of the forest, in eagle plumes and gaudy paint, swarmed by thousands through the dim old forest aisles, eager for the fray.

When, after years of strife, the vapors lifted from the "rent and trodden field," lo, and behold! a nation had been born, baptized in blood, and taken its place among the peoples of the world! And at its head, honored and beloved like none before him, the plain Virginia colonel of the border fray!

Robert Dinwiddie, a native of Scotland, had been appointed Lieutenant Governor of the Virginia colony in 1752. Upon a careful investigation of the situation, he recommended to the Board of Trade in England that a series of fortifications be constructed in the West, for the better protection of the settlers and traders. Captain William Trent was sent, early in the season of 1753, on a mission to the French and Indians; but he seems not to have been the proper person for the position, and, after proceeding as far west as the *Piqua* towns, he became discouraged at the aspect of affairs and returned without accomplishing anything.

The Governor having learned that the French intended to extend their fortified posts south of Venango and French Creek, resolved to send a messenger immediately to learn their movements, and remonstrate against their designs. He experienced considerable difficulty to find a proper man who was willing to undertake the enterprise, but after careful consideration, and upon learning that Major George Washington would probably accept the position, the Governor concluded to appoint him. Washington was then just past twenty-one, and the bluff Scotchman, to whom he was not unknown, said to him, "Faith, you are a brave lad, and if you play your cards well you shall have no cause to repent of your bargain."

This appointment was certainly a high compliment to a young man who had just attained his majority, and could only have resulted from great confidence in his judgment and ability.

WASHINGTON'S COMMISSION.

"*To George Washington, Esq., one of the Adjutant Generals of the troops and forces in the Colony of Virginia:*

"I, reposing especial trust and confidence in the ability, conduct and fidelity of you, the said George Washington, have appointed you my express messenger; and you are hereby authorized and empowered to proceed hence, with all convenient and possible dispatch, to the post or place, on the river Ohio, where the French have lately erected a fort or forts, or where the commandant of the French forces resides, in order to deliver my letter and message to him; and after waiting not exceeding one week for an answer, you are to take your leave and return immediately back.

"To this commission I have set my hand, and caused the great seal of this Dominion to be affixed, at the city of Williamsburg, the seat of my government, this thirteenth day of October, in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of his Majesty George the Second, King of Great Britain, etc., etc.

"Annoque Domini, 1753.

"Robert Dinwiddie."

"*To all to whom these presents may come or concern, greeting:*

"Whereas, I have appointed George Washington, Esquire, by commission under the great seal, my express messenger to the commandant of the French forces on the river Ohio; and as he is charged with business of great importance to his Majesty and this Dominion, I do hereby command all his Majesty's subjects, and particularly require all in alliance and amity with the Crown of Great Britain, and all others to whom this passport may come, agreeably to the law of nations, to be aiding and assisting as a safeguard to the said George Washington and his attendants in his present passage to and from the river Ohio as aforesaid.

"Robert Dinwiddie."

INSTRUCTIONS FOR GEORGE WASHINGTON.

"Whereas, I have received information of a body of French forces being assembled in a hostile manner on the river Ohio, intending by force of arms to erect certain forts on the said river within this territory, and contrary to the dignity and peace of our sovereign, the King of Great Britain: These are, therefore, to require and direct you, the said George Washington, forthwith to repair to *Logstown*, on the said river Ohio, and, having there informed yourself where the said French forces have posted themselves, thereupon to proceed to such place; and, being there arrived, to present your credentials, together with my letter to the chief commanding officer, and in the name of his Brittannic Majesty to demand an answer thereto.

"On your arrival at *Logstown* you are to address yourself to the Half-King, to *Monacatoocha*, and the other Sachems of the *Six Nations*, acquainting them with your orders to visit and deliver my letter to the French commanding officer, and desiring the said chiefs to appoint you a sufficient number of their warriors to be your safeguard, as near the French as you may desire, and to wait your further direction.

"You are diligently to inquire into the numbers and force of the French on the Ohio and in the west; how they are likely to be assisted from Canada, and what are the difficulties and conveniences of that communication, and the time required for it.

"You are to take care to be truly informed what forts the French have erected and where; how they are garrisoned and appointed, and what is their distance from each other and from *Logstown*; and, from the best intelligence you can procure, you are to learn what gave occasion to this expedition of the French, how they are likely to be supported, and what their pretensions are.

"When the French Commandant has given you the required and necessary dispatches, you are to desire of him a proper guard to protect you as far on your return as you may judge for your safety against any straggling Indians or hunters that may be ignorant of your character and molest you.

"Wishing you good success in your negotiations, and safe and speedy return,

"I am, etc.,

"Robert Dinwiddie.

"Williamsburg, 30th Oct., 1753."

Preceding the date of Washington's mission, the Half-King, Tanacharison,* hearing of the movements of the French, made a journey to their posts on Lake Erie to expostulate in person against their contemplated encroachments on the Ohio. His mission was fruitless, the French treating him with extreme *hauteur;* and the chief returned, disappointed, to *Logstown.*

About this time, according to one author, a trading-house, said to have been erected by the Ohio Company at *Logstown*, was surprised by a detachment of French, the traders killed, and their goods, to the value of twenty thousand pounds, seized and carried away.† This account is evidently a great exaggeration, and most probably entirely fictitious.

As Washington followed the route (marked or proposed) of the Ohio Company, a few words regarding it may not be amiss. Before the Company adopted this route it was well known by the name of *Nemacolin's* Path, from the fact that the Company employed Colonel Thomas Cresap, of Old Town, Maryland, to mark the road, and the Colonel hired a well-known Delaware Indian, named *Nemacolin*, who resided at the mouth of what is now Dunlap's creek, to select the best route. It was known to the Indians many years before, and used by the Indian traders as early, probably, as 1740. It led from the mouth of Will's creek (Cumberland, Maryland), to the "forks of the Ohio" (Pittsburgh). The Ohio Company first marked this road in 1750, by blazing the trees and cutting away the underbrush and removing the old dead and fallen timber. In 1753 they improved and enlarged it at considerable expense. Washington took the same route in his campaign of 1754, improving and extending the road; and Braddock, also, in the following year completed it in good condition as far as the mouth of Turtle creek, within ten miles of Fort Duquesne. Since that unfortunate campaign of 1755 it has been known as "Braddock's road."

Washington had engaged as his principal assistants Christopher Gist, who had been sent out on a previous occasion by the Ohio Company; Jacob Vanbraam, a French interpreter; and John Davidson, an Indian interpreter. He also engaged four others, named Henry Steward, William Jenkins, Barnaby Currien, and John McQuire—the two latter being Indian traders. After arriving at the "forks of the Ohio," he met the Indian chiefs at Logstown, and remained a few days to conciliate their friendship, gather information, and gain their assistance in proceeding upon his journey. The party set out for Venango, accompanied by *Tanacharison*, "the Half King of the *Six Nations*," two other chiefs and an Indian hunter.

Neville B. Craig, who edited the "Olden Time" Monthly, in speaking in the January number, 1846, of the Indian treaty with Bradstreet, in 1764, mentions "*Keyashuta*, a *Seneca* chief (one of the Indians, by the way, who accompanied Washington from Logstown to Le Boeuf, in 1753, whom the editor well recollects)." He afterwards adopts *Guyasutha* as the correct orthography.

Washington mentions the names of two chiefs in his journal as *Jaskakakee* and *White Thunder*, and a hunter. This Indian hunter may afterwars have been the chief *Guyasutha.*

*This name is spelled in a variety of ways.

†Patterson, history of the backwoods.

The party carried their baggage and provision on pack horses, and arrived at Venango on December 4th, 1753. The French fort had not yet been completed, and Joncaire, who was the commandant stationed here, had his headquarters at the house of John Frazer, the Indian trader, whom he had driven off as we have already shown. Washington met the commandant and two other French officers at Frazer's house, and was received with courtesy and affability.

Washington's journal affords the best information that can be obtained in reference to the character and events of that interview, and the efforts of the shrewd French commandant and his officers to effect influences upon the Indians of the party against the English interests. For the purpose of ascertaining the designs of their English rivals and obtaining such information as they desired, whisky was produced by the Frenchmen in abundance. In their efforts to get the Indians of the party intoxicated, they easily succeeded; but in so doing, became very much under the influence of the beverage themselves. Washington, though only an inexperienced youth, was ever mindful of the trust reposed in him; too conservative, resolute and firm to be swerved from his purpose by their seductive cunning, he remained perfectly sober. The result was quite the opposite from the object intended—the Frenchmen became extremely communicative themselves, the young Virginian obtained all the secrets of their intentions and designs, possessed himself of all their plans, and, at this very place, achieved the first great success of his eventful life. This ground is sacred to the foot-steps of George Washington.

CHAPTER XVII.

WASHINGTON'S JOURNAL OF HIS TOUR TO THE FRENCH POSTS ON THE ALLEGHENY.

"I WAS commissioned by the Hon. Robert Dinwiddie, Esq., Governor, etc., of Virginia, to visit and deliver a letter to the Commandant of the French forces at the Ohio, and set out on the intended journey on the next day. The next, I arrived at Fredericksburg, and engaged Mr. Jacob Van Braam to be my French interpreter, and proceeded with him to Alexandria, where we provided necessaries. From thence we went to Winchester, and got baggage-horses, etc., and from thence we pursued the new road to Will's creek, where we arrived on the 14th of November.

"Here I engaged Mr. Gist to pilot us out, and also hired four others as servitors—Barnaby Currin and John McQuire, Indian traders, Henry Steward and William Jenkins, and in company with these persons left the inhabitants the next day.

"The excessive rains and vast quantities of snow which had fallen prevented our reaching Mr. Frazier's, an Indian trader, at the mouth of Turtle creek, on Monongahela river, till Thursday, the 22d. We were informed here that expresses had been sent a few days before to the traders down the river to acquaint them with the French general's death,* and the return of the major part of the French army into winter quarters.

"The waters were quite impassable without swimming our horses, which obliged us to get the loan of a canoe from Frazier, and to send Barnaby Currin and Henry Steward down the Monongahela with our baggage, to meet us at the forks of the Ohio, about ten miles below, there to cross the Allegheny.

"As I got down before the canoe, I spent some time in viewing the rivers and the land at the forks, which I think extremely well situated for a fort, as it has the absolute command of both rivers. The land at the point is twenty-five feet above the common surface of the water, and a considerable bottom of flat, well-timbered land all around it, very convenient for building. The rivers are each a quarter of a mile or more across, and run here very nearly at right angles. Allegheny bearing northeast, and Monongahela southeast. The former of these two is a very rapid and swift-running water; the other deep and still, without any perceptible fall. About two miles from this, on the southeast* side of the river, at the place where the Ohio Company intended to erect a fort, lives *Shingiss*,† King of the *Delawares*. We called upon him to invite him to a council at *Logstown*.

"As I had taken a good deal of notice yesterday of the situation at the fork, my curiosity led me to examine *this* more particularly, and I think it greatly inferior, either for defense or advantages, especially the latter. For a fort at the fork would be equally well situated on the Ohio, and have the entire command of the Monongahela, which runs up our settlement, and is extremely well designed for water carrige, as it is of a deep, still nature. Besides, a fort at the fork might be built at much less expense than at the other place.

"Nature has well contrived this lower place for water defense, but the hill on which it must stand, being about a quarter of a mile in length, and descending gradually on the land side, will render it very difficult and very expensive to make a sufficient fortification there. The whole flat upon the hill must be taken in, the side next the descent made extremely high, or else the hill itself cut away; otherwise, the enemy may raise batteries within that distance without being exposed to a single shot from the fort.

"*Shingiss* attended us to *Logstown*,‡ where we arrived between sunsetting and dusk, the twenty-fifth day after I left Williamsburg. As soon as I came into town I went to *Monacatoocha*§ (as the Half-King was out at his hunting cabin on Little Beaver Creek, about fifteen miles off), and informed him by John Davidson, my Indian Interpreter, that I was sent a messenger to the French general, and was ordered to call upon the sachems of the Six Nations, to acquaint them with it. I gave him a string of wampum and a twist of tobacco, and desired him to send for the Half-King—which he promised to do by a runner in the morning—and for other sachems. I invited him and the other great men present, to my tent, where they staid about an hour, and returned.

"According to the best observations I could make, Mr. Gist's new settlement (which we passed) bears about west northwest sventy miles from Will's creek; *Shanopin's*, or the forks, north by west, or north northwest about fifty miles from that; and from thence to the *Logstown* the course is nearly west about eighteen or twenty miles; so that the whole distance, as we went and computed it, is at least one hundred and thirty-five or one hundred and forty miles from our back inhabitants.

25th.—Came to town four of ten Frenchmen who had deserted from a company at the *Kuskuskas*,‖ which lies at the mouth of this river. I got the following account from them: They were sent from New Orleans, with one hundred men and eight canoe-loads of provisions, to this place, where they expected to have met the same number of men from the forts on this side of Lake Erie, to convey them and the stores up, who were not arrived when they ran off.

"I inquired into the situation of the French on the Mississippi, their numbers, and what forts they had built. They informed me that there were four small forts between New Orleans and the Black Islands, garrisoned with about thirty or

*This probably refers to the Marquis de la Jonquiere.

*Southwest side (?).

†Variously spelled.

‡Logstown is variously located by different writers; some affirming it to be on the right and some on the left bank. Hon. James Veech says there were two, one each side the river.

§Variously spelled.

‖Kaskaskia, at the mouth of the Kaskaskia river, in Illinois (?).

forty men and a few small pieces each. That at New Orleans, which is near the mouth of the Mississippi, there are thirty-five companies of forty men each, with a pretty strong fort mounting eight carriage-guns; and at the Black Islands there are several companies and a fort with six guns. The Black Islands are about a hundred and thirty leagues above the mouth of the Ohio, which is about three hundred and fifty above New Orleans. They also acquainted me that there was a small palisaded fort on the Ohio, at the mouth of the *Obaish**, about sixty leagues from the Mississippi. The *Obaish* heads near the west end of Lake Erie, and affords the communication between the French on the Mississippi and those on the lakes. These deserters came up from the lower *Shannoah*† town with one Brown, an Indian trader, and were going to Philadelphia.

"About three o'clock this evening the Half-King‡ came to town. I went up and invited him with Davidson privately to my tent; and desired him to relate some of the particulars of his journey to the French Commandant, and of his reception there; also to give me an account of the ways and distance. He told me that the nearest and levelest way was now impassable, by reason of many large, miry savannahs; that we must be obliged to go by way of Venango, and should not get to the near fort in less than five or six night's sleep, good traveling. When he went to the fort, he said, he was received in a very stern manner by the late commander, who asked him, very abruptly, what he had come about, and to declare his business; which he said he did in the following speech:

"'Fathers, I am come to tell you your own speeches, what your own mouths have declared. Fathers you, in former days, set a silver basin before us, wherein there was the leg of a beaver, and desired all the nations to come and eat of it—to eat in peace and plenty, and not to be churlish to one another; and, that if any person should be found to be a disturber, I here lay down by the edge of the dish a rod, which you must scourge them with; and if your father should get foolish, in my old days, I desire you may use it upon me as well as the others.

"'Now, fathers, it is you who are the disturbers in this land, by coming and building your towns, and taking it away unknown to us, and by force.

"'Fathers, we kindled a fire a long time ago, at a place called Montreal, where we desired you to stay, and not to come and intrude upon our land. I now desire you may dispatch to that place; for be it known to you, fathers, that this is our land and not yours.

"'Fathers, I desire you may hear me in civilness; if not, we must handle that rod which was laid down for the use of the obstreperous. If you had come in a peaceful manner, like our brothers, the English, we would not have been against your trading with us as they do; but to come, fathers, and build houses on our land, and to take it by force, is what we cannot submit to.

"'Fathers, both you and the English are white; we live in a country between; therefore the land belongs neither to one nor the other. But the great Being above allowed it to be a place of residence for us; so, fathers, I desire you to withdraw, as I have done our brothers, the English; for I will keep you at arm's length. I lay this down as a trial for both to see which will have the greatest regard to it, and that side we will stand by, and make equal shares with us. Our brothers, the English, have heard this, and I come now to tell it to you; for I am not afraid to discharge you off this land.'

"This, he said, was the substance of what he spoke to the General, who made this reply:

"'Now, my child, I have heard your speech; you spoke first, and it is my time to speak now. Where is my wampum that you took away with the marks of towns on it? This wampum I do not know which you have discharged me off the land with; but you need not put yourself to the trouble of speaking, for I will not hear you. I am not afraid of flies or mosquitoes, for Indians are such as those. I tell you that down that river I will go, and build upon it, according to my command.

"'If the river was blocked up, I have forces sufficient to burst it open, and tread under my feet all that stand in opposition, together with their alliances; for my force is as the sand upon the sea shore; therefore, here is your wampum; I sling it at you! Child, you talk foolish; you say this land belongs to you, but there is not the black of my nail yours.

"'I saw the land sooner than you did, before the *Shannoahs** and you were at war. Lead† was the man who went down and took possession of that river. It is my land, and I will have it, let who will stand up for or against it. *I* will buy and sell with the English (mockingly). If people will be ruled by me they may expect kindness, but not else.'

"The Half-King told me he had enquired of the general after two Englishmen who were made prisoners, and received this answer:

"'Child, you think it is a very great hardship that I made prisoners of those two people at Venango.‡ Don't concern yourself with it; we took and carried them to Canada, to get intelligence of what the English were doing in Virginia.'

"He informed me that they had built two forts, one on Lake Erie§ and another on French creek, near a small lake, about fifteen miles asunder, and a large wagon road between. They are both built after the same model, but different in size—that on the lake largest. He gave me a plan of them of his own drawing.

"The Indians inquired very particularly after their brothers in Carolina gaol.

They also asked what sort of a boy it was who was taken from the South Branch, for they were told by some Indians that a party of French Indians had carried a white boy to Kuskuska‖ town, towards the lakes.

"26th.—We met in council at the long-house, about nine o'clock, where I spoke to them as follows:

"'Brothers, I have called you together in council by order of your brother, the Governor of Virginia, to acquaint you that I am sent, with all possible dispatch, to visit and deliver a letter to the French Commandant, of very great importance to your brothers, the English, and, I dare say, to you, their friends and allies.

"'I was desired, brothers, by your brother, the Governor, to call upon you, the sachems of the nations, to inform you of it, and to ask your advice and assistance to proceed by the nearest and best road to the French. You see, brothers, I have gotten thus far on my journey.

"'His Honor likewise desired me to apply for some of your young men to conduct and provide provisions for us on our way, and be a safeguard against those French Indians who have taken up the hatchet against us. I have spoken thus particularly to you, brothers, because his Honor, our Governor, treats you as good friends and allies, and holds you in great esteem. To confirm what I have said, I give you this string of wampum.'

"After they had considered for some time on the above discourse, the Half-King got up and spoke:

"'Now, my brother, in regard to what my brother, the Governor, has desired of me, I return you this answer:

*This probably refers to "Poste Vincinnes," located on the Wabash, about forty miles from the mouth. The location of the Black Islands, as given by Washington, is near Rock Island.

†Spelled by the French "Coonanons"—a *Shawnese* village.

‡The "Half-King," or Tanicharison, was a good friend of the English, but he died at Harrisburg, in October, 1754. His advice would doubtless have been of great value to the British in the subsequent campaign, and his death was a serious loss to them.

Shawanese, also spelled *Shawanos*.

†Having reference, no doubt, to the leaden plates of Celoron.

‡John Trotter and James McLaughlin.

§One of these forts was at Presq' Isle, and the other at Le Boeuf, now Waterford.

‖This place is located, on an old map, on the west side of Beaver creek, one mile below where the Shenango and Mahoning unite.

"'I rely upon you, as a brother ought to do, as you say we are brothers and one people. We shall put our heart in hand, and speak to our fathers, the French, concerning the speech they made to me; and you may depend that we will endeavor to be your guard.

"'Brother, as you have asked my advice, I hope you will be ruled by it, and stay until I can provide a company to go with you. The French speech-belt is not here; I have to go for it to my hunting-cabin. Likewise, the people whom I have ordered have not yet come, and cannot until the third night from this; until which time, brother, I must beg you to stay.

"I intend to send the guard of *Mingoes*,* *Shannoahs*, and *Delawares*, that our brothers may see the love and loyalty we bear them."

"As I had orders to make all possible dispatch, and waiting here was very contrary to my inclination, I thanked him in the most suitable manner I could, and told him that my business required the greatest expedition, and would not admit of that delay. He was not well pleased that I should offer to go before the time he had appointed, and told me that he could not consent to our going without a guard, for fear some accident should befall us and draw a reflection on him. 'Besides,' said he, this is a matter of no small moment, and must not be entered into without due consideration; for I intend to deliver up the French speech-belt, and make the *Shannoahs* and *Delawares* do the same.'

"And accordingly he gave orders to King *Shingiss*, who was present, to attend on Wednesday night with the wampum, and two men of their nation to be in readiness to set out with us the next morning.

"As I found it was impossible to get off without affronting them in the most egregious manner, I consented to stay.

"I gave them back a string of wampum which I met with at Mr. Frazier's, and which they sent, with a speech, to his Honor the Governor, to inform him that three nations of French Indians, namely, *Chippewas*, *Ottoways* and *Orundaks*, had taken up the hatchet against the English, and desired them to repeat it over again. But this they postponed doing until they met in full council with the *Shannoah* and *Delaware* chiefs.

"27th.—Runners were dispatched very early for the *Shannoah* chiefs. The Half-King set out himself to fetch the French speech-belt from his hunting-cabin.

"28th.—He returned this evening, and came with *Monakatoocha* and two other sachems to my tent, and begged (as they had complied with his Honor the Governor's request in providing men, etc.), to know on what business we were going to the French. This was a question I had all along expected, and provided as satisfactory answers to as I could, which allayed their curiosity a little.

"*Monakatoocha* informed me that an Indian from Venango brought news, a few days ago, that the French had called all the *Mingoes*, *Delawares*, etc., together at that place, and told them that they intended to have been down the river this fall, but the waters were growing cold and the winter advancing which obliged them to go into quarters, but that they might assuredly expect them in the spring with far greater numbers: and desired that they might be quite passive, and not intermeddle unless they had a mind to draw all their forces upon them: for that they expected to fight the English three years (as they supposed there would be some attempts made to stop them), in which time they should conquer; but that if they should prove equally strong, they and the English would join to cut them all off, and divide the land between them; that though they had lost their general and some few of their soldiers, yet there were men enough to re-enforce them and to make them masters of the Ohio.

"'This speech,' he said 'was delivered to them by one Captain Joncaire, their interpreter-in-chief, living at Venango, and a man of note in the army.'

"29th.—The Half-King and *Monakatoocha* came very early and begged me to stay one day more; for, notwithstanding they had used all the diligence in their power, the *Shannoah* chiefs had not brought the wampum they ordered, but would certainly be in to-night; if not, they would delay me no longer, but would send it after us as soon as they arrived. When I found them so pressing in their request, and knew that the returning of wampum was the abolishing of agreements, and giving this up was shaking off all dependence upon the French, I consented to stay, as I believe an offense offered at this crisis might be attended with greater ill consequences than another day's delay. They also informed me that *Shingiss* could not get in his men, and was prevented from coming himself by his wife's sickness (I believe by fear of the French), but that the wampum of that nation was lodged with *Kustalogo*, one of their chiefs, at Venango.

"In the evening, late, they came again, and acquainted me that the *Shannoahs* were not yet arrived, but that it should not retard the prosecution of our journey. He delivered, in my hearing, the speech that was to be made to the French by *Jeskakake*, one of their old chiefs, which was giving up the belt the late Commandant had asked for, and repeating nearly the same speech he himself had done before.

"He also delivered a string of wampum to this chief, which was sent by King *Shingiss*, to be given to *Kustalogo*, with orders to repair to the French and deliver up the wampum.

"He likewise gave a very large string of black and white wampum, which was to be sent up immediately to the *Six Nations* if the French refused to quit the land at this warning, which was the third and last time, and was the right of this *Jeskakake* to deliver.

"30th.—Last night the great men assembled at their council-house, to consult further about this journey, and who were to go; the result of which was, that only three of their chiefs, with one of their best hunters, should be our convoy.

"The reason they gave for not sending more, after what had been proposed at council the 26th was, that a greater number might give the French suspicions of some bad design, and cause them to be treated rudely; but I rather think they could not get their hunters in.

"We set out about nine o'clock with the Half-King, *Jeskakake*, *White Thunder*, and the *Hunter*, and traveled on the road to Venango, where we arrived the 4th of December, without anything remarkable happening but a continued series of bad weather.

"This is an old Indian town, situated at the mouth of French creek, on the Ohio,* and lies near north about sixty miles from the *Logstown*, but more than seventy the way we were obliged to go.

"We found the French colors hoisted at a house from which they had driven Mr. John Frazier, an English subject. I immediately repaired to it to know where the commander resided. There were three officers, one of whom, Captain Joncaire, said that he had the command of the Ohio, but there was a general officer at the near fort, where he advised me to apply for an answer. He invited us to sup with them, and treated us with the greatest complaisance.

"The men, as they dosed themselves pretty plentifully with it, soon banished the restraint which at first appeared in their conversation, and gave a license to their tongues to reveal their sentiments more freely.

"They told us that it was their absolute design to take possession of the Ohio, and by G—d they would do it; for that although they were sensible the English could raise two men

*Iroquois or *Six Nations*.

*From this it would seem that the Allegheny was known as the Ohio.

for their one, yet they knew their motions were too slow and dilatory to prevent any undertaking of theirs. They pretend to have an undoubted right to the river from a discovery made by one La Salle sixty years ago; and the rise of this expedition is to prevent our settling on it, or the waters of it, as they heard of some families moving out in order thereto. From the best intelligence I could get, there have been fifteen hundred men on this side Ontario Lake.

"But, upon the death of the general, all were recalled but about six or seven hundred, who were left to garrison four forts, one hundred and fifty or thereabout in each.

"The first of them is on French creek, near a small lake, about sixty miles from Venango, near southwest; the next lies on Lake Erie, where the greater part of their stores are kept, about fifteen miles from the other; from this it is one hundred and twenty miles from the carrying place at the falls of Lake Erie, where there is a small fort, at which they should lodge their goods in bringing them from Montreal, the place from whence all their stores are brought. Their next fort lies about twenty miles from this, on Ontario Lake. Between this fort and Montreal there are three others, the first of which is nearly opposite to the English Fort Oswego. From the fort on Lake Erie to Montreal is about six hundred miles, which, they say, requires no more (if good weather) than four week's voyage, if they go in barks or large vessels, so that they may cross the lake; but if they come in canoes, it will require five or six weeks, for they are obliged to keep under the shore.

"December 5th.—Rained excessively all day, which prevented our traveling. Captain Joncaire sent for the Half-King, as he had but just heard that he came with me. He affected to be much concerned that I did not make free to bring him before. I excused it in the best manner of which I was capable, and told him I did not think their company was agreeable, as I had heard him say a good deal in dispraise of Indians in general; but another motive prevented me from bringing them into his company. I knew that he was an interpreter, and a person of great influence among the Indians, and had lately used all possible means to draw them over to his interest; therefore I was desirous of giving him no opportunity that could be avoided.

"When they came in there was great pleasure expressed at seeing them. He wondered how they could come so near without coming to visit him; made several trifling presents, and applied liquor so fast that they were soon rendered incapable of the business they came about, notwithstanding the caution which was given.

"6th.—The Half-King came to my tent quite sober, and insisted very much that I should hear what he had to say to the French. I fain would have prevented him from speaking anything until he came to the Commandant, but could not prevail. He told me that at this place a council-fire was kindled, where all their business with these people was to be transacted, and that the management of the Indian affairs was left solely to Monsieur Joncaire. As I was desirous of knowing the issue of this, I agreed to stay, but sent our horses a little way up French creek to raft over and encamp; which I knew would make it near night.

"About ten o'clock they met in council. The king spoke much the same as he had done before to the general, and offered the French speech-belt, which had before been demanded, with marks of four towns on it, which Monsieur Joncaire refused to receive, but desired him to carry it to the fort to the commander.

"7th.—Monsieur La Force, commissary of the French stores, and three other soldiers came over to accompany us up. We found it extremely difficult to get the Indians off to-day, as every stratagem had been used to prevent their going up with me. I had last night left John Davidson (the Indian interpreter), whom I brought with me from town, and strictly charged him not to be out of their company, as I could not get them over to my tent; for they had some business with *Kustalogo*, chiefly to know why he did not deliver up the French speech-belt, which he had in keeping; but I was obliged to send Mr. Gist over to-day to fetch them, which he did with great persuasion.

"At twelve o'clock we set out for the fort, and were prevented arriving there until the 11th by excessive rains, snows, and bad traveling through many mires and swamps. These we were obliged to pass to avoid crossing the creek, which was impassable, either by fording or rafting, the water was so high and rapid.

"We passed over much good land since we left Venango and through several very extensive and rich meadows, one of which, I believe, was nearly four miles in length, and considerably wider in some places.

"12th.—I prepared early to wait upon the commander, and was received and conducted to him by the second officer in command. I acquainted him with my business, and offered him my commission and letter, both of which he requested me to keep until the arrival of Monsieur Reparti, captain at the next fort, who was sent for and expected every hour.

"The commander is knight of the military order at St. Louis, and named Legardeur de St. Pierre. He is an elderly gentleman, and has much the air of a soldier. He was sent over to take the command immediately upon the death of the late general, and arrived here about seven days before me.

"At two o'clock the gentleman who was sent for arrived, when I offered the letter, etc., again, which they received, and adjourned into a private apartment for the captain to translate, who understood a little English. After he had done it, the commander desired I would walk in and bring in my interpreter to peruse and correct it; which I did.

"13th.—The chief officers retired to hold a council of war, which gave me an opportunity to take the dimensions of the fort, and make what observations I could.

"It is situated on the south or west fork of French creek, near the water, and is almost surrounded by the creek, and a small branch of it, which form a kind of an island. Four houses compose the sides. The bastions are made of piles driven into the ground, standing more than twelve feet above it, and sharp at the top, with port-holes cut for cannon, and loop-holes for the small guns to fire through. There are eight six-pound pieces mounted in each bastion, and one piece of four pounds below the gate. In the bastions are a guard-house, chapel, doctor's lodging, and the commander's private store, round which are laid platforms for the cannon and men to stand on. There are several barracks without the fort, for the soldiers' dwellings, covered, some with bark and some with boards, made chiefly of logs. There are also several houses, such as stables, smith's shop, etc.

"I could get no certain account of the number of men here; but according to the best judgment I could form, there are a hundred, exclusive of officers, of whom there are many. I also gave orders to the people who were with me, to take an exact account of the canoes, which were hauled up to convey their forces down in the spring. This they did, and told fifty of birch bark and a hundred and seventy of pine, besides many others which were blocked out, in readiness for being made.

"14th.—As the snow increased very fast and our horses daily became weaker, I sent them off unloaded under the care of Barnaby Currin and two others, to make all convenient dispatch to Venango, and there to wait our arrival, if there was a prospect of the river's freezing; if not, then to continue down to *Shanapin's* town, at the forks of the Ohio, and there to wait until we came to cross the Allegheny; intending myself to go down by water, as I had the offer of a canoe or two.

"As I found many plots concerted to retard the Indians' business and prevent their returning with me, I endeavored all that lay in my power to frustrate their schemes, and hurried them on to execute their intended design. They accordingly pressed for admittance this evening, which at length was granted them privately, to the commander and one or two other officers. The Half-King told me that he offered the wampum to the commander, who evaded taking it, and made many fair promises of love and friendship; said he wanted to live in peace and trade amicably with them, as a proof of which he would send some goods immediately down to the *Logstown* for them. But I rather think the design of that is to bring away all our straggling traders they meet with, as I privately understood they intended to carry an officer, etc., with them. And what rather confirms this opinion, I was inquiring of the commander by what authority he had made prisoners of several of our English subjects. He told me that the country belonged to them; that no Englishman had a right to trade upon those waters; and that he had orders to make every person prisoner who attempted it on the Ohio or the waters of it.

"I inquired of Captain Reparti about the boy that was carried by this place, as it was done while the command devolved on him, between the death of the late general and the arrival of the present. He acknowledged that a boy had been carried past, and that the Indians had two or three white men's scalps (I was told by some of the Indians at Venango eight), but pretended to have forgotten the name of the place where the boy came from, and all the particular facts, though he had questioned him for some hours, as they were carrying him past. I likewise inquired what they had done with John Trotter and James McClocklan, two Pennsylvania traders, whom they had taken with all their goods. They told me they had been sent to Canada, but were now returned home.

"This evening I received an answer to his Honor the Governor's letter from the Commandant.*

"15th.—The Commandant ordered a plentiful store of liquor, provisions, etc., to be put on board our canoes, and appeared to be extremely complaisant, though he was exerting every artifice which he could invent to set our Indians at variance with us, to prevent their going until after our departure; presents, rewards, and everything which could be suggested by him or his officers. I cannot say that ever in my life I suffered so much anxiety as I did in this affair. I saw that every stratagem which the most fruitful brain could invent was practiced to join the Half-King to their interest, and that leaving him there was giving them the opportunity they aimed at. I went to the Half-King and pressed him in the strongest terms to go; he told me that the Commandant would not discharge him until the morning. I then went to the Commandant and desired him to do their business, and complained of ill-treatment; for keeping them, as they were part of my company, was detaining me. This he promised not to do, but to forward my journey as much as he could. He protested he did not keep them, but was ignorant of the cause of their stay, though I soon found it out. He had promised them a present of guns, etc., if they would wait until the morning. As I was very much pressed by the Indians to wait this day for them, I consented, on a promise that nothing should hinder them in the morning.

"16th.—The French were not slack in their inventions to keep the Indians this day also. But as they were obliged, according to promise, to give the present, they then endeavored to try the power of liquor, which I doubt not would have prevailed at any other time than this; but I urged and insisted with the King so closely upon his word that he refrained, and set off with us as he had engaged.

"We had a tedious and very fatigueing passage down the creek. Several times we had like to have been staved against rocks, and many times were obliged all hands to get out and remain in the water half an hour or more, getting over the shoals. At one place the ice had lodged and made it impassable by water; we were, therefore, obliged to carry our canoe across the neck of land, a quarter of a mile over. We did not reach Venango until the 22d, where we met with our horses.

"This creek is extremely crooked. I dare say the distance between the fort and Venango cannot be less than one hundred and thirty miles, to follow the meanders.

"23d.—When I got things ready to set off I sent for the Half-King, to know whether he intended to go with us or by water. He told me that *White Thunder* had hurt himself much, and was sick and unable to walk, therefore he was obliged to carry him down in a canoe.

"As I found he intended to stay here a day or two, and knew that Monsieur Joncaire would employ every scheme to set him against the English, as he had before done, I told him I hoped he would guard against his flattery and let no fine speeches influence him in their favor. He desired I might not be concerned, for he knew the French too well for anything to engage him in their favor, and that though he could not go down with us, he yet would endeavor to meet at the forks with Joseph Campbell, to deliver a speech for me to carry to his Honor the Governor. He told me he would order the *Young Hunter* to attend us, and get provisions, etc., if wanted.

"Our horses were now so weak and feeble, and the baggage so heavy (as we were obliged to provide all the necessaries which the journey would require), that we doubted much their performing it. Therefore myself and others, except the drivers, who were obliged to ride, gave up our horses for packs, to assist along with the baggage. I put myself in an Indian walking dress, and continued with them three days, until I found there was no probability of their getting home in reasonable time.

"The horses became less able to travel every day, the cold increased very fast, and the roads were becoming much worse by a deep snow, continually freezing; therefore, as I was uneasy to get back, to make report of my proceedings to his Honor the Governor, I determined to prosecute my journey the nearest way through the woods on foot. Accordingly, I left Mr. Vanbraam in charge of our baggage, with money and directions to provide necessaries from place to place for themselves and horses, and to make the most convenient dispatch in traveling.

"I took my necessary papers, pulled off my clothes, and tied myself up in a watch coat. Then, with a gun in hand and pack on my back, in which were my papers and provisions, I set out with Mr. Gist, fitted in the same manner, on Wednesday, the 26th. The day following, just after we had passed a place called Murderingtown (where we intended to quit the path and steer across the country for *Shanapin's Town**), we fell in with a party of French Indians, who had laid in wait for us. One of them fired at Mr. Gist or me, not fifteen steps off, but, fortunately missed. We took this fellow into custody, and kept him until about nine o'clock at night, then let him go, and walked all the remaining part of the night without making any stop, that we might get the start so far as to be out of the reach of their pursuit the next day, since we were well assured they would follow our track as soon as it was light. The next day we continued traveling until quite dark, and got to the river about two miles above *Shanapin's*. We expected to have found the river frozen, but it was not, only about fifty yards from each shore. The ice, I suppose, had broken up above, for it was driving in vast quantities.

"There was no way for getting over but on a raft; which we

*Washington used this and *commander* indiscriminately.

*This name is variously spelled: Shanopin, Shanapin, Shannapin, etc.

set about making, with but one poor hatchet, and finished just after sunsetting. This was a whole day's work. We next got it launched, then went on board of it and set off; but before we were half-way over we were jammed in the ice in such a manner that we expected every moment our raft to sink and ourselves to perish. I put out my setting pole to try to stop the raft, that the ice might pass by, when the rapidity of the stream threw it with so much violence against the pole that it jerked me out into ten feet water; but I fortunately saved myself by catching hold of one of the raft logs. Notwithstanding all our efforts, we could not get to either shore, but were obliged, as we were near an island, to quit our raft and make to it.

"The cold was so extremely severe that Mr. Gist had all his fingers and some of his toes frozen, and the water was shut up so hard that we found no difficulty in getting off the island* on the ice in the morning, and went to Mr. Frazier's. We met here with twenty warriors who were going to the southward to war, but coming to a place at the head of the Great Kenawha, where they found seven people killed and scalped (all but one woman with very light hair), they turned about and ran back, for fear the inhabitants should rise and take them as the authors of the murder. They report that the bodies were lying about the house, and some of them much torn and eaten by the hogs. By the marks which were left they say they were French Indians of the *Ottoway* nation who did it.

"As we intended to take horses here, and it required some time to find them, I went up about three miles to the mouth of the Youghiogany, to visit Queen *Aliquippa*,† who had expressed great concern that we passed her in going to the fort. I made her a present of a watch-coat and a bottle of rum, which latter was thought much the better present of the two.

"Tuesday, the 1st of January, we left Mr. Frazier's house, and arrived at Mr. Gist's, at Monongahela, the 2d, where I bought a horse and saddle. The 6th we met seventeen horses loaded with materials and stores for a fort at the fork of the Ohio, and the day after, some families going out to settle. This day we arrived at Will's creek, after as fatigueing a journey as it is possible to conceive, rendered so by excessive bad weather. From the 1st day of December to the 15th, there was but one day in which it did not rain or snow incessantly, and throughout the whole journey we met with nothing but one continued series of cold, wet weather, which occasioned very uncomfortable lodgings, especially after we had quitted our tent, which was some screen from the inclemency of it.

"On the 11th I got to Belvoir, where I stopped one day to take the necessary rest; and then set out and arrived in Williamsburg the 16th, when I waited on his Honor the Governor, with the letter I had brought from the French Commandant and to give an account of the success of my proceedings.

"This I beg leave to do by offering the foregoing narrative, as it contains the most remarkable occurrences which happened in my journey.

"I hope what has been said will be sufficient to make your Honor satisfied with my conduct; for that was my aim in undertaking the journey, and chief study throughout the prosecution of it."

GIST'S JOURNAL.

Christopher Gist, the companion and guide of Washington, kept a journal, from which we make the following extract, as it throws additional light upon the character of Washington, and also narrates more particularly an incident of the journey which the latter mentions only casually:

"We rose early in the morning and set out about two o'clock, and got to the Murderingtown, on the southeast fork of Beaver creek. Here we met an Indian whom I thought I had seen at Joncaire's at Venango, when on our journey up to the French fort. This fellow called me by my Indian name, and pretended to be glad to see me.

"I thought very ill of the fellow, but did not care to let the Major know I mistrusted him. But he soon mistrusted him as much as I did. The Indian said he could hear a gun from his cabin, and steered us more northerly. We grew uneasy, and then he said two whoops might be heard from his cabin. We went two miles farther. Then the Major said he would stay at the next water. We came to water; we came to a clear meadow. It was very light and snow was on the ground. The Indian made a stop and turned about. The Major saw him point his gun at us, and he fired. Said the Major, 'Are you shot?' 'No,' said I; upon which the Indian ran forward to a big standing white oak, and began loading his gun; but we were soon with him. *I would have killed him, but the Major would not suffer me.* We let him charge his gun; we found he put in a ball; then we took care of him. Either the Major or I always stood by the guns. We made him make a fire for us by a little run, as if we intended to sleep there. I said to the Major, 'As you will not have him killed, we must get him away, and then we must travel all night;' upon which I said to the Indian, 'I suppose you were lost and fired your gun?' He said he knew the way to his cabin, and it was but a little way. 'Well,' said I, 'do you go home, and, as we are tired, we will follow your track in the morning; and here is a cake of bread for you, and you must give us meat for it in the morning.' He was glad to get away. I followed him, and listened until he was fairly out of the way, and then we went about half a mile, when we made a fire, set our compass, fixed our course, and traveled all night. In the morning we were at the head of Piny creek."

Christopher Gist, was one of the most noted pioneers and woodsmen that appeared on the stage during the troublous times from 1750 to 1783. He was a native of England, and there is some evidence that he had been educated for priest's orders in the English Episcopal Church. He was certainly a woodsman of the highest order, hardy and fearless, a good judge of land, a good surveyor, and well versed in Indian management and diplomacy.

*According to Mr. Neville B. Craig, this was undoubtedly Wainright's Island.
†Queen Aliquippa was a Delaware.

CHAPTER XVIII.

PUBLICATION OF WASHINGTON'S JOURNAL AND ITS EFFECT UPON THE COLONIES—THEIR SUBSEQUENT ACTION—THE CAPTURE OF THE FORKS OF THE OHIO BY THE FRENCH AS SHOWN IN THE LETTERS OF WASHINGTON TO THE GOVERNORS OF PENNSYLVANIA AND VIRGINIA—THE SUMMONS OF CONTRECOEUR—THE ERECTION OF FORT NECESSITY—THE BATTLE OF GREAT MEADOWS—THE OPERATION OF 1754—THE KING'S INSTRUCTIONS TO GENERAL BRADDOCK—BRADDOCK'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH GOVERNOR MORRIS.

NO doubt longer remained of the intention of the French in their movements. , Washington's Journal was ordered to be published, to arouse the people and excite their indignation. It was reprinted in nearly all the newspapers of the colonies, republished in London, and extensively read.*

Immediate arrangements were made in Virginia, to arrest the progress of the French. The Governor and Council resolved to enlist two companies, of one hundred men each, and send them to the Ohio, with orders to construct a fort on that river. The command of the two companies was given to Wash-

*Spark's Washington, Vol. II, p. 432.

ington, who was appointed Major, without a dissenting voice. One company was to be raised by himself, and the other by Captain Trent, who was to collect his men among the traders and back settlers, and proceed immediately to the place of destination. Major Washington, in the meantime, was stationed at Alexandria, till the other company should be completed, and the proper military supplies forwarded to this place.*

"To facilitate the enlistment of the number of troops wanted, Governor Dinwiddie issued a proclamation, granting five thousand acres of land on the Ohio river, to be divided among those who should be engaged in the expedition. One thousand acres were to be laid off contiguous to the fort, at the junction of the Monongahela and the Allegheny, for the use of the soldiers doing duty there, to be called the garrison lands."†

"The reasons assigned by the Governor to the ministers for making this grant were, that he hoped the soldiers would become permanent settlers, and that it was better to secure the lands by such a bounty, than to allow the French to take quiet possession of as many millions of acres as he had granted thousands. His proclamation was sanctioned by the King, but it was not well received in another quarter. The Assembly of Pennsylvania took alarm at the freedom with which lands, situated as they said in that province, were given away. Governor Hamilton wrote an expostulatory letter. It was a perplexing case; but Governor Dinwiddie escaped from the difficulty by replying, that the claims of Pennsylvania were at least doubtful, the boundary line not having been run; that the object in view equally concerned both provinces; that his grant did not necessarily imply future jurisdiction, and that, if the Pennsylvania jurisdiction should be established, the quit-rents might eventually be paid to the proprietary instead of the crown."

When Capt. Trent had raised a party of men, he set out for the junction of the Monongahela and Allegheny, for the purpose of speedily erecting the fort. Major Washington remained behind, actively engaged in raising the requisite number of men which were to follow, and ably garrison the fort when erected.‡

The Virginia Assembly then voted ten thousand pounds towards supporting the expedition, and the Governor was induced to increase the military force to three hundred men, divided into six companies and Col. Joshua Fry was appointed to command the whole. Major Washington was in consequence raised to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. The cannon and other military equipments which had recently arrived from England, were sent to Alexandria, for the use of the expedition.

Col. Washington marched from Alexandria on the 2d day of April, with two companies of troops, arrived at Will's creek, where the town of Cumberland now stands, on the 17th of April, having been joined on his route by a detachment under Capt. Stephen.

The detachment under Capt. Trent, arrived at the junction of the Monongahela and Allegheny, on the 17th day of February,§ and on the 16th of April, 1754, were engaged in the erection of the fort, when Contrecœur, at the head of a large French force, suddenly appeared before the fort.‖ Very little progress had been made in the work. Capt. Trent was absent at Will's creek, and Lieut Frazier, was absent at his residence, ten miles up the Monongahela. Ensign Ward, therefore, was left in command, and the whole number of his men amounted to only forty-one.¶

Contrecœur approached within a short distance of the fort, and sent an officer with a summons to surrender, the particulars of which will be found in the following letters from Col. Washington to the Governors of Virginia and Pennsylvania.

WILL'S CREEK, 25th April, 1754.

SIR:—Capt. Trent's ensign, Mr. Ward, has this day arrived from the fork of the Monongahela, and brings the disagreeable account, that the fort, on the 18th instant, was surrendered at the summons of Monsieur Contrecœur to a body of French, consisting of upwards of one thousand men, who came from Venango with eighteen pieces of cannon, sixty batteaux, and three canoes. They gave him liberty to bring off all his men and working tools, which he accordingly did the same day.

Immediately upon this information I called a council of war, to advise on proper measures to be taken in this exigency. A copy of their resolves, with the proceedings, I herewith inclose by the bearer, whom I have continued express to your Honor for more minute intelligence.

Mr. Ward has the summons with him, and a speech from Half-King, which I also enclose, with the wampum. He is accompanied by one of the Indians mentioned therein, who were sent to see where we were, what was our strength, and to know the time to expect us out. The other young men I have prevailed upon to return to the Half-King with the following speech:

"Sachems, Warriors of the Six United Nations, Shannoahs, and Delawares, our friends and brothers: I received your speech by the Buck's brother (Mr. Ward), who came to us with the two young men five sleeps after leaving you. We return you thanks from hearts glowing with affection for your steadfast adherence to us, for your kind speech, and for your wise councils and directions to the Buck's brother.

"The young man will inform you where he met a small part of our army advancing towards you, clearing the road for a great number of our warriors, who are immediately to follow with our great guns, our ammunition and provisions.

"I could not delay to let you know our hearts, and have sent back one of the young men with this speech to acquaint you with them. I have sent the other, according to your desire, to the Governor of Virginia, with the Buck's brother, to deliver your speech and wampum, and to be an eye-witness of the preparations we are making to come in haste to support you, whose interest is dear to us as our lives. We resent the usage of the treacherous French, and our conduct will henceforth plainly show you how we have it at heart.

"I cannot be easy without seeing you before our forces meet at the fork of the road, and therefore I have the greatest desire that you and Escuniate, or one of you, should meet me on the road as soon as possible, to assist us in council.

"To assure you of the good will we bear you, and to confirm the truth of what has been said, I herewith present to you a string of wampum, that you may thereby remember how much I am your brother and friend."

I hope my proceedings in these affairs will be satisfactory to your honor, as I have, to the utmost of my knowledge, consulted the interest of the expedition and good of my country; whose rights, while they are asserted in so just a cause, I will defend to the last remains of life.

Hitherto the difficulties I have met with in marching have been greater than I expect to encounter on the Ohio, when possibly I may be surrounded by the enemy; and these difficulties have been occasioned by those, who, had they acted as becomes every good subject, would have exerted their utmost abilities to forward our just designs. Out of seventy-four wagons impressed at Winchester, we got but ten, after waiting a week, and some of those so badly provided with teams, that the soldiers were obliged to assist them up the hills, although it

*Spark's Washington, Vol. II, p. 1.

†History of the Backwoods, pp. 64-65.

‡History of the Backwoods, p. 64.

§Maryland Gazette, March 14, 1755.

‖After taking possession of the fort, the French commenced an immediate enlargement and completion of it. See Stoba's plan, and his and M'Kinney's description of it, in the early history of Pittsburgh.

¶Spark's Washington, Vol. II, pp. 4, 6, 7.

was known they had better teams at home. I doubt not that in some points I may have strained the law; but hope, as my sole motive was to expedite the march, I shall be supported in it, should my authority be questioned, which at present I don't apprehend, unless some busy-body intermeddles.

Your Honor will see by the resolves in council, that I am destined to the Monongahela with all the diligent dispatch in my power. We will endeavor to make the road sufficiently good for the heaviest artillery to pass; and, when we arrive at Redstone creek, fortify ourselves as strongly as the short time will allow. I doubt not that we can maintain a possession there, till we are reinforced, unless the rising of the waters shall admit the enemy's cannon to be conveyed up in canoes, and then I flatter myself we shall not be so destitute of intelligence, as not to get timely notice of it, and make a good retreat.

I hope you will see the absolute necessity for our having, as soon as our forces are collected, a number of cannon, some of heavy metal, with mortars and grenades to attack the French, and put us on an equal footing with them.

Perhaps it may be thought advisable to invite the Cherokees, Catawbas and Chickasaws to march to our assistance, as we are informed that six hundred Chippewas and Ottawas are marching down Sciota creek to join the French, who are coming up the Ohio. In that case, I would beg leave to recommend their being ordered to this place first, that a peace may be concluded between them and the Six Nations; for I am informed by several persons, that, as no good harmony subsists between them, their coming first to the Ohio may create great disorder, and turn out much to our disadvantage.

As I had opportunities I wrote to the Governors of Maryland and Pennsylvania, acquainting them with these advices, and enclosed the summons and Indian speech, which I hope you will not think me too forward in doing. I considered that the Assembly of Maryland was to sit in a few days, that the Pennsylvania Assembly is now sitting, and that, by giving timely notice, something might be done in favor of this expedition, which now requires all the force we can muster.

By the best information I can get, I much doubt whether any of the Indians will be in to treat in May. Are the Indian women and children, if they settle amongst us, to be maintained at our expense? They will expect it. I have the honor to be, &c.,

George Washington.

To Governor Dinwiddie.

Will's Creek, 27th April, 1754.

Honorable Sir:—It is with greatest concern I acquaint you, that Mr. Ward, Ensign in Captain Trent's company, was compelled to surrender his small fort in the Forks of Monongialo to the French, on the seventeenth instant (April), who fell down from Weningo (Venango), with a fleet of three hundred and sixty batteaux and canoes, with upwards of one thousand men and eighteen pieces of artillery, which they planted against the fort, drew up their men and sent the *enclosed summons* to Mr. Ward, who having but an inconsiderable number of men, and no cannon to make a proper defence, was obliged to surrender; they suffered him to draw off his men, arms and working tools, and gave leave that he might retreat to the inhabitants.

I have heard of your Honor's great zeal for his Majesty's service, and for all our interests on the present occasion. You will see by the enclosed speech of the Half-King, that the Indians expect some assistance from you; and I am persuaded you will take proper notice of their moving speech, and of their unshaken fidelity.

I thought it more advisable to acquaint your Honor with it immediately, than to wait till you could get intelligence by way of Williamsburg and the young man, as the Half-King proposes.

I have arrived thus far with a detachment of one hundred and fifty men; Col. Fry, with the remainder of the regiment and artillery, is daily expected. In the meantime, we advance slowly across the mountains, making roads as we march, fit for the carriages of our great guns, and are designed to proceed as far as the mouth of Redstone creek, which enters Monongalia about thirty-seven miles above the fort taken by the French, from whence we have a water-carriage down the river; and there is a stone house, built by the Ohio company, which may serve as a receptacle for our ammunition and provisions.

Besides these French that came from Weningo, we have credible accounts that another party are coming up Ohio. We also have intelligence that six hundred Chippeways and Ottoways are marching down *Scioto creek* to join them.

I hope your Honor will excuse the freedom I have assumed in acquainting you with these advices. It was the warm zeal I owe my country that influenced me to it, and occasioned this express.

I am, with all due respect and regard,
Your Honor's most obedient and very humble servant,

Geo. Washington.

To Governor Hamilton, of Pennsylvania:

A Summon, by order of Contrecoeur, Captain of one of the companies of the detachment of the French Marine, Commander-in-chief of his most Christian Majesty's troops, now on the Beautiful River, to the Commander of those of the King of Great Britain, at the mouth of the River Monongialo:

Sir:—Nothing can surprise me more than to see you attempt a settlement upon the lands of the King, my Master; which obliges me now sir, to send you this gentleman, Chevalier Le Mercier, Captain of the Bombardiers, Commander of the Artillery of Canada, to know of you, sir, by virtue of what authority you are to come to fortify yourself within the dominions of the King, my Master. This action seems so contrary to the last treaty of peace concluded at Aix La Chapelle, between his most Christian Majesty and the King of Great Britain, that I do not know to whom to impute such a usurpation, as it is incontestible that the lands situated along the Beautiful River belong to his Christian Majesty.

I am informed, sir, that your undertaking has been concerted by none else than by a company who have more in view the advantage of the trade than to endeavor to keep the union of harmony which subsists between the crowns of France and Great Britain, although it is as much the interest, sir, of your nation as ours to preserve it.

Let it be as it will, sir, if you come into this place charged with orders, I summon you in the name of the King, my Master, by virtue of orders which I got from my General, to retreat peaceably with your troops from off the lands of the King (and not to return; or else I find myself obliged to fulfill my duty, and compel you to it. I hope, sir, you will not defer an instant, and that you will not force me to the last extremity). In that case, sir, you may be persuaded that I will give orders that there shall be no damage done by the detachment.

I prevent you, sir, from the trouble of asking me one hour of delay, nor to wait for my consent to receive orders from your Governor. He can give none within the dominions of the King, my master. Those I have received of my General, are my laws, so that I cannot depart from them.

If, on the contrary, sir, you have not got orders, and only come to trade, I am sorry to tell you, that I cannot avoid seizing you, and to confiscate your effects to the use of the Indians, our children, allies, and friends; as you are not allowed to carry on a contraband trade. It is for this reason, sir, that we stopped two Englishmen, last year, who were trading upon our lands; moreover, the King, my master, asks nothing but his right; he has not the least intention to trouble the good

harmony and friendship which reigns between his Majesty and the King of Great Britain.

The Governor of Canada can give proof of having done his utmost endeavors to maintain the perfect union which reigns between the two friendly princes; as he had learned that the Iroquois and Nepissingues of the Lake of the two mountains, had struck and destroyed an English family towards Carolina, he has barred up that road and forced them to give him a little boy belonging to that family, which was the only one alive, and which Mr. Welrich, a merchant of Montreal, has carried to Boston; and what is more, he has forbid his savages from exercising their accustomed cruelty upon the English and friends.

I could complain bitterly, sir, of the means taken all last winter to instigate the Indians to accept the hatchet, and to strike us, while we were striving to maintain the peace.

I am well persuaded, sir, of the polite manner you will receive Monsieur Le Mercier, as well out of regard to his business as his distinction and personal merit. I expect you will send him back with one of your officers, who will give me a precise answer. As you have got some Indians with you, sir, I join with Monsieur Le Mercier, an interpreter, that he may inform them of my intentions upon that subject.

I am with great regard, sir,

Your most humble and obedient,

CONTRECOEUR.

Done at our Camp, April 16, 1754.

Col. Washington immediately commenced enlarging the entrenchment and erecting pallisades, anticipating an attack from the French. He gave the place, thus fortified, the name of *Fort Necessity*.

Captain Mackay of the royal army, with an independent company of one hundred men from South Carolina, arrived at Fort Necessity, and the army now numbered about four hundred men. Leaving one company, under Captain Mackay, to guard the fort. Col. Washington leaving him in command, pushed over the Laurel Hill, cutting the road with extreme labor, through the wilderness, to Gist's plantation, near where the town of Connelsville now stands. It occupied two weeks, although the distance is only thirteen miles.*

The preparations by Washington, the arrival of the French and the battle at the Great Meadows, are so well related by Sparks, that we copy it entire:

"When the council of war was held at Gist's† plantation, on the intelligence received that the French at Fort Du Quesne were reinforced, and would speedily march against the English, it was resolved to send an express to Captain Mackay, then at the Great Meadows, desiring him to join Colonel Washington with his independent company of South Carolinians, and also call in Captain Lewis and Captain Polson, who were out with separate detachments, the next morning, when another council of war was convened, and it was unanimously resolved to retreat. A good deal of labor had been expended at Gist's in throwing up entrenchments, with the intention of waiting the approach of the French at that place, but the news of their increased numbers rendered this an inexpedient measure.

"Preparations for a retreat commenced immediately. The horses were few, and Colonel Washington set a noble example to the officers by lading his own horse with ammunition and other public stores, leaving his baggage behind, and giving the soldiers four pistols to carry it forward. The other officers followed this example. There were nine swivels, which were drawn by the soldiers of the Virginia regiment over a very broken road, unassisted by the men belonging to the Independent Company, who refused to perform any service of the kind. Nor would they act as pioneers, nor aid in transporting the public stores, considering that a duty not incumbent on them as King's soldiers. This conduct had a discouraging effect upon the soldiers of the Virginia regiment, by dampening their ardor, and making them more dissatisfied with their extreme fatigue; but the whole party reached the Great Meadows on the 1st of July.

"It was not the intention of Colonel Washington at first to halt at this place, but his men had become so much fatigued from great labor, and a deficiency of provisions, that they could draw the swivels no further, nor carry the baggage on their backs. They had been eight days without bread, and at the Great Meadows they found only a few bags of flour. It was thought advisable to wait here, therefore, and fortify themselves in the best manner they could, till they should receive supplies and reinforcements. They had heard of the arrival at Alexandria of the two Independent Companies from New York, twenty days before, and it was presumed they must by this time have reached Will's creek. An express was sent to hasten them on, with as much dispatch as possible.

"Meantime Colonel Washington set his men to felling trees, and carrying logs to the fort, with a view to raise a breastwork, and enlarge and strengthen the fortification in the best manner that circumstances would permit. The space of the ground, called the Great Meadows, is a level bottom, through which passes a small creek, and is surrounded by hills of a moderate and gradual ascent. This bottom or glade, is entirely level, covered with long grass and small bushes, and varies in width. At the point where the fort stood, it is about two hundred and fifty yards wide, from the base of one hill to that of the opposite. The position of the fort was well chosen, being about one hundred yards from the upland, or wooded ground, on the one side, and one hundred and fifty on the other, and so situated on the margin of the creek as to afford easy access to water. At one point the high ground comes within sixty yards of the fort, and this was the nearest distance to which an enemy could approach under the shelter of trees. The outlines of the fort were still visible, when the spot was visited by the writer in 1830, occupying an irregular square, the dimensions of which were about one hundred feet on each side. One of the angles was prolonged further than the others, for the purpose of reaching the water in the creek. On the west side, next to the nearest wood, were three entrances, protected by short breast-works or bastions. The remains of a ditch, stretching round the south and west sides, were also distinctly seen. The site of this fort, named *Fort Necessity*, from the circumstances attending its erection and original use, is three or four hundred yards south of what is called the National Road, four miles from the foot of Laurel Hill, and fifty miles from Cumberland at Will's creek.

On the 2d of July, early in the morning, an alarm was received from a sentinel, who had been wounded by the enemy; and at nine o'clock, intelligence came that the whole body of the enemy, amounting, as was reported, to nine hundred men, was only four miles off. At eleven o'clock they approached the fort, and began to fire, at the distance of six hundred yards, but without effect. Col. Washington had drawn up his men on the open ground outside of the trenches, waiting for the attack, which he presumed would be made as soon as the enemy's forces emerged from the woods; and he ordered his men to reserve their fire till they should be near enough to do execution. The distant firing was supposed to be a stratagem to draw Washington's men into the woods, and thus to take them at a disadvantage. He suspected the design, and maintained his post till he found the French did not incline to leave the woods, and attack the fort by an assault, as he sup-

*Day's Historical Collections, p. 334.

†Gist's house was thirteen miles from the Great Meadows, not far from Stewart's crossing of the Youghiogheny river; five or six miles from Dunbar's camp. The council of war was held the 28th of June.

posed they would, considering their superiority of numbers. He then drew his men back into the trenches, and gave them orders to fire according to their discretion, as suitable opportunities might present themselves. The French and Indians remained on the side of the rising ground, which was nearest to the fort, and, sheltered by the trees, kept up a brisk fire of musketry, but never appeared in the open plain below. The rain fell heavily through the day, the trenches were filled with water, and many of the arms of Col. Washington's men were out of order, and used with difficulty.

In this way the battle continued from eleven o'clock in the morning till eight at night, when the French called and requested a parley. Suspecting this to be a feint to procure the admission of an officer into the fort, that he might discover their condition, Col. Washington at first declined listening to the proposal, but when the call was repeated, with the additional request that an officer might be sent to them, engaging at the same time their parole for his safety, he sent out Capt. Vanbraam, the only person under his command, that could speak French, except the Chevalier de Peyrouny, an Ensign in the Virginia regiment, who was dangerously wounded, and disabled from rendering any service on this occasion. Vanbraam returned and brought with him from M. de Villiers, the French commander, proposed articles of capitulation. These he read and pretended to interpret, and, some charges having been made by mutual agreement, both parties signed them about midnight.

By the terms of the capitulation, the whole garrison was to retire, and to return without molestation to the inhabited parts of the country, and the French commander promised, that no embarrassment should be interposed, either by his own men or the savages. The English were to take away everything in their possession, except their artillery, and to march out of the fort the next morning with the honors of war, their drums beating and colors flying. As the French had killed all the horses and cattle, Col. Washington had no means of transporting his heavy baggage and stores; and it was conceded to him, that his men might conceal their effects, and that a guard might be left to protect them, till horses could be sent up to take them away. Col. Washington agreed to restore the prisoners, who had been taken at the skirmish with Jumonville; and as a surety for this article two hostages, Capt. Vanbraam and Capt. Stobo, were delivered up to the French, and were to be retained till the prisoners should return. It was moreover agreed, that the party capitulating should not attempt to build any more establishments at that place, or beyond the mountains, for the space of a year.

"Early next morning, Col. Washington began to march from the fort in good order, but he had proceeded only a short distance, when a body of one hundred Indians, being a reinforcement to the French, came upon him, and could hardly be restrained from attacking his men. They pilfered the baggage and did other mischief. He marched forward, however, with as much speed as possible, in the weakened and encumbered condition of his army, there being no other mode of conveying the wounded men and the baggage, than on the soldier's backs. As the prisoners were nearly exhausted, no time was to be lost; and, leaving much of the baggage behind, he hastened to Will's creek, where all the necessary supplies were in store. Thence Col. Washington and Capt. Mackay proceeded to Williamsburg and communicated in person to the Governor of the campaign.

"A good deal of dissatisfaction was expressed with some of the articles of capitulation, when they came to be made public. The truth is, Col. Washington had been grossly deceived by the interpreter, either through ignorance or design. An officer of his regiment, who was present at the reading and signing of the articles, wrote as follows on this point, five weeks afterwards, in a letter to a friend:

"When Mr. Vanbraam returned with the French proposals, we were obliged to take the sense of them from his mouth; it rained so hard, that he could not give us a written translation of them; we could scarcely keep the candle lighted to read them by; and every officer there is ready to declare, that there was no such word as *assassination* mentioned. The terms expressed were *the death of Jumonville.* If it had been mentioned, we would by all means have had it altered, as the French, during the course of the interview, seemed very condescending, and desirous to bring things to a conclusion; and, upon our insisting, altered the articles relating to the stores and ammunition, which they wanted to detain; and that of the cannon, which they agreed to have *destroyed*, instead of *reserved for their use.*

"Another article, which appears to our disadvantage, is that whereby we oblige ourselves not to attempt an establishment beyond the mountains. This was translated to us, *not to attempt* buildings *or improvements on the lands of his most Christian Majesty.* This we never intended, as we denied he had any there, and therefore thought it needless to dispute this point.

"The last article, which relates to the hostages, is quite different from the translation of it given to us. It is mentioned *for the security of the performance of this treaty*, as well as for the return of the prisoners. There was never such an intention on our side, or mention of it made on theirs, by our interpreter. Thus, the evil intention or negligence of Vanbraam, our conduct is scrutinized by a busy world, fond of scrutinizing the proceedings of others, without considering circumstances, or giving just attention to reasons, which might be offered to obviate their censures."

"Vanbraam was a Dutchman, and had but an imperfect knowledge of either the French or English languages. How far his ignorance should be taken as an apology for his blunders is uncertain. Although he had proved himself a good officer, yet there were other circumstances, which brought his fidelity in question. Governor Dinwiddie, in giving an account of this affair to Lord Albemarle says, 'In the capitulation* they made

*Capitulation accordee par Monsieur De Villier captaine d'Infanterie commandant des Troupes de sa Majesti tres Chretienne, a celuy des Troupes Angloises actuellement dans le Fort Necessite, qui avoir ete construit sur les Terres du Domain du Roi, ce 3 Juillet, a huit Heures dur soir scavoir, 1754.

Comme notre intention na jamais ete de troubler la paix et la bonne harmonoie qui regnoit entre les deux Princes amis, mais seulement de vanger l'assassin qui a ete fait sur un de nos officiers, porteurs d'une somation, et sur son escart, comme aussi d'empecher ancun etablissement sur les terres du domain Roi mon maitre a ces considerations, nous voulons bien accorder grace a tous les Anglois qui sont dans le dit fort aux conditions apres.

1. Nous accordons au commandant Anglois de se retirer avec toute sa garrison, pour sen retourner paisiblement dans son pays; et lui promettons d'empecher qu'il luy soit fait aucune insulte par nos Francois et de maintenir, autant qu'il sera en notre pouvoir, tous les sauvages qui sont avec nos.

2. Il lui sera permis de sortir, et d'emporter tout ce qui leur appartiendra a l'exception de l'artillerie, que nois reservons.

3. Que nous leurs accordons les honneurs de la guerre, qu'ils sortoront tembour batant, avec une piece de petit canon, voulant bien par-la leur prouver que nous les traitors en armis.

4. Que sitot les articles signez de part et d' autre, ils ameneront le pavillon Anglois.

5. Que demain a' la pointe du jour, un detachment Francois ira pour faire defiler la garrison, et prendre possession du dit fort.

6. Que comme les Anglois n'ont presque plus de chevaux ni boeufs, ils seront libres de mettre leurs effects en cache, pour venir les chercher, quand ils auront rejoints des chevaux ils pourrons a' cette fin y lassier des gardiens en tel nombre qu'ils voudront. aux conditions qu'ils deneont parole d'honneur de ne plus travailler a' aucun establishment dans ce lieu ni en de ca la hautuer des terres pendant une annoe a' compter de ce jour.

7. Que comme les Anglois n'ont en leur pouvoir un officier, deux cadets, et generalement les prisoniers qu'ils nous ont fait dans l' assassinat du Sr de Jumonville, et qu'ils promettent de les renoyer avec sauve garde jusqu au fort Du Quesne, situe sur La Belle riviere et que pour suretie de cet article, ainsi que de ce traite Mr. Jacob Vanbraam, et Robert Stobo tous deux captaines, nous seront remis en otage jusqua l' arrivee de nos Canadiens et Francois cy dessus montioner, nous obligeons de notre cote a donner escorte pour ramener en surete ces denx officiers; qui nous promettent nos Francois dans deux mois et demi pour le plustard.

Tait double sur un pes postes de notre Blocus ce jour et an que dessus.

COULON VILLIER.

Note.—The words in *article* 2d—a l'exception de l'artillerie, que nous, nous reservons.

Article 6—aux condltions qu'ils donneront parole d'honneur de ne plus travailler a aucun establishment dans ce lieuci, ni deca de la hauteur des terres, pendant une annee a compter de ce jour.

Article 7—dans l'assassinat du sieur de Jumonville * * ainsi que de ce taaite—were, says Sparks, misrepresented by the interpreter, or at least the meaning of them so imperfectly and obscurely expressed by him, as to be misunderstood by Colonel Washington and his officers. The words *pendant une annee a comptre de ce jour*, i. e. during a year to be accounted from this pay, are not found in a copy of the articles printed by the French government.

use of the word *assassination*, but Washington, not understanding French, was deceived by the interpreter, who was a paltroon, and though an officer with us, they say he has joined the French.' How long Vanbraam was detained as a hostage is not known, but he never returned to Virginia; and it was the general belief that he practiced an intentional deception in his attempts to interpret the articles of capitulation. But whether this be true or not, the consequence was unfortunate, as the articles, in their written form, implied an acknowledgment of the charge of assassinating Jumonville. The French writers, regarding this as an authentic public document, were confirmed by it in their false impressions derived from M. de Contrecoeur's letter, concerning the fate of Jumonville; and thus a grave historical error, inflicting deep injustice on the character of Washington, has been sanctioned by eminent names, and perpetuated in the belief of the reading portion of the French people.

"M. de Villiers, the commander of the French forces, was the brother of Jumonville. His account of the march from Fort Du Quesne, and the transaction at the Great Meadows, was published by the French government, in connection with what purported to be extracts from Col. Washington's journal, taken at Braddock's defeat. Many years afterwards, some persons sent to Washington a translation of these papers, upon which he made a brief comment, which it is proper to introduce in this place, after inserting an extract from that part of M. de Villiers' narration, which relates to the affair of the Great Meadows.

"As we had no knowledge of the place," says M. de Villiers, "we presented our flank to the fort, when they began to fire on us with their cannon. Almost at the same instant that I saw the English on the right coming toward us, the Indians, as well as ourselves, set up a loud cry, and we advanced upon them; but they did not give us time to fire before they retreated behind an entrenchment adjoining the fort. We then prepared ourselves to invest the fort. It was advantageously situated in a meadow, and within musket-shot of the wood. We approached as near them as possible, and did not uselessly expose his Majesty's subjects. The fire was spirited on both sides, and I placed myself in the position where it seemed to me most likely a sortie would be attempted. If the expression may be allowed, we almost extinguished the fire of their cannon by our musketry.

"About six o'clock in the evening the fire of the enemy increased with renewed vigor, and continued till eight. We returned it briskly. We had taken effectual measures to secure our post, and keep the enemy in the fort all night; and, after having put ourselves in the best position possible, we called out to the English, that if they desired a parley with us, we would cease firing. They accepted the proposal. A captain came out, and I sent M. de Mercier to receive him, and went to the Meadow myself, when we told him, that not being at war, we were willing to save them from the cruelties to which they would expose themselves on the part of the savages, by an obstinate resistance; that we would take from them all the hope of escape during the night; that we consented nevertheless to show them favor, as we had come only to avenge the *assassination* which they had inflicted upon my brother, in violation of the most sacred laws, and to oblige them to depart from the territories of the King. We agreed then to accord to them the capitulation, a copy of which is hereunto annexed.

"We considered that nothing could be more advantageous to the nation than this capitulation, and it was unnatural in the time of peace to take prisoners. We made the English consent to sign that they had *assassinated* my brother in his camp. We took hostages for the French, who were in their power; we caused them to abandon the lands belonging to the King; we obliged them to leave their cannon, which consisted of nine pieces; we had destroyed all their horses and cattle, and made them sign that the favor we granted them was only to prove how much we desired to treat them as friends. That very night the articles were signed, and I received in camp the hostages whom I had demanded.

"On the 4th, at the dawn of day, I sent a detachment to take possession of the fort. The garrison defiled, and the number of their dead and wounded excited my pity, in spite of the resentment which I felt for the manner in which they had taken away the life of my brother.

"The savages, who in everything had adhered to my wishes, claimed the right of plunder, but I prevented them. The English struck with a panic, took to flight, and left their flag and one of their colors. I demolished the fort, and M. de Mercier caused the cannon to be broken, as also the one granted by the capitulation, the English not being able to take it away. I hastened my departure, after having burst open the casks of liquor, to prevent the disorders which would otherwise infallibly have followed. One of my Indians took ten Englishmen, whom he brought to me, and whom I sent back by another."*

Such is the statement of M. de Villiers. The incident mentioned at the close, of an Indian taking ten Englishmen, is so ludicrous, that it must necessarily cast a shade of doubt over the whole, and cause one to suspect the writer's accuracy of facts, and soundness of judgment, whatever we may think of the fertility of his imagination, and his exuberant self-complacency.

*Memoire Contenent le Preics des Faits, &c., p. 147.

TRANSLATION.

Capitulation granted Mons. De Villier, captain and commander of infantry and troops of his most Christian Majesty, to those English troops actually in the fort of Necessity, which was built on the lands of the King's dominions, July the 3d, at eight o'clock at night, 1754.

As our intention has never been to trouble the peace and good harmony which reigns between the two princes in amity, but only to revenge the assassination which has been done on one of our officers, bearer of a citation, as appears by his writing, as also to hinder any establishment on the lands of the dominions of the King, my master; upon these considerations, we are willing to grant protection or favor, to all the English that are in the said fort, upon the conditions hereinafter mentioned.

1. We grant the English commander to retire with all his garrisons, to return peaceably into his own country, and promise to hinder his receiving any insult from us French, and to restrain as much as shall be in our power the savages that are with us.

2. It shall be permitted him to go out, and carry with him all that belongs to them except the artillery, which we keep.

3. That we will allow them the honors of war, that they march out drums beating, with a swivel gun, being willing to show them that we treat them as our friends.

4. That as soon as the articles are signed by the one part and the other, they may strike the English colors.

5. That to-morrow at break of day, a detachment of French shall go to make the garrison file off, and take possession of the fort.

6. And as the English have few oxen and horses, they are free to hide their effects, and come and search for them when they have found their horses; and that they may for this end have guardians in what number they please, upon condition that they will give their word of honor, not to work upon any building in this place, or any place this side of the mountain during a year, to be accounted from this day.

7. And as the English have in their power an officer, two cadets, and most of the prisoners made in the assassination of Sr. De Jumonville, and that they promise to send them back with safe guard to the fort Du Quesne, situated on the *Fine River*, and for surety of this article, as well as this treaty, Mr. Jacob Vanbraam and *Robert Stobo*,* both captains, shall be put as hostages, till the arrival of the Canadians and French above mentioned.

We oblige ourselves on our side to give an escort, to return in safety these two officers. We promise our French in two months and a half at farthest.

A duplicate being made upon one of the posts of our blockade the day above.

COULON VILLIER.

**Captain Stobo*, it appears, was born in or near Glasgow, Scotland, and probably emigrated early to Virginia. He was a man of more than ordinary genius, and possessed a cultivated mind. He was sent as a hostage to fort Du Quesne. In the month of September, 1754, he was sent away from fort Du Quesne to Quebec, where, says Burk, he effected his escape; and after "various adventures," he visited Williamsburg, Va., in the month of November, 1759, when the Assembly "Resolved, That the sum of £1,000 be paid by the treasurer of *this* colony to Captain Robert Stobo, over and above the pay that is due to him from the time of his rendering himself a hostage to this day, as a reward for his zeal to his country, and a recompense for the great hardships he has suffered during his confinement in the enemy's country."

Hume writing Dr. Smollett, mentions a Captain Stobo, in a letter dated, Begley, 21st September, 1763—"I did not see your friend, Captain Stobo, till the day before I left Cirencester, and only for a little time; but he seemed to be a man of good sense, and has surely had the most extraordinary adventures in the world. He has promised to call on me when he comes to London, and I shall always see him with pleasure."

Vanbraam, as well as Stobo, after having been retained some time at fort Du Quesne, was sent to Quebec. Late in the fall of 1760, after six years confinement in Canada, he arrived at Williamsburg, Va. During part of the time he was confined at Canada, "he was allowed a pound of bread and a pound of horse flesh per day; but such was the quality of his provisions, that for four months he lived on bread and water only."

Washington's remarks on this extract were communicated in the following letter, to a gentleman who had previously written to him on this subject:

"Sir:—I am really sorry that I have it not in my power to answer your request in a more satisfactory manner. If you had favored me with a journal a few days sooner, I would have examined it carefully, and endeavored to point out such errors as might conduce to your use, my advantage, and the public satisfaction; but now it is out of my power.

"I had no time to make my remarks upon that peace, which is called my journal. The enclosed are observations on the French notes. They are of no use to me separated, nor will they, I believe, be of any to you; yet I send them unconnected and incoherent as they were taken, for I have no opportunity to correct them.

"In regard to the journal, I can only observe in general, that I kept no regular one during that expedition; rough minutes of occurrences I certainly took, and find them as certainly and strangely metamorphosed; some parts left out, which I remember were entered, and many things added that never were thought of; the names of men and things egregiously miscalled; and the whole of what I saw Englished is very incorrect and nonsensical; yet, I will not pretend to say that the little body who brought it to me, has not made a literal translation, and a good one.

"Short as my time is, I cannot help remarking on Villiers' account of the battle of, and transactions at, the Meadows, as it is very extraordinary, and not less erroneous than inconsistent. He says the French received the first fire. It is well known that we received it at six hundred paces distance. He also says, our fears obliged us to retreat in a most disorderly manner after the capitulation. How is this inconsistent with his other account? He acknowledges that we sustained the attack warmly from ten in the morning until dark, and that he called first to parley, which strongly indicates that we were not totally absorbed in fear. If the gentleman in his account had adhered to the truth, he must have confessed, that we looked upon his offer to parley as an artifice to get into and examine our trenches, and refused on this account, until they desired an officer might be sent to them, and gave their parole for his safe return. He might also, if he had been as great a lover of the truth as he was of vain-glory, have said, that we absolutely refused their first and second proposals, and would consent to capitulate on no other terms than such as we obtained. That we were wilfully, or ignorantly, deceived by our interpreter in regard to the word *assassination*, I do aver, and will to my dying moment;—so will every officer that was present. The interpreter was a Dutchman, little acquainted with the English tongue, therefore might not advert to the tone and meaning of the word in English; but whatever his motives were for so doing, certain it is, he called it the *death*, or the *loss* of the Sieur Jumonville. So we received and so we understood it, until, to our great surprise and mortification, we found it otherwise in a literal translation.

"That we left our baggage and horses at the Meadows is certain; that there was not even a possibility to bring them away is equally certain, as we had every horse belonging to the camp killed or taken away during the action; so that it was impracticable to bring anything off, that our shoulders were not able to bear; and to wait there was impossible, for we had scarce three days' provisions, and were seventy miles from a supply; yet, to say we came off precipitately is absolutely false; notwithstanding they did, contrary to articles, suffer their Indians to pillage our baggage,* and commit all kinds of irregularity; we were with them until ten o'clock the next day; we destroyed our powder and other stores, nay even our private baggage, to prevent its falling into their hands, as we could not bring it off. When we had got about a mile from the place of action, we missed two or three of the wounded, and sent a party back to bring them up; this is the party he speaks of. We brought them all safe off, and encamped within three miles of the Meadows. These are circumstances, I think, that make it evidently clear, that we were not very apprehensive of danger. The colors he speaks of as left, were a large flag of immense size and weight; our regimental colors were brought off and are now in my possession. Their gasconades, and boasted clemency, must appear in the most ludicrous light to every considerate person, who has read Villiers' journal; such preparations for an attack, such vigor and intrepidity as he pretends to have conducted his march with, such revenge as by his own account appeared in his attack; considered, it will hardly be thought that compassion was his motive for calling a parley. But to sum up the whole, Mr. Villiers pays himself a great compliment in saying, we were struck with a panic when matters were adjusted. We surely could not be afraid without cause, and if we had cause after capitulation, it was a reflection upon himself.

"I do not doubt, but your good nature, will excuse the badness of my paper, and the incoherence of my writing; think you see me in a public house in a crowd, surrounded with noise, and you hit my case. You do me particular honor in offering your friendship; I wish I may be so happy as always to merit it, and deserve your correspondence, which I should be glad to cultivate."

In September, somewhat more than two months after the capitulation, Capt. Mackay wrote to Washington from Will's creek, stating that he had recently returned to Philadelphia, and adding. "I had several disputes about our capitulation, but I satisfied every person that mentioned the subject, as to the articles in question, they were owing to a bad interpreter, and contrary to the translation made to us when we signed them."

*James Innes, in a letter to Governor Hamilton, dated at Winchester, 12th July, 1754, makes mention of the same:

"Having notice of a person going to your province immediately, I thought it proper on this occasion to give a short detail of what hath lately happened.

"After having regulated the march and transportation of the North Carolina regiment, I immediately proceeded to Williamsburg, and by my commission from Governor Dinwiddie as commander-in-chief of this expedition, I proceeded to Winchester, where I arrived the thirtieth of June, in order to take the command upon me, and to bring up the two New York independent companies, with those of the North Carolina regiment, then upon their march from Alexandria for this town.

"Colonel Washington with the Virginia regiment, and Captain McKay with the South Carolina Independent Company, together did consist but of four hundred men, of which a good many were sick and out of order. On the third of July, the French with about nine hundred men and a considerable body of Indians, came down upon our encampment, and continued to fire from all quarters, from eleven in the morning till night; when the French called out to our people, they would give them good conditions if they would capitulate. A copy of which I here enclose you.

"After the capitulation the French demolished the works, and in some time after retired to the Ohio, taking two captains as hostages along with them. We all know the French are a people that never pay any regard to treaties longer than they find them consistent with their interest, and this treaty they broke immediately by letting the Indians demolish and destroy everything our people had, especially the Doctor's box, that our wounded should meet with no relief. In this action, it is said, we had about one hundred killed and wounded—a third whereof is supposed to be killed. It is reported we killed double the number of the French.

"If this does not alarm the neighboring governments nothing can, and I make no doubt but the French will soon claim this fine body of land as their right by conquest, if we do not immediately raise a sufficient force to convince them of the contrary. What I can learn of their forces is, that they had seven hundred in their first division, eight hundred in the next, and five hundred in the last, not as yet joined, which, with their Indians, make a considerable body.

"Colonel Washington and Captain McKay told me there were many of our friendly Indians along with the French, sundry of which came up and spoke to them, told them they were their brothers, and asked them how they did, particularly Susquehannah Jack, and others that distinguished themselves by their names. It is also reported there were sundry of the Delawares there We had not one Indian to assist when the action commenced or ended.

"It is my real opinion that nothing will secure to us the Indians now in our friendship, if we allow ourselves to be baffled by the French; as it is very natural and common for a more polite people than the Indians to side with the strongest; so there is a necessity either to go into the case in dispute heartily at once, or to give it up entirely. We all may see the unlimited encroachments of the French, who in time will very modestly look on every part of America as their right, if they can worm the unhappy and unthinking people out of it by degrees, which at last must happen by the same rule. Witness Hispaniola from the Spaniards, and St. Lucia from us. Many more instances might be given to which you are no stranger."

No more need be said to show the true light, in which the capitulation was understood by Washington and his officers. It is not to be inferred, however, that M. de Villiers was knowingly guilty of an imposition, in regard to the clause relating to the death of his brother. On the contrary, it seems more than probable, that he really believed the report of the *assassination*, for he had received no other intelligence, or explanation, than the rumor brought to M. de Contrecoeur, by the Canadian and the savages. This fact, however, does not lessen the injury done to Washington, in seriously using the articles of capitulation as a historical document to sanction a charge, equally untrue in all its essential particulars, and unjust in its application.

When the Virginia House of Burgesses met in August, they requested the Governor to lay before them a copy of the capitulation, and, upon due consideration of the subject, passed a vote of thanks to Colonel Washington and his officers, "for their bravery and gallant defense of their country." The names of all the officers were enumerated, except those of the Major of the regiment, and of Captain Vanbraam, the former of whom was charged with cowardice, and the latter of having acted a treacherous part in his interpretation of the articles. The Burgesses, also, in an address to the Governor, expressed their approbation of the instructions he had given to the officers and forces sent on the Ohio expedition. In short, all the proceedings of the campaign were not only approved, but applauded, by the representatives of the people, and by the public generally. A pistole was granted to each of the soldiers, who had been in the engagement.

To the vote of thanks, Washington replied as follows:

"WILLIAMSBURG, October 23, 1754.

"*To the Speaker of the House of Burgesses:*

"SIR:—Nothing could give me, and the officers under my command, greater satisfaction, than to receive the thanks of the House of Burgesses, in so particular and public a manner, for our behaviour in the late unsuccessful engagement with the French; and we unanimously hope, that our future proceedings in the service of our country will entitle us to a continuance of your approbation. I assure you, sir, I shall always look upon it as my indispensable duty to endeavor to deserve it.

"I was desired by the officers of the Virginia regiment to make their suitable acknowledgments for the honor they have received in your thanks; I therefore, hope the enclosed will be agreeable, and answer their, and the intended purpose of,

"Sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

"GEORGE WASHINGTON."

"*To the Worshipful, the Speaker, and the gentlemen of their House of Burgesses:*

"We, the officers of the Virginia regiment, are highly sensible of the particular mark of distinction, with which you have honored us, in returning your thanks for our behaviour in the late action, and cannot help testifying our grateful acknowledgments for your high sense of what we shall always esteem a duty to our country and the best of kings.

"Favored with your regard, we shall zealously endeavor to deserve your applause, and by our future actions strive to convince the worshipful House of Burgesses, how much we esteem their approbation, and, as it ought to be, regard it as the voice of our country.

"Signed for the whole corps.

"GEORGE WASHINGTON."

The exact number of men engaged in the action of the Great Meadows cannot be ascertained. The Virginia regiment consisted of three hundred and five, including officers, of whom twelve were killed and forty-three wounded. These numbers are stated in a return made out by Col. Washington himself. Capt. Mackay's independent company was supposed to contain about one hundred, but the number of killed and wounded is not known. The two independent companies from New York, which arrived at Alexandria, never joined the Virginia regiment, although former writers, in describing this event, have said they were present. The amount of the French force is also uncertain. It was believed by Col. Washington, from such information as he could get, to consist of nine hundred men. M. de Villiers says, that he left Fort Duquesne with five hundred Frenchmen and eleven Indians. The number of French, is perhaps correct, but the Indians were much more numerous, when they arrived at the scene of action; and there is good reason for believing, that the French and Indians together made a body of at least nine hundred.

It was a subject of mortification to Colonel Washington, that Gov. Dinwiddie refused to ratify the capitulation in regard to the French prisoners. The Governor thus explained his conduct in a letter to the Board of Trade—"The French, after the capitulation entered into with Colonel Washington, took eight of our people and exposed them to sale, and missing thereof, sent them prisoners to Canada. On hearing of this I detained the seventeen prisoners, the officer, and two cadets, as I am of opinion, after they were in my custody, Washington could not engage for their being returned. I have ordered a flag of truce to be sent to the French, offering the return of their officer and the two cadets for the two hostages they have of ours." This course of proceeding was not suitable to the principles of honor and sense of equity entertained by Colonel Washington, but he had no further control of the affair.

The hostages were not returned, as requested by the Governor's flag of truce, and the French prisoners were detained in Virginia, and supported and clothed at the public charge, having a weekly allowance for that purpose. The private men were kept in confinement, but Drouillon and the two cadets were allowed to go at large, first in Williamsburg, then at Winchester, and last at Alexandria, where they resided when General Braddock arrived. It was then deemed improper for them to go at large, observing the motions of the general's army, and the Governor applied to Commodore Keppel to take them on board of his ship; but he declined, on the ground that he had no instructions about prisoners. By the advice of General Braddock, the privates were put on board the transports, and sent to England. Mr. Drouillon and the cadets went passengers in another ship at the charge of the colony. La Force, having been only a volunteer in the skirmish, and not in a military capacity, and having previously committed acts of depredation on the frontiers, was kept in prison at Williamsburg. Being a person of ready resources and an enterprising spirit, he broke from prison and made his way several miles into the country, where his foreign accent betrayed him, and he was taken up and remanded to close confinement."*

The conduct and courage of Colonel Washington, in his surprise and capture of the French detachment under Jumonville, and in the battle of the Great Meadows, were greatly applauded, and the Assembly of Virginia voted thanks to him and his officers. He retreated to Will's creek, and the French retired to their position at the junction of the Monongahela and Allegheny.†

After the battle of the Great Meadows, Colonel Innes was ordered to Will's creek to construct a fort, which would serve as a rallying point to the remaining forces, and a guard to the frontiers. This was afterwards called *Fort Cumberland*. It was chiefly built by the three independent companies; one from South Carolina, under Captain Mackay, and two others from New York, which were on their march from Alexandria to join Washington, at the time of the action at the Great Meadows. Ten four pounders, besides swivels, were mounted in the Fort.‡

*Spark's Washington, Vol. II. p. 456-68.
†Gordon's History of Penn'a., p. 283—Sparks, Vol, II. p. 464.
‡Spark's Washington, Vol. II. p. 63.

The remains of the army were collected here, together with a company from Maryland; but in consequence of the funds being exhausted and no pledge of future payment, the troops returned home, and left the frontiers without defence.

The necessity for taking bolder measures to contend with the combined forces of the French and Indians, was now evident to the English. The Assembly of Virginia met in October, and granted twenty thousand pounds for the public exigences, and the Governor received from England ten thousand pounds sterling in specie, with the promise of ten thousand more, and two thousand stand of arms. Upon this he resolved to enlarge the army to ten companies of one hundred men each, and to reduce them all to independent companies, by which there would be no officer in the Virginia regiment above the rank of a captain. This expedient he supposed would remedy the difficulty about rank, and the right to command, which had heretofore been the cause of much contention between the Colonial and British troops. Washington accordingly resigned, as he would not accept a lower commission than the one he held, and under which he had exhibited a rare example of bravery and good conduct, that had gained him the applause of the country*.

In the meantime Governor sharpe, of Maryland, had received an appointment from the King of England, as Commander-in-chief of all the forces engaged against the French; and Colonel Fitzhugh the second in command. Knowing the value of Colonel Washington's experience and reputation, the Commander-in-chief endeavored to bring him back into the army; but Washington, although attached to the service, declined the degradation which had been planned by Governor Dinwiddie, probably in concert with other British officers.†

Thus ended the military operations of the year 1754. The English colonists had been driven east of the mountains, and the French were in actual possession of the whole West, watered by the Ohio and its tributaries.

THE KING'S INSTRUCTION TO GEN. E. BRADDOCK, 1754 — BRADDOCK'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH GOV. MORRIS, 1755.

George Regis' instructions for our trusty and well beloved Edward Braddock, Esq., Major General of all our forces, and whom we have appointed General Commander of all and singular, our troops and forces, that are now in North America, or that shall be sent, or raised there, to vindicate our just rights and possessions in those parts: given at our court at St. James', the 25th day of November, 1754, in the 28th year of our reign.

Whereas, We have by our commission, bearing date the 24th day of September last past, appointed you to be General and Commander of all, and singular, our forces that are, or shall be in North America. For your better direction in discharge of your trust thereby reposed in you, we have judged it proper to give you the following instructions:

1st. We, having taken under our royal and serious consideration, the representatives of our subjects in North America, and the present state of our colonies, in order to vindicate our just rights and possessions from all encroachments, and to secure the commerce of our subjects, we have given direction, that two of our regiments of foot, now in Ireland, commanded by Sir Peter Halket and Col. Dunbar; and likewise, a suitable train of artillery, transports and store ships, together with a certain number of ships of war, to convey the same, shall forthwith repair to North America.

2d. You shall, immediately upon the receipt of these our instructions, embark on board one of our ships of war, and you shall proceed to North America, where you will take our forces under your command: and we having appointed Augustus Kepple, Esq., to command the squadron of our ships of war, on the American station, we do hereby require and enjoin you to cultivate a good understanding and correspondence with the said commander of our squadron, during your continuance upon the service with which you are now entrusted. We having given directions of the like nature to the said commander of our squadron, with regard to his conduct and correspondence with you.

3d. *And whereas*, There will be wanting a number of men to make up the designed complements of our said regiments, from five hundred to seven hundred each: *And whereas*, It is our intention that two other regiments of foot, to consist of one thousand men each, shall be forthwith raised, and commanded by General Shirley and Sir William Pepperell, whom we have appointed Colonels of the same, in our provinces and colonies in North America, and given directions, that the regiment under the command of the former, should rendezvous at Boston; and that under the command of the latter, at New York and Philadelphia; and we have given orders to our several Governors to be taking the previous steps towards contributing, as far as they can, to have about three thousand men in readiness, to be enlisted for these purposes, and to be put in proportion, as they shall be raised, under your command, and be subject to your distribution into the corps above mentioned. And we having thought proper to dispatch Sir John St. Clair, our Deputy Quarter Master General, and James Pilcher, Esq., our commissary of the musters in North America, to prepare every thing necessary for the arrival of the two regiments from Europe; and for the raising of the forces above mentioned in America. You will inform yourself of such of our Governors, as you can most conveniently upon your arrival, and of all of them in due time; and likewise of our said Deputy Quarter Master General, and Commissary of the Musters, concerning the progress they shall respectively have made in the execution of our commands, above mentioned, in order that you may be enabled, without delay, to act accordingly.

4th. *Whereas*, It has been represented to us, that the said forces, which are to go from Cork, under your command, may be in want of provisions upon their arrival in America, we caused, in consideration thereof, one thousand barrels of beef and ten tons of butter to be put on board the transport vessels, and to be delivered to you upon your arrival in America, in case you shall find the same to be necessary, in order to be distributed among the officers and troops, and the several persons belonging to the train of artillery. But it is our royal will and pleasure, that in case the Governors of our colonies shall have provided a proper quantity of provisions for our troops upon their arrival, you will then signify the same to the Commander-in-Chief of our fleet, in those ports, that the said thousand barrels of beef, and ten tons of butter, or such part thereof as shall not be expended, may be applied to the use of our royal navy.

5th. *Whereas*, We have given orders to our said Governors, to provide, carefully, a sufficient quantity of fresh victuals, for the use of our troops at their arrival; and they should also furnish all our officers, who may have occasion to go from place to place, with all necessaries for travelling by land, in case there are no means of going by sea; and likewise, to observe and obey all such orders as shall be given by you, or persons appointed by you from time to time, for quartering the troops, impressing carriages, and providing all necessaries for such, as shall arrive, or be raised in America, and that the said several services shall be performed at the charge of the respective governments, wherein the same shall happen. It is our will and pleasure that you should, pursuant thereto, apply to our said Governors, or any of them, upon all such exigencies.

6th. *And, whereas*, we have further directed our said governors, to prevail upon the Assemblies of their respective provinces, to raise, forthwith, as large a sum as can be afforded as

*Spark's Washington, Vol. II. p. 64.
†Spark's Washington, Vol. II. p. 67.

their contribution to a common fund, to be employed provisionally for the general service, in North America, particularly for paying the charge of levying the troops, to make up the complements of the regiments above mentioned. It is our will and pleasure that you should give them all the advice and assistance you can towards effecting these good purposes, by establishing such a common fund as may fully supply the intended service. But you will take particular care to prevent payments of any money whatever, to the troops under your commands, except such as shall be pursuant to the returns made to you, of effective men.

7th. We having likewise directed our said governors to correspond, advise and confer with you about all such matters as may tend to the preventing the said levies in their respective provinces. You are hereby required to be aiding and assisting them in the execution of our said instructions; for which purpose you will not only keep a constant and frequent correspondence in writing with them, but will likewise visit the said provinces, or any of them, that you shall think it necessary for our service so to do: and, you will remind our said governors to use all possible dispatch, that the execution of our design may not be retarded by the slowness of levies to be made in their respective provinces; or, for the want of transports, victuals, or any other necessaries, at such times and places as you shall think fit to appoint for their general rendezvous. And if any preparations should be necessary for carrying on our services which is not contained in these, our instructions, you shall with the concurrence of the governors, who are to assist in any such service, make any such preparations, provided that the same shall appear to you absolutely necessary for the defence of our just rights and dominions; and you will, in all such emergencies and occurrences that may happen, whether herein mentioned or not provided for by these instructions, not only use your best circumspection, but shall likewise call to your assistance a counsel of war when necessary, which we have thought fit to appoint upon this occasion, consisting of yourself, the commander-in-chief of our ships in these ports, such governors of our colonies or provinces, and such Colonels and other of our field officers, as shall happen to be at a convenient distance from our said general and commander of our forces; and you shall with the advice of them, or the majority of them, determine all operations to be performed by our said forces under your command, and all other important points relating thereto, in a manner that shall be most conducive to the ends for which the said forces are intended, and for the faithful discharge of the great trust hereby committed to you.

8th. You will not only cultivate the best harmony and friendship possible with the several governors of our colonies and provinces; but likewise with the chiefs of the Indian tribes, and for the better improvement of our good correspondence with the said Indian tribes, you will find some fit and proper person agreeable to the southern Indians, to be sent to them for this purpose, in like manner, as we have ordered Col. Johnson to repair to the northern Indians, as the person thought to be most acceptable to them, to endeavor to engage them to take part, and act with our forces in such operations as you shall think most expedient.

9th. You will inform yourself, from time to time, of the nature and value of the presents that shall be voted, or ordered by the Assemblies of our different colonies and provinces, in the accustomed manner of the inviting and engaging the Indian tribes to our alliance and interest, and you will be very watchful that a just and faithful distribution be made of the same by all such persons who shall be entrusted therewith, and you shall assist the said person with your best advice in the said distribution. You will likewise give a particular attention to the prudent disposal of such presents as shall be made upon any occasion, or such as shall have been prepared by Lieut. Governor Dinwiddie for the said Indians out of the money already vested in his hands, or otherwise.

10th. *Whereas*, it has been represented to us that an illegal correspondence and trade is frequently carried on between the French and our subjects, in the several colonies, you will diligently take all possible measures to prevent the continuance of all such dangerous practices; particularly, that the French should not, upon any account whatever, be supplied with provisions, &c.

11th. *Whereas*, we have thought it necessary upon this occasion, to establish and ascertain the rank that shall be observed between the officers bearing our immediate commission, and those who act under the commissions of our governors, Lieutenant or Deputy Governors, or the Presidents of our colonies for the time being. We have ordered several printed copies thereof to be put into your hands, to be affixed or dispersed as you shall judge proper in America.

12th. You will herewith receive a copy of the early directions that were sent by our order, on the 28th August, 1753, to our several governors enjoining and exhorting our colonies in North America to unite together for their common, mutual defence, and you will see by our directions of the 5th July, copies whereof are now also delivered to you, our repeated commands for enforcing the observance of our said orders of the 28th August, 1753, and that we were graciously pleased to order the sum of £10,000, to be remitted in specie to Lieutenant Governor Dinwiddie, to draw bills for a further sum of £10,000, upon the conditions mentioned in our warrant of the 3d of July last, and transmitted to the said Lieutenant Governor Dinwiddie, on the 27th of September following, by our order for the general service and protection of North America; and, the several other letters of October the 25th and 26th, and of November 4th, to our governors, to Sir Wm. Pepperell and Colonel Shirley; copies of which will be delivered to you herewith, will fully acquaint you with our orders and instructions, which have been signified to our officers and governors upon this subject, at those respective times, will enable you to inform yourself what progress has been made in the execution thereof. And, as extracts of Lieut. Governor Dinwiddie's letters of May 10th, June 18th, and July 24th, relating to the summons of the fort which was erecting on the forks of the Monongahela, and the skirmish that followed soon after, and likewise of the action in the Great Meadows, near the river Ohio, are herewith delivered to you. You will be fully acquainted with what has hitherto happened of a hostile nature upon the banks of that river.

13th. You will not fail to send us the first, and on every occasion that may offer, a full and clear account of your proceedings, and of all material points, relating to our service by letter to one of our principal Secretaries of State, from whom you shall receive from time to time such further orders as may be necessary for your guidance and direction.

GEORGIUS REX.

GENERAL BRADDOCK'S AND GOVERNOR MORRIS' LETTERS, 1755.

WILLIAMSBURG, VA., February 28, 1755.

SIR:—Your answer to Sir John St. Clair's first letter, is just arrived. I waited for the return of the messenger, or would have informed you sooner of my being at William's with his Majesty's commission to command all the forces in North America. I cannot help expressing the greatest surprise to find such pusillanimous and improper behavior in your assembly, and to hear of faction and opposition, when liberty and property are invaded, and an absolute refusal to supply either men, money or provisions, for their own defence, while they furnish the enemy with provisions, which his Majesty has been informed of, and has ordered all suspected vessels to be stopped and forfeited; but to provide more effectually against this un-

natural proceeding, I think it very advisable to put an embargo upon all provisions, and I should be much obliged to you, if you would immediately issue such an order. It is astonishing to see one of the principal colonies preserving a neutrality when his Majesty's dominions are invaded—when the enemy is on the frontier; nay, when it is undetermined if the Fort of Duquesne is not in the Province of Pennsylvania. His Majesty, to drive the French from their encroachments, and out of the great regard to his subjects in these parts, has ordered two regiments and a train of artillery from England; no measures are taken to repair roads, to provide horses and carriages to transport the stores; not even subsistence for those troops, who are come to restore and preserve that property, which their factious councils have suffered to be invaded.

My commission empowers me to settle with the rioters as I shall think proper. You may assure your Assembly, I shall have regard to the different behavior of the several colonies, and shall regulate their quarters accordingly; and that I will repair by unpleasant methods, what, for the character and honor of the Assembly, I should be much happier to see cheerfully supplied.

I hope you will not impute any part of this letter as being addressed or directed to you. I am thoroughly satisfied of your good intentions, and the means you have used to obtain the necessary assistance; nor do I doubt your continuation of them. I must desire you to establish a post with good horses at convenient distances, between Philadelphia and Winchester, for the forwarding yours and receiving my dispatches, which may be of great importance during the operation of the campaign; and I desire you will inform me of the places appointed.

Governor Dinwiddie writ to you concerning flour; if you can prevail on your Assembly to raise any money, I should be glad you would provide a large quantity, and send it to Winchester.

I was desired, before I left England, to recommend it to the governors of the provinces to make one common fund for the supplies of the several colonies; that a treasurer should be appointed, with orders to answer any demands; as it is only proposed to expedite business, and as I declare myself quite disinterested, I shall be ready to give an account of the disbursements.

Enclosed are letters from Lord Halifax and Mr. Penn. I hope they contain such matter as may prevail on your Assembly to contribute handsomely to the present service.

I am, sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

E. Braddock.

Williamsburg, February 28, 1755.

Sir:—As the packet to Governor Shirley, which accompanies this, is of the utmost importance, to his Majesty's service, which, as well the welfare of the colonies may be greatly affected by the delay of it, I beg of you to forward it with all imaginable expedition, by a fresh express to Governor Shirley, and to use the same despatch in forwarding his answer upon the return of the express to me.

I am, sir, your humble and most obedient servant,

E. Braddock.

P. S.—I beg you would not keep the express above an hour.

Philadelphia, March 12, 1755.

Sir:—I was honored with yours of the 28th Feb. last, by express, who came here on the ninth instant at night; and I immediately, by a fresh hand, sent forward the letters to the northern government, and wrote Mr. Delaney to do the same; and you may depend upon my sending Shirley's letters by express to you as soon as they come.

I heartily congratulate you and this continent on your appointment to the command of his Majesty's forces, and safe arrival among us: events that must give pleasure to all that have any regard for the honor or interests of Britain, or the safety of these colonies.

The conduct of the Assemblies upon the continent, almost without exception, has been so very absurd, that they have suffered the French to take possession of the most advantageous places, not only to answer the purposes of a very extensive Indian trade, but to enable them to protect their own settlements and annoy ours; such are their forts at Niagara, Crown Point, and the several ones upon Lake Erie, the river Ohio and its branches. It is now about four years since the Indians first informed us of the designs of the French to take possession of the country upon the Ohio, and were very desirous that we should build them a strong house at, or near the place, where the French fort now stands; and Mr. Hamilton, then Governor of this Province, recommended the matter to the Assembly, but they refused to be at any expense about it, though a thousand pounds sterling would then have been sufficient; and having shamefully suffered the French to encroach upon them, now more shamefully refuse to afford assistance to the troops that are employed to remove them.

I am heartily sorry that a province, that I have the honor to preside over, should behave in so shocking a manner; especially as it ought to be foremost on the present occasion; not only as it is the country involved, but on account of its riches and number of inhabitants.

I am, sir, almost ashamed to tell you, that we have in this province upwards of *three hundred thousand inhabitants;* that we are blessed with a rich soil and temperate climate, and besides our own consumption, raise provisions to supply an army of one hundred thousand men, which is yearly exported from this city, and with other commodities employs upwards of five hundred vessels, mostly owned by the merchants of this town. From a province so circumstanced, what might not have been reasonably expected; especially, as we are burthened with no taxes, and are not only out of debt, but have a revenue of seven thousand a year, and fifteen thousand pounds in bank, all at the disposal of the House of Assembly; and yet, when their all is invaded, they refuse to contribute to the necessary defence of their country, either by establishing a militia, or furnishing men, money, or provisions! The manner in which I have labored in these points with my Assembly, you will see by my several messages to them, which I sent to Governor Dinwiddie, and which I beg leave to be referred to.

The trade that has been carried on from these colonies with the French at Cape Breton, has certainly enabled them to support an army on the back of us, which they could not otherwise have done, and if that supply be effectually cut off, it must destroy them in time; but, at present their magazines are so full that they will not feel it; for, I have been well informed, that in the month of May last, upwards of forty English vessels were seen in the harbor of Louisburg at one time; this trade was chiefly carried on from New York, Rhode Island, and Boston: the two last places, indeed, carry their flour for that purpose from hence, which was sent first to those places, but the people here were not otherwise concerned in that supply. However, agreeably to your request, I have made an order, that every vessel carrying provisions, or warlike stores, from hence, should give bond to land the same in some port of the king's dominions, or in the dominions of some prince or state in amity with his Majesty, other than the French King, a copy of which I send you herewith, and also to Commodore Keppel, to whom I also send a copy of the certificate of clearance, that I have ordered to be given to every vessel out of this port that shall give bond in pursuance to my order; and any vessel that does not produce such a certificate, may be justly suspected of intending to supply the French.

I had the pleasure of receiving an account of your arrival some days before your express came hither, and immediately summoned the Assembly of this province, who are to meet on Monday next, the seventeenth instant, when I shall press upon

them the doing every thing that is proper upon the present occasion, in which I promise myself more success from your letter to me which I shall lay before them, than from any thing I can say. I have ordered the country, from a place called *Carlisle, near the Susquehanna, westward* to the Turkey's Fort, to be reconnoitered by persons best acquainted with those parts, with whom I sent a draughtsman; and if it be possible to make a road that way, I will recommend it to the Assembly to enable me to do it.

Governor Shirley's son, who is the only recruiting officer here, has already raised above two hundred men for his father's regiment; in doing which, he has conducted himself with great prudence, and good sense; and this day I expect a nephew of mine, to whom Gov. Shirley has promised one of his vacant companies, upon his raising one hundred and fifty men; he has been about ten days returned from Boston, and I believe, has a considerable part of his number already, and will, very soon, in this province, with the aid I shall give him, not only complete the number he has engaged to raise, but will soon fill Shirley's regiment, though it should require a much greater number.

With this, I have the honor to send you a letter from Gov. Shirley to me, of the twenty-fifth ultimo, with a message from him to his Assembly, and their resolutions upon it, which, together, contain the plan he had laid for the operations of this summer.

The scheme is very extensive, and to execute it properly, in all its parts, will require a great number of men: more, I am afraid, than can be raised and properly equipped in time; though, I am told, the two thousand men for the eastern service are already raised, and I must do the New England governments the justice to say, that they are very active upon such occasions; and, if you should approve the plan, and resolve to build a fort near Crown Point, I make no doubt, they would do their part; but I do not think that the governments of New York, New Jersey, or Pennsylvania, can be prevailed upon to do theirs; the Assemblies of the two last, are under the influence of Quaker councils, from whom nothing good is to be expected; and as to New York, the Albany members, who have a great deal of influence in their Legislature, are concerned in a very pernicious, but profitable trade, that is carried on between Albany and Crown Point; and it is to be feared, that they would rather see the former in the hands of the French, than contribute to annoying the latter. By that trade, the French are furnished with the most material articles of their India trade, and are thereby enabled, fully, to supply them, which they could not otherwise do; and within these few months, great quantities of gun powder have been bought up in this town and New York, and am told, sent from Albany to Crown Point; there being only twelve miles land carriage between them, which you will see marked by a pricked line from the head of lake St. Sacrament to Hudson's river, upon a map I sent to Sir John St. Clair, by the last express.

I shall try what the Assembly will enable me to do, with respect to the post you mention, and write you upon the head, as soon as I can form any judgment of their resolutions.

It will give me the most sensible pleasure, to afford you any assistance in the execution of your important command, not only from my zeal for his Majesty's service, but from the personal regard I have for you, and hope, when the public service will admit, you will give me an opportunity of seeing you in a place that I shall be proud of rendering as agreeable to you as possible, and am

Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

WILLIAMSBURG, March 10, 1755.

SIR:—As it must be attributed, principally, to a want of a proper union among the colonies, that the French have had it in their power to make so great encroachments upon the King's territories in America, as they have lately done, it ought to be considered as a very strong instance of his Majesty's care and regard for them, that he has sent a considerable force from England to their assistance, in order to repair their losses, which their own misconduct has occasioned. As it is highly reasonable, he has declared that he expects the several colonies, in proportion to their respective abilities, should furnish the forces, with supplies of provisions and all necessaries, and likewise, raise such additional numbers of men, as shall be requisite for the purpose now intended; upon this occasion, the province of Pennsylvania, by far the most populous and most opulent of any upon the continent, as well as most nearly interested in the event of the expedition, instead of making the earliest and largest contribution, is endeavoring to take advantage of the common danger, in order to encroach upon his Majesty's prerogative, in the administration of his government; in what light such conduct must appear to his Majesty, may be easily conceived. As I am directed by him to advise and assist his several Governors upon the present occasion, I would propose to you, sir, to call your Assembly together, and endeavor, once more, to bring them to a sense of their duty to his Majesty's, and their own interest, by representing to them, in the strongest light, the consequences which must attend their neglect of it. With the assistance required of the colonies, I shall have good hopes of answering his Majesty's expectations from me, by securing his dominions, and their possessions of his subjects in these parts; with their assistance, it may be in my power, and in such case it may be worth their while, particularly the province under your government, to consider, whether it may not be presumed, that the government at home will take some method to oblige them to act for the future, as becomes the duty of his Majesty's subjects.

I must repeat to you, sir, what I have already mentioned in a former letter, that I am directed by his Majesty, to propose to the several colonies, to make one common stock of the money they shall severally raise, in order to serve as a provisional fund for the present service; such a measure would greatly promote our success; but if it should be objected to, I must at least desire, that what is raised, may not be particularly appropriated, but granted, in general terms, for the service of the expedition.

I doubt not, sir, you will continue to exert your utmost endeavors for the present service, particularly according to their deserts, all, if any such shall be found, who are guilty of carrying on a traitorous correspondence with the enemy by supplying them with provisions.

I shall only add, that as I am to give a faithful account to his Majesty's ministers of the behavior of each colony at this important junction, I am still in hopes that the province under your government, will put it in my power to represent them as becomes their ability, their interest, and their duty to his Majesty.

I am, sir, your most humble and most ob't. serv't.

E. BRADDOCK.

Prov. Rec. M. p. 545.

WILLIAMSBURG, March 10, 1755.

SIR:—The inclosed is calculated to be laid before your Assembly, if you think it may be of any service towards bringing 'em to a sense of their duty to his Majesty and their own interest upon the present occasion, for which purpose I would propose to you the calling 'em together once more as soon as possible.

I am sensible of the difficulties you must have in the management of so factious a people as those under your government, but am persuaded they are not sufficient to discourage

you from continuing your most earnest endeavors for reclaiming 'em to a reasonable conduct at this important juncture.

I am, &c.,

E. Braddock.

Philadelphia, 25 March, 1755.

Sir:—An express this minute from New York, brought me Gov. Shirley's packet, which I now forward to Maryland to Gov. Sharpe, and only take time to tell you that I have your favors of the 10th inst. that are designed for the Assembly. I have laid before them, with a message strongly recommending it to them to exert themselves upon the present occasion, and pointing out the consequences of their refusal; but such is their temper of mind at present that I have no hopes of their acting reasonably; however, this day and to-morrow will fully inform me of what they will do.

I promise myself the pleasure of meeting you at Annapolis* with Governor Shirley, who I expect in about a week, when I shall have opportunity of laying more fully before you the conduct of the Assembly, and in the man time, am,

Sir, your most humble and ob't. serv't.,

Robt. H. Morris.

Frederic, April 24, 1755

Sir—I have found it necessary to contract in Pennsylvania for wagons and horses to attend me over the mountains, and have already discovered the very great inconvenience of not having a road from Philadelphia to Wills' creek, as the march of these wagons must for want of it be greatly delayed, and consequently cannot join me soon, or in so good condition as they otherwise might. It is likewise of such importance to have a free communication with your province, to facilitate the march of any assistance or convoys I may require from thence, that I don't see how I can with safety move from Fort Cumberland till that work is finished, or in great forwardness. I must, therefore, desire you to give your orders to have it immediately made, and if you cannot prevail on your Assembly to bear the expense of it, nevertheless to have it done, and must be obliged to charge it to the public account. I am satisfied you have so much regard for his Majesty's service, and the safety of his colonies, that you will readily and speedily see this important work carried into execution,

I am, Sir, your most humble and most ob't. serv't.,

E. Braddock.

Fort Cumberland, May 10, 1755.

Sir—I have found it absolutely necessary to send Mr. Leslie, Assistant Deputy Quarter-Master General, into your Government to purchase a large quantity of oats for the service of the forces, and must beg of you to give him such countenance and assistance towards providing them, as may be in your power. And as the Deputy Paymaster General is not yet arrived at the camp, I should be much obliged to you if you would advance to Mr. Leslie such a sum as he shall have occasion for, and I will repay it to you in the manner that you shall desire. I have given Mr. Leslie an assurance that the wagons shall be suffered to return home immediately after the delivery of the forage, which shall be punctually complied with.

I am, Sir, your most humble and most ob't. serv't.,

E. Braddock.

Fort Cumberland, May 10, 1755.

Sir:—I received your letter yesterday, acquainting me with your proceedings relating to the road to be made from Philadelphia to the forks of the Youghiogheny, to which I shall only say, that as I am convinced of your zeal for his Majesty's service, and the success of the present expedition, I make no doubt you have already, and will continue to use your utmost endeavors for carrying that necessary work into execution.

I have engaged between forty and fifty Indians from the frontiers of your province to go with me over the mountains, and shall take Croghan and Montour into service. In a few days the women and children which accompanied them hither, will return to your government; and must repeat my desire to you, that you would take particular care of them, of which, I have given them the strongest assurances.

I have signified to Mr. Shirley, my approbation of his taking Colonel Schuyler, and the 500 men raised in the Jerseys, under his command, and have acquainted Governor Belcher with my resolutions.

This will be delivered you by Mr. Franklin.* I have received great assistance from his father and himself; for which I think myself the more obliged to them, as I have hitherto met with very few instances of *ability or honesty* in the persons I have had to deal with, in the execution of his Majesty's service in America.

I am, Sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

E. Braddock.

A letter came to the Governor from General Braddock, informing him that some persons were suspected of supplying the French with provisions, and two of the inhabitants of Cumberland county were particularly named, against whom the Governor issued warrants in council, and wrote the following answer to General Braddock:

Philadelphia, May 12, 1755.

Sir:—I am honored with your favors of the 24th of April and 4th instant, the former came to me at New York, where I was with Governor Shirley, and the letter I received yesterday by express.

I shall be heartily sorry, if the march of the troops should be retarded or the supply of provisions rendered more difficult for want of necessary roads, which it was the duty of this province to have opened in time; but as I have taken the greatest pains imaginable, ever since my arrival in their province, in October last, to prevail on the Assembly to grant the supplies necessary for carrying his Majesty's commands into execution, I cannot take any part of the blame to myself.

The first notice I had that such a road would be wanted was about the 24th of February, when I received a letter from Sir John St. Clair, dated 4th of that month, recommending it to me to open a communication from this town to the Forks of Youghiogheny, which I immediately sent to the speaker of the Assembly, who, with some other members had a power over £5,000 of the public money; but they would neither consent to open that road, or to enable me to do it, upon which I wrote Sir John, "that I was under very great difficulties, having no money at my command, and obliged for every article of expense, to apply to a set of men quite unacquainted with every kind of military service, and very unwilling to part with money upon any terms." I must observe to you, that the Assembly of the three lower counties upon Delaware, which form a little government district, and independent of Pennsylvania, had lodged £1,000 in the hands of the speaker of their House, to be disposed of as he and I should agree, for his Majesty's service; and when he came to town, which was not till the first week in March, we agreed to defray the expenses of reconnoitering that country and surveying a proper road out of that money, but thought what was then left of it not sufficient to open and clear the same, the expense of which I agreed to recommend to the Assembly of this province to bear; and as soon after this as a commission and proper instructions could be prepared, I issued one

*A council was held at the camp at Alexandria, Virginia, April 14, 1755—present, his Excellency Edward Braddock, General and Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's forces in North America; Hon. Augustus Keppel, Esq., Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in North America; Hon. William Shirley, Hon. Robert Dinwiddie, Hon. James Delancy, Hon. Horatio Sharpe and Hon. Robert Hunter Morris.—*Prov. Rec. N. p.* 9, at Harrisburg, Pa.—I. D. R.

*William Franklin.—I. D. R.

on the 12th of March, to a number of men* acquainted with that country west of the settled parts of this province, to reconnoitre the same, and to survey and lay out a road as nigh as they could to Ohio, and another to Fort Cumberland, and upon the meeting of the Assembly on the 18th of March, I strongly recommended it to make provision for that necessary service, but could not prevail with them to grant any money for that purpose, as I fully informed you when I was at Alexandria. But since my return, the same committee that refused it before, have with difficulty been prevailed on to advance some money for this service, and engaged to use their interest with the Assembly to pay the whole expense; whereupon, I sent orders to the commissioners who had made the survey, to open the roads with all possible dispatch, and they began the work on the first of this month, and nothing shall be wanting on my part to further this necessary service, which would not have remained thus long undone, if the Assembly had furnished money, or I had been sooner informed of your intention to defray the expense of it. I should not have been so particular as to this matter, had not Sir John St. Clair, taken the liberty to speak of my conduct in it, in a very improper manner to the persons I employed upon this service, which may lessen me in the eyes of those I am appointed to command, but cannot in the least contribute to his Majesty's service. Had he wrote me on the head, I should have been obliged to him; but as he took another method, I think it unbecoming me to take any other notice of it, than what I have done in answer to your letter, being satisfied that you want no proofs of my attachment to the crown, or zeal for his Majesty's service.

Upon your letter, I have issued warrants to apprehend the two *Irishmen* mentioned in Delap's information, and such as shall be found carrying provisions or warlike stores to the French; and if any of them are taken, I shall have them punished according to an act of this province lately made for that purpose; but as the laws are slow in their motions, and legal proofs difficult to be obtained of transactions carried on in secret, and in the remote and unsettled part of this country, should your scouts take any that are concerned in that unnatural trade, or that utter treasonable words, I shall not be surprised to hear that you have proceeded to do them justice in a more summary way than I am able to do.

Agreeably to your requests, immediately upon my return from Alexandria, I sent to George Croghan,* the person entrusted with the management of the Indians in this province, to join you with as large a body of able bodied Indians as he could; copy of my letter to him upon that head, I send you herewith; but as I have had no answer to it, I send Mr. Peters, the Secretary of this Province, to further that affair, and to hasten the opening of the roads.

The letter herewith, from Governor Shirley, will inform you that the destination of the five hundred men raised in Jersey, is so far enlarged as to admit of their being employed under him at Niagara, which is the more necessary, as Sir William Pepperill's regiment is not near full.

I am glad Mr. Franklin has had success in procuring a number of horses and dragoons, and I shall endeavor to make my Assembly bear the charge of them, but cannot say I have any warm expectations upon that head. Mr. Franklin will be in town this evening, and I detain your messenger till he arrives, as he may have something to write to you of his transactions.

I am, sir, &c.,

ROBERT H. MORRIS.

PHILADELPHIA, 20th May, 1755.

SIR:—I had yours by Mr. Leslie on the 16th inst., and as my Assembly was then sitting and about to rise, I sent it to them to know if they would furnish the forage you wanted at the expense of the province, and by a private message they gave me to understand, that their committee would purchase and send the forage required; but upon my writing to the committee, they returned me for answer, that they had no money in their hands, and could not assist as private citizens. Upon which I have supplied Mr. Leslie with £500, and given Mr. Shippen, of Lancaster, where Leslie has contracted for part of the forage, an order to furnish him with any greater sum he may require, and to draw upon me for the same, which shall be punctually paid. Col. Hunter being here on his way to New York, desired me to recommend it to you to make as many payments by draught to this town, as you could, where he would lodge money subject to my call, or your order. This he imagined would save the money you have with you, and consequently the trouble of sending and escorting money to the camp.

Mr. Leslie is to purchase what oats, &c., he can in the back counties, and by letter to inform you what further quantity will be wanted, which I shall order to be brought here and sent to the camp; and upon his return, you will be kind enough to let me know of anything you may want for your own use, or for the army, and I will order it to be immediately supplied.

I am, &c.,

R. H. MORRIS.

*George Croghan wrote Gov. Morris from Fort Cumberland, May 20, 1755.—*Prov. Rec. N.* 37.

*These men were George Croghan, James Burd, John Armstrong, William Buchanan and Adam Hoops. They set out from Carlisle March 29, 1755, and reached the waters of Youghigheny, April 11th. In their return home called at Fort Cumberland, when Sir John St. Clair abused them shamefully, as appears from the subjoined letter to Gov. Morris.

FORT CUMBERLAND, April 16, 1755.

HONORED SIR:—In pursuance of your commission, we set out on the road from Carlisle on the 29th March, and with the greatest industry reached the waters of Yohiogain on the 11th inst. We stopped at about eighteen miles on this side of the Three Forks, and would have proceeded farther, had we not had certain intelligence of great numbers of French and Indians hunting and scouting, &c. Our Indians all fled from us, some at Rays town, and some on the Allegheny hills, save one Delaware.

We were very fortunate in finding a good road all the way, and particularly through the Allegheny hills, considering how mountainous that country is. From *Parnal's Nob*, or McDowell's Mill, to where we stopped is about sixty-nine miles, and were it not for the interposition of mountains, would not be so far by ten or fifteen miles. The expense of making the road thirty feet wide, and the principal pitches twenty, will make an expense of about eight hundred pounds.

Last Saturday evening we came to the camp, and were kindly received by the officers, but particularly by Captain Rutherford. We waited for Sir John's† coming to camp from the road towards Winchester, who came this day at three o'clock, but treated us in a very disagreeable manner; he is extremely warm and angry at our province: he would not look at our draughts, nor suffer any representations to be made to him in regard to the province, but stormed like a lion rampant. He said our commission to lay out the road should have issued in January last upon his first letter; that doing it now is doing nothing; that the troops must march on the first of May; that the want of this road and the provisions promised by Pennsylvania, has retarded the expedition, which may cost them their lives, because of the fresh number of the French, that are suddenly like to be poured into the country. That instead of marching to the Ohio, he would in nine days march his army into Cumberland county to cut the roads, press horses, wagons, &c. That he would not suffer a soldier to handle an axe, but by fire and sword oblige the inhabitants to do it, and take every man that refused to the Ohio, as he had yesterday some of the Virginians. That he would kill all kind of cattle, and carry away the horses, burn houses, &c.; and that if the French defeated them by the delay of this province, that he would with his sword drawn pass through the provinces, and treat the inhabitants as a parcel of traitors to his master. That he would to-morrow write to England by a man-of-war, shake Mr. Penn's proprietaryship, and represent Pennsylvania as disaffected. That he would not stop to impress our Assembly; that his hands were not tied, as we should find. Ordering us to take these precautions and instantly publishing them to our Governor and Assembly, telling us he did not value any thing they did or resolved, seeing they were dilatory, retarded the march of the troops, and hung an arse (as he phrased it) on this occasion; and told us to go to the general if we pleased, who would give us ten bad words for one that he had given.

At length he allowed us to speak, which we did in favor of the province, to the best of our powers. Capt. Rutherford and Col. Ennis assisted us, but all in vain; our delays were unpardonable; he would do our duty himself, and never trust to us, but we should dearly repent of it. To every sentence he solemnly swore, and desired we might believe him to be in earnest.

In these circumstances, sir, and especially as we have not yet run the camp road, we cannot send your honor a draught, but thought best forthwith to send you this express, that your honor might take the most speedy measures in regard of opening the road.

In the meantime, we have taken the liberty to write to the representatives of our country, to know whether the Assembly had made provision for opening the road, and if so, that they would immediately encourage people to set about it; and also to send the flour without delay to the mouth of Conegochege, as being the only thing or remedy left to prevent these threatened mischiefs. We acquainted Captain Rutherford of our design, who approved it much. We expect to be home in six days. Please, sir, to excuse the blunders of this letter, wrote at one o'clock last night.

We remain, honored sir, your most obedient and humble servants.

GEORGE CROGHAN,
JAMES BURD,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,
WM. BUCHANAN,
AD. HOOPS.

†John St. Clair, Deputy Quarter Master General.

Fort Cumberland, May 24, 1755.

Sir—As I propose soon to begin my march for Fort Du Quesne, I am desirous of adjusting every future contingency with the several Governors in such a manner as to avoid any mistake or misunderstanding. If I take the fort in its present condition, I shall make what additions to it I judge necessary, and shall leave the guns, ammunition and stores belonging to the fort with a garrison of Virginia and Maryland forces. But in case, as I have some reason to apprehend, they should abandon and destroy the fortifications with the guns, &c., I will repair or construct some place of defence and leave a garrison as before. But as to the artillery, ammunition, stores, provisions, &c., they must be immediately supplied by the governments of Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland, separately or conjunctively, for the train I take with me I shall find it absolutely necessary for the farther execution of my plan; and these are determined to leave none of them in the fort.

And that I may not, by any delays in yours and the other governments, be detained so long for the arrival of your guns and convoy, as to frustrate any other designs for this year, I must beg that the artillery, ammunition, provisions, stores, &c., may be sent with all diligence to the fort; and a proper quantity of flour and meat should be preparing, as these, in every situation, must be required, and if care is not taken to send these convoys to them the men must starve, and his Majesty's arms be dishonored, (should they prove successful.) and the expenses and trouble which his regard to his Colonies have engaged him in, rendered useless. A neglect of this kind must therefore consequently be highly disapproved by the King and his ministers.

Some Indians lately arrived from Fort Du Quesne, mention a bravado of the French and their Indians, (at best it appears to me as such,) that they propose, when the army is far advanced to fall upon this back country and to destroy its inhabitants. Make what use or give credit to this intelligence as you please. However it may not be amiss to take all possible precautions.

I am, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servt.

E. Braddock.

Dear Morris—You will by the bearer, Mr. Peters, be informed of the situation I am in by the folly of Mr. Dinwiddie and the roguery of his Assembly, and unless the road of communication from your province is opened, and some contract made in consequence of the power I have given, I must inevitably be starved. Sir John St. Clair, (who by the the by is ashamed of his having talked to you in the manner he did,) has employed, by the advice of Governor Sharpe, a fellow at Connegogee, one *Cressap*, who has behaved in such a manner in relation to the Pennsylvania flour, that if I had been a French commissary he could not have acted more for their interest—in short, in every instance, but in my contract for the Pennsylvania wagons, I have been deceived, and met with nothing but *lies and villainy*. I hope, however, in spite of this that we shall pass a merry Christmas together! (?) E. B.

Philadelphia, June 3d, 1755.

Sir:—Mr. Peters brought me your proposals for a contract for three months provisions for the army under your command, upon which we immediately consulted some men best acquainted with the trade and circumstances of this country, and I am well assured the quantity of provisions may be furnished in time to answer your demand.

Mr. Turner, a gentleman of note in this province, has undertaken to purchase the provisions necessary upon this occasion, and has already, at my request, bought one hundred head of cattle, and twelve barrels of pork, twenty barrels of rice, and two hundred bushels of peas; and he is endeavoring to get two hundred and forty barrels of pork more; the rest of the meat will be supplied in beeves, which may be had very good in this and the neighboring province of New Jersey. All the pork mentioned above is of the very best kind, well cured and packed, and may be depended on for keeping.

I send a man into the counties of York, Lancaster, and Cumberland, to purchase up twelve hundred barrels of flour, and to hire or build proper storehouses at Shippensburg, or McDowell's Mills, for the reception of that and other species of provisions that will be sent from hence, who is to remain at the place and take particular account of all the provision he receives and sends away—and he is to provide good pasture for three hundred head of cattle, so that what are sent up and remain in his care may be kept fat and fit for use, and you may have them drove to the army from time to time in such numbers as you shall judge best.

Mr. Peters, who, in his way from the camp through Cumberland county, judges that a place called McDowell's Mill, situated upon the new road about twenty miles westward of Shippensburg, is much more convenient for the magazine than Shippensburg, which, if you approve of, you will let your Secretary notify your approbation by the return of this express, to Charles Swaine at Shippensburg, who, by my instructions, is to wait that approbation before he begins to build or hire storehouses; and in the meantime he is to employ himself in procuring pastures and purchasing the flour.

I observe that in your proposals you mention bread, and if you have conveniences for baking in the camp, it may answer the purpose as well; but if not, and bread is not absolutely necessary, I will order the whole or any part of the flour to be baked at the magazine, and will send bakers up for that purpose, but that will be attended with additional expense.

The hay and corn, (wheat and rye,) harvest in this country begins in this month, which will render it very difficult, to have the whole quantity of provisions laid in by the beginning of July; but notwithstanding that, I can venture to promise that a great part, at least one-third, shall be ready by the first week in July, and the remainder by the first week in August. This you may depend on and govern yourself accordingly.

The expense of this supply cannot be reduced to any exact certainty, till the several things are bought and delivered at the magazine; but enclosed I send you an estimate of the expense, which you see amounts to between six and seven thousand pounds, or about £4,000 sterling, which you must be sensible, is more than a plantation Governor, lately returned from Europe and upon bad terms with his Assembly, can easily furnish. I must, therefore, desire you will send me bills for that sum, and every thing shall be managed to the best advantage, and the public served at as cheap a rate as any private merchant in this town.

I send you enclosed a copy of instructions I have given to Charles Swaine, for the government of himself in the management of the affair I have intrusted him with, to which I shall add such others as may be from time to time necessary.

I am told that a great part of the flour, sent by the committee of the Assembly to the mouth of Conegochege, is put into casks made of green timber, which will inevitably turn it sour. I mention this to you that you may have it surveyed as it arrives at the camp; and if not quite spoiled, it may be saved by putting it into bags, or other casks.

I am, Sir, &c.,

Robert H. Morris.

Fort Cumberland, June 9th, 1755.

Sir:—I have, this morning, received a letter from Governor Glen, inclosing bills upon England, payable to myself, for £4,000 sterling. As you have been so good as to advance money for purchasing forage, and have undertaken to make contracts for provisions, for the supply of the forces, I send the bills to you, to be sold at the best price you can get for them, that you

may reimburse yourself what you are in advance, and may leave a fund in your hands for further contracts. When I have the pleasure of seeing you, I shall call upon you, to settle accounts with me and others.

Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

E. BRADDOCK.

P. S. If you should have it in your power to employ some of the money in raising recruits for me, I should be obliged to you; and desire you would send them after me, as soon as the road from your province is opened. I want them to complete the English regiment. You may allow them £3 sterling per man. Arms and clothes will be ready for them; and if you have any body you can confide in to bring them up, he shall be well rewarded for his service.

I beg you would send me advice by the return of the express, of your receipt of the bills.

E. B.

CAMP, FIVE MILES FROM FORT CUMBERLAND, June 11, 1755.

SIR:—I received your two letters, by express, last night, and am greatly obliged to you and Mr. Peters, for the steps you have taken towards laying in a magazine of provision for me; as also, for the supply you are collecting of forage.

I shall signify to Mr. Swain, by the return of your messenger, my approbation of the deposites being made at M'Dowell's mill, instead of Shippensburg. I dispatched an express to you yesterday, with bills upon England, £4,000 sterling, sent me by Governor Glen: and upon notice from you, I will send the draughts, from the deputy paymaster, upon Mr. Franklin, for such further sums as you may have occasion for.

I have ordered a party of an hundred men, as a guard, to the people working upon the new road, which will set out this day.

I am much obliged to yourself and your little government, for the present of oxen they have made me, and am,

Sir, your most humble and obedient servant,

E. BRADDOCK.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12, 1755.

SIR:—Governor Delancey, by express, sent me the letter that accompanies this; and also a letter from Capt. Bradstreet, giving an account of the passing of some French troops to Oswego, with some cannon. I send you a copy of this letter under this cover, as it is uncertain whether the express which he mentions to have sent through the woods, will get safe to you in time. From this, and other pieces of intelligence sent you, the French seem to be mustering to oppose you; but whether they will exert their strength on the Ohio or Niagara, I can't take upon me to say, but am rather inclined to think they will choose the latter, as they can, with more ease, draw their forces together and supply them there, than at Fort Du Quesne, and your march through an uninhabited country, will be much longer than the other, and consequently, more liable to be interrupted and harrassed by the Indians and wood-fighters, and your communication with the country behind you, rendered more difficult.

Upon this intelligence, I shall press my Assembly to enable me to escort provisions and other necessaries to you, from time to time, that you may not be under a necessity of dividing or lessening your force; but I have little reason to expect any thing from them.

On the 13th inst. my Assembly met, agreeable to my summons, and I sent them a message, strongly recommending it to them, to enable me to supply the cannon and stores you had demanded, and to regulate the hire of wagons, horses and men, and the price of provisions, that private men might not be at liberty to distress public measures, as you will see by a copy of the message under this cover, but I have no hopes of their doing any thing to the purpose.

I am, sir, &c.,

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16, 1755.

SIR:—Your express just brought me your favor of the 9th inst., with Carolina bills of exchange to the amount of £4,000 sterling, which are drawn in such large sums that they will not readily sell, wherefore, I have directed the merchant I employ to send them immediately to England, and draw his own bills to the amount in such sums as may suit the traders here, which he will do at the highest exchange; but bills are so plenty here and at New York, by means of Shirley's and Pepperell's regiments, the Northern expedition and Col. Hunter's draughts, that I am fearful exchange will soon fall. Before you receive this, you will be informed of what I have done with regard to the forage and provisions, which I flatter myself will meet with your approbation. I have done my utmost, and make no doubt I shall have every thing you want in great readiness before you will have occasion for it; my only doubt is about escorts, but I shall try to work upon my Assembly to keep some men in pay for that purpose, for the reasons I have mentioned to you in another letter of this day. As soon as the Assembly is adjourned, and a London ship just going is departed, I shall go into the back counties to settle all matters about the magazine; and you may rest assured, that every thing that is possible shall be done in the best and cheapest manner.

My intelligence from the roads is, that they have got as far as Raystown, and I hope they will soon join you. If some log store houses were built nigh the falls of Ohiogany, or at some other more convenient place upon that new road, flour and other provisions might be sent thither from the magazine near Shippensburg; and you might with greater ease be supplied when you get to the Ohio; but of that you are the best judge.

The getting recruits here is become somewhat difficult, and Shirley's and Pepperell's officers have taken great numbers from here. However, I will try what can be done, and if I had some arms, the recruits might serve as escorts from time to time.

The women you have discharged shall be taken care of as soon as they arrive, if I can prevail on my Assembly to contribute anything to it.

I am, sir, &c.,

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

Prov. Rec. N. p. 63.

BEAR CAMP, June 21, 1755.

SIR:—I have this day received your two letters of June 12 and 16, and am much obliged to you for the trouble you have had, as well with regard to the magazine of provisions, as the forage you have procured for me. I have a firm dependence upon your care and regard for the service you have undertaken that shall meet with no disappointments, and that everything will be conducted in the best manner.

I shall order the Deputy Pay Master to send Mr. Franklin a draught by this opportunity upon Col. Hunter, for £1,000 sterling, on account of the purchase of forage. You will please to let me know what further demands there may be on that account. When I am further advanced, I shall be able to judge better of the expediency of forming a second magazine upon the new road.

The party I have sent for the protection of your people working upon that road, will, I hope, be a sufficient security for them against all panics.

I am obliged to you for the enclosed from Captain Brodstreet. Herewith I send you some letters which are to go to the north-

ward; and you will be so good as to forward them in the best manner.

I am, sir, &c.

E. Braddock.

P. S.—As it is perfectly understood here in what part the road making in your province is to communicate with, through which I am now proceeding to Fort Duquesne; I must beg that you and Mr. Peters, would immediately settle it, and send an express on purpose after me with the most exact description of it, that there may be no mistake in a matter of so much importance.

From the Camp at the Last Crossing of the Youghiogheny, June 30, 1755.

Sir:—I shall be very soon in want of supplies from your province, I must beg you would order all possible dispatch to be made use of in finishing the new road as far as Crow Foot of the Youghiogheny, and immediately afterwards send forward to me such articles of provision as shall be in your power. Some of the inhabitants near Fort Cumberland having been killed, and taken prisoners by straggling parties of Indians, the people in these parts have been deterred from coming to the camp. My chief dependence must therefore be upon your province, when the road will be secure from insults or attacks of that kind; and lest it should not be in my power to send a sufficient number of wagons or horses, to bring up from the magazine at McDowell's mill* the provisions I may have occasion for, I must desire you to direct Mr. Swaine, or some proper person, to have in view such a number of them as may answer that purpose, which shall be conducted to the camp under a proper escort; but I would not have any contract or positive engagement made till further orders, as I am in hopes this measure may not be necessary, and expense consequently avoided.

I hope soon to have an express from you, with an exact account of the place fixed upon for the communication between the two roads,

And am, sir, your most humble and most ob't serv't,

E. Braddock.

Philadelphia, July 6, 1755.

Sir:—The packet I have the honor to transmit to you, by this conveyance, will inform you of the success of our part of his Majesty's forces under your command, and of the treatment that part of their fleet have received from Admiral Boscawen, who, with Admiral Moslyn, commanded thirteen sail of the line, now cruising between St. Lawrence Bay and Cape Table. It is said that the French fleet consists of twenty-four ships, and the English of thirty, but I cannot think these accounts are to be depended on; but as our fleet has fallen in with theirs, I am in hopes we shall have as good an account of the whole as we have of the two that are mentioned in the letters herewith.

I make no doubt Colonel Innis has informed you that some Indians have been murdering some of the inhabitants near Fort Cumberland, and given you the particulars, which I have not yet received. This has struck a panic into the people of the back parts of our country, and I expect it will be difficult to prevail with them to go with provisions to the road cutters without an escort, which I have it not in my power to furnish, not being enabled by my Assembly.

Mr. Franklin tells me that the £1,000 you have sent him, will be sufficient to pay the forage bought to my order in this town, and for transporting it to the camp. He thinks, too, that it will be sufficient to pay for a thousand bushels of wheat, that you have ordered him to buy, of all which, he tells me, he will give me an account. That there will be wanting about £500 sterling more to pay for the forage that was bought and sent from the back counties. I have 330 bushels of Indian corn remaining in this town, which I can sell again for what it cost: but do not intend to do it till I hear from you, which I shall expect to do by the return of the express, when I shall be at Shippensburg; and beg you would direct me whether any, and what forage must be laid in at Shippensburg, that I may give the necessary orders, when I am in that county.

The panic that has taken possession of the people near the mountains, since the Indians have begun to scalp, will make it next to impossible to carry the magazine further back than Shippensburg. However, I shall judge better of that when I am upon the spot, and fix it either at McDowell's mill, at Shippensburg, or at some place between them, as I shall think will best answer the public purpose.

This express will bring you letters from Colonel Johnson, that will let you into the progress he is making among the Indians, and in which I suppose he mentions the state of things in that quarter, of which I had no account for some time, further than all our troops are in motion. The cutting off of this re-inforcement of six batallions, will put it out of the power of the French to hinder the execution of any part of your plan; and if a war should be the consequence of our success in America, and the colonies can be prevailed upon to keep up the troops they have at present, Canada itself may find you employment for next summer.

I am, sir, &c.,

Robert H. Morris.

Carlisle, July 14, 1755.

Sir:—I have this minute the favor of yours of the 30th of last month, from the last crossing of the Youghiogheny, upon which I congratulate you, and I hope this will find you in possession of Fort Duquesne. The opening of this road has been somewhat interrupted by some Indians, who have killed some of the wagoners, and people employed in carrying them provisions, which has generally alarmed this part of the province. And Mr. Burd writes me from Allegheny mountain, that thirty of his men had left him for want of arms. As soon as possible after the people that escaped the Indians arrived, a number of cattle were procured, and with a proper quantity of flour, were sent under the protection of sixty-four volunteers, who, I imagine, will meet the thirty now on their way home, and carry them back to their work. As soon as I am informed that the new road is nigh joining your route, which, as I have written, I imagine will be about the Great Crossing, I shall send forward a parcel of oxen, some pork, and some flour; as much of the two last articles as I can procure wagons to carry; and propose staying in this part of the province (where I came to forward and secure the magazine) till that be done. The letter herewith I wrote at Philadelphia, but the bearer has been detained a long time on the road, on account of the murders committed by the Indians, and his hopes of an escort from me; but for want of militia, it is not in my power; so he goes round by Winchester, and may be some time before he reaches you with the good news he is charged with.

I am your Excellency's most ob't and most humble serv't,

Robert H. Morris.

*Franklin county, a few miles from Loudon, Pa.

CHAPTER XIX.

BRADDOCK'S ARMY—THE MARCH, BATTLE AND RETREAT.

GENERAL BRADDOCK landed in Virginia on the 20th of February, 1755, with two regiments of the British army from Ireland, the Forty-fourth and Forty-eighth, each consisting of five hundred men, one of them commanded by Sir Peter Halket, and the other by Colonel Dunbar. To these

were joined a suitable train of artillery, with military supplies and provisions. The General's first headquarters were at Alexandria, and the troops were stationed in that place and its vicinity till they marched for Will's creek.

One division of the army, consisting of the provincials and a part of the forty-fourth, set out on the 8th and 9th of April, under Sir Peter Halket, for Winchester, Virginia, whence a new road had been opened, and was nearly completed, to Cumberland, and arrived by that route at Will's creek, on the 10th of May. On the 18th of April, Colonel Dunbar, with the remainder of the army, bringing the artillery and stores, set out for Frederick, Maryland. Arriving there, it was found that there was no road to Will's creek, and Dunbar was compelled to cross the Potomac, at the mouth of the Conococheague, passed over the little Cacapon, and again ferried the Potomac at Ferry Fields. Thence on the river side, through Shawanee Old Town, or Skipton, the army passed the narrows, and on the 20th of May arrived at Cumberland.

In letters written at Will's creek, General Braddock, with much severity of censure, complained of the lukewarmness of the colonial governments, and tardiness of the people in facilitating his enterprise, the dishonesty of agents, and the faithlessness of contractors. The forces which he brought together at Will's creek, however, amounted to somewhat more than two thousand effective men, of whom about one thousand belonged to the royal regiments, and the remainder were furnished by the colonies. In this number were embraced the fragments of two independent companies from New York, one of which was commanded by Captain Gates, afterward a major-general in the Revolutionary war. Thirty sailors had also been granted for the expedition by Admiral Keppel, who commanded the squadron that brought over the two regiments.

At this post the army was detained three weeks, nor could it then have moved had it not been for the energetic personal services of Franklin, among the Pennsylvania farmers, in procuring horses and wagons to transport the artillery, provisions and baggage.

The details of the march were well described in Colonel Washington's letters. The army was separated into two divisions. The advanced division, under General Braddock, consisted of twelve hundred men, besides officers. The other, under Colonel Dunbar, was left in the rear, to proceed by slower marches. On the 8th of July the General arrived with his division, all in excellent health and spirits, at the junction of the Youhiogheny and Monongahela rivers. At this place Colonel Washington joined the advance division, being but partially recovered from a severe attack of fever, which had been the cause of his remaining behind. The officers and soldiers were now in the highest spirits, and firm in the conviction that they should, within a few hours, victoriously enter the walls of Fort Du Quesne.

The steep and rugged grounds on the north side of the Monongahela prevented the army from marching in that direction, and it was necessary in approaching the fort, now about fifteen miles distant, to ford the river twice, and march part of the way on the south side. Early on the morning of the 9th all things were in readiness, and the whole train passed through the river, a little below the mouth of the Youghiogheny, and proceeded in perfect order along the southern margin of the Monongahela.

Washington was often heard to say during his lifetime, that the most beautiful spectacle that he ever beheld was the display of the British troops on this eventful morning. Every man was neatly dressed in full uniform, the soldiers were arranged in columns and marched in exact order, the sun gleamed from their burnished arms, the river flowed tranquilly on their right, and the deep forest overshowed them with solemn grandeur on their left. Officers and men were equally inspired with cheering hopes and confident anticipations.

In this manner, they marched forward 'till about noon, when they arrived at the second crossing place, ten miles from Fort Du Quesne. They halted but a little time, and then began to ford the river, and regain its northern bank. As soon as they had crossed, they came up on a level plain, elevated but a few feet above the surface of the river, and extending northward nearly half a mile from its margin. Then commenced a gradual ascent at an angle of about three degrees, which terminated in hills of a considerable height, at no great distance beyond. The road from the fording place to Fort Du Quesne, led across the plain and up this ascent. and thence proceeded through an uneven country, at that time covered with woods.

By the order of march a body of three hundred men, under Colonel Gage, afterward General Gage, of Boston memory, made the advanced party, which was immediately followed by another of two hundred. Next came the general with the columns of artillery, the main body of the army, and the baggage. At one o'clock the whole had passed the river, and almost at this moment a sharp firing was heard upon the advance parties, who were now ascending the hill, and had got forward about a hundred yards from the termination of the plain. A heavy discharge of musketry was poured in upon their front, which was the first intelligence they had of their proximity, and this was suddenly followed by another on the right flank. They were filled with great consternation, as no enemy was in sight, and the firing seemed to proceed from an invisible foe. They fired in their turn, however, but quite at random, and obviously, without effect, as the enemy kept up a discharge in quick, continued succession.

The General advanced speedily to the relief of these detachments, but before he could reach the spot which they occupied, they gave way and fell back upon the artillery and the other columns of the army, causing extreme confusion, and striking the whole mass with such a panic, that no order could afterwards be restored. The General and the officers behaved with the utmost courage, and used every effort to rally the men, and bring them to order, but all in vain. In this state they continued nearly three hours, huddling together in confused bodies, firing irregularly, shooting down their own officers and men, and doing no perceptible harm to the enemy. The Virginia provincials were the only troops who seemed to retain their senses, and they behaved with a bravery and resolution worthy of a better fate. They adopted the Indian mode, and fought each man for himself behind a tree. This was prohibited by the General, who endeavored to form his men into platoons and columns, as if they had been manoeuvreing on the plains of Flanders. Meantime, the French and Indians, concealed in the ravines and behind trees, kept up a deadly and unceasing discharge of musketry, singling out their objects, taking deliberate aim, and producing a carnage almost unparalleled in the annals of modern warfare. More than half of the whole army, which had crossed the river in so proud an array only three hours before, were killed or wounded; the General himself had received a mortal wound, and many of his best officers had fallen by his side.

In describing the action a few days afterward, Colonel Orme wrote to the Governor of Pennsylvania: "The men were so extremely deaf to the exhortations of the General and the officers, that they fired away, in the most irregular manner, all their ammunition, and then ran off, leaving to the enemy the artillery, ammunition, provisions and baggage; nor could they be persuaded to stop till they had got as far as Gist's plantation, nor there only in part, many of them proceeding as far as Colonel Dunbar's party, who lay six miles on this side. The officers were absolutely sacrificed by their good behavior, advancing sometimes in bodies, sometimes separately, hoping by

such example to engage the soldiers to follow them, but to no purpose. The General had five horses shot under him, and at last received a wound through his right arm into his lungs, of which he died the 13th instant. Secretary Shirley was shot through the head; Captain Morris, wounded; Colonel Washington had two horses shot from under him, and his clothes shot through in several places, behaving the whole time with the greatest courage and resolution. Sir Peter Halket was killed upon the spot. Colonel Burton and Sir John St. Clair were wounded."

In addition to these, the other field officers wounded were Lieutenant-Colonel Gage, (afterward so well known as the commander of the British forces in Boston, at the beginning of the Revolution,) Colonel Orme, Major Sparks, and Brigade Major Halket. Ten captains were killed and twenty-two wounded. The whole number of officers in the engagement was eighty-six, of whom twenty-six were killed and thirty-seven wounded. The killed and wounded of the privates amounted to seven hundred and fourteen. Of these, at least one half were supposed to be killed. Their bodies left on the field of action, were stripped and scalped by the Indians. All the artillery, ammunition, provisions, and baggage, everything in the train of the army, fell into the enemy's hands, and were given up to be pillaged by the savages. General Braddock's papers were also taken, among which were his instructions and correspondence with the ministry after his arrival in Virginia. The same fate befel the papers of Colonel Washington, including a private journal and his official correspondence during his campaign of the preceding year.

M. de Contrecoeur, the Commander of Fort Duquesne, received early intelligence of the arrival of General Braddock and the British regiments in Virginia. After his removal from Wills' creek, French and Indian scouts were constantly abroad, who watched his motions, reported the progress of his march and the route he was pursuing. His army was represented to consist of three thousand men. M. de Controcoeur was hesitating what measures to take, believing his small force wholly inadequate to encounter so formidable an enemy. When M. de Beaujeu, a captain in the French service, proposed to head a detachment of French and Indians, and meet the enemy in their march. The consent of the Indians was first obtained. A large body of them was then encamped in the vicinity of the fort, and M. de Beaujeu opened to them his plan, and requested their aid. This they at first declined, giving as reason, the superior force of the enemy, and the impossibility of success. But at the pressing solicitation of M. de Beaujeu, they agreed to hold a council on the subject, and talk with him again the next morning. They still adhered to their first decision, and when M. de Beaujeu went out among them to inquire the result of their deliberations, they told him a second time they could not go. This was a severe disappointment to M. de Beaujeu, who had set his heart upon the enterprise, and was resolved to prosecute it. Being a man of great good nature, affability, and ardor, and much beloved by the savages, he said to them: "I am determined to go out and meet the enemy. What! will you suffer your father to go out alone? I am sure we shall conquer." With this spirited harangue, delivered in a manner that pleased the Indians, and won upon their confidence, he subdued their unwillingness, and they agreed to accompany him.

It was now on the 7th of July, and news came that the English were within six leagues of the fort. This day and the next were spent in making preparations and reconnoitering the ground for attack. Two other captains, Dumas and Liquery, were joined with M. de Beaujeu, and also four lieutenants, six ensigns, and two cadets. On the morning of the 9th they were all in readiness, and began their march at an early hour. It seems to have been their first intention, to make a stand at the ford, and annoy the English while crossing the river, and then retreat to the ambuscade on the side of the hill, where the contest actually commenced. The trees on the bank of the river afforded a good opportunity to effect this measure, and the Indian mode of warfare, since the artillery could be of little avail against an enemy, where every man was protected by a tree, and at the same time the English would be exposed to a point blank musket shot in fording the river. As it happened, however, M. de Beaujeu and his party did not arrive in time to execute this part of the plan.

The English were preparing to cross the river, when the French and Indians reached the defiles on the rising ground, where they posted themselves, and waited until Braddock's advanced columns came up. This was the signal for the attack, which was made at first in front, and repelled by so heavy a discharge from the British, that the Indians believed it proceeded from artillery, and showed symptoms of wavering and retreat. At this moment M. de Beaujeu was killed, and the command devolving upon M. Dumas, he showed great presence of mind in rallying the Indians, and ordered his officers to lead them to the wings and attack the enemy in the flank, while he with the French troops would maintain the position in front. This order was promptly obeyed, and the attack became general. The action was warm and severely contested for a short time; but the English fought in the European method, firing at random, which had little effect in the woods, while the Indians fired from concealed places, took aim, and almost every shot brought down a man. The English columns soon got into confusion; the yell of the savages, with which the woods resounded, struck terror into the hearts of the soldiers, till at length they took to flight, and resisted all the endeavors of their officers to restore any degree of order in their escape. The rout was complete, and the field of battle was left covered with the dead and wounded, and all the artillery, ammunition, provisions and baggage of the British army. The Indians gave themselves up to pillage, which prevented them from pursuing the English in their flight.

Such is the substance of the accounts written at the time by the French officers, and sent home to their government. In regard to the numbers engaged there are some slight variations in the three statements. The largest reported is two hundred and fifty French and Canadians, and six hundred Indians. If we take a medium, it will make the whole number led out by M. de Beaujeu at least eight hundred and fifty. In an imperfect return, three officers were stated to have been killed, and four wounded; about thirty soldiers and Indians killed, and as many wounded. When these facts are taken into view, the result of the action will appear much less wonderful than has generally been supposed. And this wonder will still be diminished, when another circumstance is recurred to, worthy of particular consideration, and that is, the shape of the ground upon which the battle was fought. This part of the description, so essential to the understanding of military operations, and above all in the present instance, has never been touched upon, it is believed, by any writer. We have seen that Braddock's advanced columns, after crossing the valley, extending nearly half a mile from the margin of the river, began to move up a hill, so uniform in its ascent, that it was little less than an inclined plane of a somewhat crowning form. Down this inclined surface extended two ravines, beginning near together, at about one hundred and fifty yards from the bottom of the hill, and proceeding in different direc- till they terminated in the valley below. In these ravines, the French and Indians were concealed and protected. At this day they are from eight to ten feet deep, and sufficient in extent to contain at least ten thousand men. At the time of the battle, the ground was covered with trees and long grass, so that the ravines were entirely hidden from view, till they were

approached within a few feet. Indeed, at the present day, although the place is cleared from trees, and converted into pasture, they are perceptible only at a very short distance. By this knowledge of the local peculiarities of the battle ground, the mystery that the British conceived themselves to be contending with an invisible foe, is solved. Such was literally the fact. They were so paraded between the ravines, that their whole front and right flank were exposed to the incessant fire of the enemy, who discharged their muskets over the edge of the ravines, concealed during the operation by the grass and bushes, and protected by an invisible barrier below the surface of the earth. William Butler, a veteran soldier, who was in this action, and afterward at the Plains of Abraham, said, "We could only tell where the enemy was by the smoke of their muskets." A few scattering Indians were behind trees, and some were killed venturing out to take scalps, but much the larger portion fought wholly in the ravines.

It is not probable that either General Braddock, or any one of his officers, suspected the actual situation of the enemy during the whole bloody contest. It was a fault with the General, for which no apology can be offered, that he did not keep scouts and guards in advance, and on the wings of the army, who would have made all proper discoveries before the whole had been brought into a snare. This neglect was the primary cause of his defeat, which might have been avoided. Had he charged with the bayonet, the ravine would have been cleared instantly; or had he brought his artillery to the points where the ravines terminated in the valley, and scoured them with grape shot, the same consequence would have followed.

But the total insubordination of his troops would have prevented both these movements, even if he had become acquainted with the ground in the early part of the action. The disasters of this day, and the fate of the commander, brave and resolute as he undoubtedly was, are to be ascribed to his contempt of Indian warfare, his overweening confidence in the prowess of veteran troops, his obstinate self-complacency, his disregard of prudent counsel, and his negligence in leaving his army exposed to a surprise on their march. He freely consulted Colonel Washington, whose experience and judgment, notwithstanding his youth, claimed the highest respect for his opinions; but the General gave little heed to his advice. While on his march, George Croghan, the Indian interpreter, joined him with one hundred friendly Indians, who offered their services. These were accepted in so cold a manner, and the Indians themselves treated with so much neglect, that they deserted him, one after another. Washington pressed upon him the importance of these men, and the necessity of conciliating and retaining them, but without effect.

When the battle was over, and the remnants of Braddock's army had gained, in their flight, the opposite bank of the river, Colonel Washington was dispatched by the General to meet Colonel Dunbar, and order forward wagons for the wounded with all possible speed. But it was not till the 11th, after they had reached Gist's plantation, with great difficulty and much suffering from hunger, that any arrived. The General was first brought off in a tumbrel; he was next put on horseback, but being unable to ride, was obliged to be carried by the soldiers.

They all reached Dunbar's camp, to which the panic had already extended, and a day was passed there in great confusion. The artillery was destroyed, and the public stores and heavy baggage were burnt; by whose order was never known. They moved forward on the 13th, and that night General Braddock died, and was buried on the road for the purpose of concealing his body from the Indians. The spot is still pointed out, within a few yards of the present National road, and about a mile west of the site of Fort Necessity, at the Great Meadows. Captain Stewart, of the Virginia forces, had taken particular charge of him from the time he was wounded till his death. On the 17th the sick and wounded arrived at Fort Cumberland, and were soon after joined by Colonel Dunbar, with the remaining fragments of the army.

The French sent out a party as far as Dunbar's camp, and destroyed everything that was left. Colonel Washington, being in very feeble health, proceeded in a few days to Mount Vernon.

Although the doings of 1755 could not be looked on as of a very amicable character, war was not declared by either France or England until May, the following year; and even then France was the last to proclaim the contest which she had been so long carrying on, though more than three hundred of her merchant vessels had been taken by British privateers. The causes of this proceeding are not very clear. France thought, beyond doubt, that George would fear to declare war, because Hanover was so exposed to attack; but why the British movements upon the sea particularly, did not lead to the declaration on the part of France, is not easily suggested. Early in 1756, however, both kingdoms formed alliances in Europe. France with Austria, Russia and Sweden; England with the great Frederick. And then commenced the seven years war, wherein most of Europe, North America, and the East and West Indies, partook and suffered.

CHAPTER XX.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOHN ARMSTRONG'S EXPEDITION AGAINST KITANNING—LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED—DELAWARE CHIEFS—CAPTAIN JACOBS AND SHINGAS.

THE expedition was planned and carried out with great secrecy, for the sole object of punishing the Indians engaged in the massacres along the borders, and who, it was known, had their headquarters at Kitanning, where the chief instigators of all the mischief, Shingas, and Captain Jacobs, lived. The command was entrusted to Lieut. Col. John Armstrong, a brave and prudent officer, and the forces consisted of seven companies.

He left Fort Shirley (Aughwick, Huntingdon county), on the 30th of August, 1756, and on the 3d of September came up with the advanced party at Beaver Dams, a few miles from Frankstown, on the north branch of the Juniata. This junction of the forces occurred on the flat where Guysport now stands, where the little army struck the celebrated trail known as the Kitanning Path. In his official account of the expedition, dated at Fort Littleton, September 14th, 1756, Colonel Armstrong says:

We were there (at the Beaver Dams) informed that some of our men, having been out upon a scout, had discovered the tracks of two Indians, about three miles this side of the Allegheny mountain, and but a few miles from the camp. From the freshness of the tracks, their killing of a bear cub, and the marks of their fires, it seemed evident they were not twenty-four hours before us, which might be looked upon as a particular providence in our favor that we were not discovered. Next morning we decamped and in two days came within fifty miles of the Kitanning. It was then adjudged necessary to send some persons to reconnoitre the town, and to get the best intelligence they could concerning the situation and position of the enemy; whereupon an officer, with one of the pilots and two soldiers, were sent off for that purpose. The day following we met them on their return, and they informed us that the roads were entirely clear of the enemy, and that they had the greatest reason to believe they were not discovered; but from

the rest of the intelligence they gave, it appeared they had not been nigh enough the town either to perceive the true situation of it, the number of the enemy or in what way it might most advantageously be attacked.

We continued our march, in order to get as near the town as possible that night, so as to be able to attack it next morning about daylight, but to our great dissatisfaction, about nine or ten o'clock at night one of our guides came and told us that he perceived a fire by the road-side, at which he saw two or three Indians, a few perches distant from our front; whereupon, with all possible silence, I ordered the rear to retreat about one hundred perches, in order to make way for the front, that we might consult how we could best proceed without being discovered by the enemy. Soon after, the pilot returned a second time, and assured us, from the best observations he could make, there were not above three or four indians at the fire, on which it was proposed that we should immediately surround and cut them off; but this was thought too hazardous, for, if but one of the enemy had escaped, it would have been the means of discovering the whole design; and the light of the moon, on which depended our advantageously posting our men and attacking the town, would not admit of our staying until the Indians fell asleep; on which it was agreed to leave Lieutenant Hogg, with twelve men and the person who first discovered the fire, with orders to watch the enemy, but not to attack them, till break of day, and then, if possible, to cut them off. It was also agreed (we believing ourselves to be about six miles from the town) to leave the horses, many of them being tired, with what blankets and other baggage we then had, and to take a circuit off the road, which was very rough and incommodious on account of the stones and fallen timber, in order to prevent our being heard by the enemy at the fire place. This interruption much retarded our march, but a still greater loss arose from the ignorance of our pilot, who neither knew the true situation of the town, nor the best paths that led thereto; by which means, after crossing a number of hills and valleys, our front reached the river Ohio (Alleghany) about one hundred perches below the main body of the town, a little before the setting of the moon, to which place, rather than by the pilot, we were guided by the beating of the drum, and the whooping of the warriors at their dance. It then became us to make the best use of the remaining moon light; but, ere we were aware, an Indian whistled in a very singular manner, about thirty perches from our front, in the foot of a corn field; upon which we immediately sat down, and, after passing in silence to the rear, I asked one Baker, a soldier, who was our best assistant, whether that was not a signal to the warriors of our approach. He answered "No," and said it was the manner of a young fellow's calling a squaw after he had done his dance, who accordingly kindled a fire, cleaned his gun and shot it off before he went to sleep. All this time we were obliged to lie quiet and lurk, till the moon was fairly set. Immediately after, a number of fires appeared in different places in the corn field, by which, Baker said, the Indians lay, the night being warm and that these fires would immediately be out, as they were only designed to disperse the gnats. By this time it was break of day, and the men, having marched thirty miles, were mostly asleep. The time being long, the three companies of the rear were not yet brought over the last precipice.

For these, some proper hands were immediately dispatched; and the weary soldiers being roused to their feet, a proper number, under sundry officers, were ordered to take the end of the hill at which we then lay, and march along the top of the said hill, at least one hundred perches, and so much farther (it being daylight) as would carry them opposite the upper part, or at least the body of the town. For the lower part thereof, and the corn field, presuming the warriors were there, I kept rather the larger number of men, promising to postpone the attack in that part for eighteen or twenty minutes, until the detachment along the hill should have time to advance to the place assigned them—in the doing of which, they were a little unfortunate. The time being elapsed, the attack was begun in the corn field, and the men, with all expedition possible, dispatched through the several parts thereof, a party being also despatched to the houses, which were then discovered by the light of the day. Captain Jacobs immediately then gave the war whoop, and, with sundry other Indians, as the English prisoners afterwards told, cried the white men were at last come, and they would have scalps enough, but at the same time, ordered their squaws and children to flee to the woods. Our men with great eagerness, passed through and fired in the corn field, where they had several returns from the enemy, as they also had from the opposite side of the river. Presently, after a brisk fire began among the houses, which, from the house of Captain Jacobs, was returned with a great deal of resolution, to which place I immediately repaired, and found that from the advantage of the house and port holes, sundry of our people were wounded and some killed; and finding that returning the fire upon the house was ineffectual, I ordered the contiguous houses to be set on fire, which was performed by sundry of the officers and soldiers with a great deal of activity, the Indians always firing whenever an object presented itself, and seldom missing wounding or killing some of the people—from which house, in moving about to give the necessary orders and directions, I received a wound from a large musket ball in the shoulders. Sundry persons, during the action, were ordered to tell the Indians to surrender themselves prisoners, but one of the Indians in particular, answered, and said he was a man, and would not be a prisoner; upon which he was told in Indian, he would be burnt. To this he answered, he did not care, for he would kill four or five before he died; and, had we not desisted from exposing ourselves, they would have killed a great many more, they having a number of loaded guns by them. As the fire began to approach and the smoke grew thick, one of the Indian fellows, to show his manhood, began to sing. A squaw in the same house, and at the same time, was heard to cry and make a noise, but for so doing was severely rebuked by the man; but by and by, the fire being too hot for them, two Indian fellows and a squaw sprang out and made for the cornfield, who were immediately shot down by our people then surrounding the houses. It was thought Captain Jacob tumbled himself out at a garret or cockloft window, at which he was shot—our prisoners offering to be qualified to the powder horn and pouch there taken off him, which they say he had lately got from a French officer in exchange for Lieutenant Armstrong's boots, which he carried from Fort Granville, where the Lieutenant was killed.

The same prisoners say they are perfectly assured of his scalp, as no other Indians there wore their hair in the same manner. They also say they know his squaw's scalp by a particular *bob*, and also know the scalp of a young Indian called the King's Son. Before this time, Captain Hugh Mercer, who, early in the action, was wounded in the arm, had been taken to the top of a hill above the town, to whom a number of the men and some of the officers were gathered, from whence they had discovered some Indians pass the river and take the hill, with an intention, as they thought, to surround us and cut off our retreat, from whom I had sundry pressing messages to leave the houses and retreat to the hills, or we should all be cut off. But to this I would by no means consent until all the houses were set on fire. Though our spreading upon the hills appeared very necessary, yet did it prevent our researches of the cornfield and river side, by which means sundry scalps were left behind, and doubtless some squaws, children and English prisoners, that otherwise might have been got. During the burning of the houses, which were near thirty in number, we

were agreeably entertained with a quick succession of charged guns gradually firing off as reached by the fire, but much more so with the vast explosions of sundry bags and large kegs of gun powder, wherewith almost every house abounded; the prisoners afterward informing us that the Indians had frequently said they had a sufficient stock of ammunition for ten years' war with the English. With the roof of Captain Jacob's house, when the powder blew up, was thrown the leg and thigh of an Indian, with a child of three or four years old, to such a height that they appeared as nothing, and fell in an adjoining corn field. There was also a great quantity of goods burnt, which the Indians had received in a present but ten days before from the French. By this time I had proceeded to the hill, to have my wound tied up and the blood stopped, where the prisoners, which in the morning had come to our people, informed me that that very day two bateaux of Frenchmen, with a large body of Delaware and French Indians, were to join Captain Jacobs at the Kitanning, and to set out early the next morning to take Fort Shirley, or, as they called it, George Croghan's Fort; and that twenty-four warriors, who had lately come to the town, were set out on the evening before, for what purpose they did not know,—whether to prepare meat, to spy the fort, or to make an attack on some of our back inhabitants. Soon after, upon a little reflection, we were convinced these warriors were all at the fire we had discovered but the night before, and began to doubt the fate of Lieutenant Hogg and his party. From this intelligence of the prisoners, our provisions being scaffolded some thirty miles back except what were in the men's haversacks, which were left, with the horses and blankets, with Lieutenant Hogg and his party,—and having a number of wounded people then on hand, by the advice of the officers it was thought imprudent then to wait for the cutting down of the corn field, (which was before designed), but immediately to collect our wounded and force our march back in the best manner we could; which we did, by collecting a few Indian horses to carry off our wounded.

From the apprehension of being waylaid and surrounded, (especially by some of the woodsmen,) it was difficult to keep the men together, our march for sundry miles, not exceeding two miles per hour; which apprehensions were heightened by the attempt of a few Indians, who for some time after the march, fired upon each wing and immediately ran off; from whom we received no other damage but one of our men being wounded through both legs. Captain Mercer—being wounded, was induced, as we have every reason to believe, by some of his men, to leave the main body, with his ensign, John Scott, and ten or twelve men, they being heard to tell him that we were in great danger, and that they could take him into the road a nigh way—is probably lost, there being yet no account of him, and most of the men come in. A detachment was sent back to bring him, but couldn't find him; and upon the return of the detachment it was generally reported he was seen with the above number of men, to take a different road. Upon our return to the place where the Indian fire had been discovered the night before, we met with a sergeant of Captain Mercer's company, and two or three other of his men, who had deserted us that morning, immediately after the action at the Kitanning. These men, on running away, had met with Lieutenant Hogg, who lay wounded in two different parts of his body by the roadside. He there told them of the fatal mistake of the pilot, who had assured us there were but three Indians, at the most, at the fire place; but when he came to attack them that morning, according to orders, he found a number considerably superior to his, and believes they killed or mortally wounded three of them the first fire, after which a warm engagement began, and continued for above an hour, when three of his best men were killed and himself twice wounded. The residue fleeing off he was obliged to squat in a thicket, where he might have lain securely until the main body had come up, if this cowardly sergeant and others that fled with him, had not taken him away.

They had marched but a short space when four Indians appeared, on which these deserters began to flee. The Lieutenant then, notwithstanding his wounds, urged and commanded them to stand and fight, which they all refused. The Indians pursued, killing one man and wounding the Lieutenant a third time, through the belly, of which he died in a few hours, but, having sometime before been put on horseback, rode some miles from the place of action. This last attack of the Indians upon Lieutenant Hogg and the deserters was by the beforementioned sergeant represented to us quite in a different light, he telling us that there was a far larger number of the Indians there than appeared to them, and that he and the men with him had fought five rounds; that he had there seen the Lieutenant and sundry others killed and scalped, and had also discovered a number of Indians throwing themselves before us, and insinuated a great deal of such stuff as threw us into much confusion; so that the officers had a great deal to do to keep the men together, but could not prevail upon them to collect what horses and other baggage the Indians had left after the conquest of Lieutenant Hogg and the party under his command in the morning, except a few of the horses, which some of the bravest of the men were prevailed on to collect; so that from the mistake of the pilot who spied the Indians at the fire, and the cowardice of the said sergeant and other deserters, we here sustained a considerable loss of our horses and baggage.

It is impossible to ascertain the exact number of the enemy killed in the action, as some were destroyed by fire, and others in different parts of the corn field; but upon a moderate computation, it is generally believed there cannot be less than thirty or forty killed and mortally wounded, as much blood was found in sundry parts of the corn field, and Indians seen in several places, crawl into the woods on hands and feet,—whom the soldiers, in pursuit of others, then overlooked, expecting to find and scalp them afterward,—and, also, several killed and wounded in crossing the river. On beginning our march we had about a dozen of scalps and eleven English prisoners; but now we find that four or five of the scalps are missing, part of which were lost on the road, and part in possession of those men who, with Captain Mercer, departed from the main body, with whom went also four of the prisoners, the other seven being now at this place, where we arrived on Sun, day night, not being separated or attacked through our whole march by the enemy, though we expected it every day. Upon the whole, had our pilots understood the true position of the town, and the paths leading to it, so as to have posted us at a convenient place, where the disposition of the men, and the duty assigned to them, could have been performed with greater advantage, we had, by Divine assistance, destroyed a much greater number of the enemy, recovered more prisoners, and sustained less damage, than what we at present have. But though the advantage gained over this, our common enemy, is far from being satisfactory to us, yet we must not despise the smallest degree of success that God is pleased to give, especially at a time of such general calamity, when the attempts of our enemies have been so prevalent and successful. I am sure there was the greatest inclination to do more, had it been in our power, as the officers, and most of the soldiers, throughout the whole action exerted themselves with as much activity and resolution as could be expected. Our prisoners inform us the Indians have for some time past talked of fortifying at the Kitanning and other towns."

The following is a list of the killed and wounded in Colonel Armstrong's official report of the expedition:

Lieutenant-Colonel John Armstrong's Company.—Killed—Thomas

Power, John McCormick. Wounded—Lieutenant-Colonel Armstrong, James Caruthers, James Strickland, Thomas Foster.

Captain Hamilton's Company.—Killed—John Kelly.

Captain Mercer's Company.—Killed—John Baker, John McCartney, Patrick Mullen, Cornelius McGinnis, Theophilus Thompson, Dennis Kilpatrick, Bryan Carrigan. Wounded—Richard Fitzgibbons. Missing—Captain Hugh Mercer, Ensign John Scott, Emanuel Minskey, John Taylor, John Francis Phillips, Robert Morrow, Thomas Burk, Philip Pendegrass.

Captain Armstrong's Company.—Killed—Lieutenant James Hogg, James Anderson, Holdcraft Stringer, Edward Obrians, James Higgins, John Lasson. Wounded—William Findley, Robert Robinson, John Ferrol, Thomas Camplin, Charles O'Neal. Missing—John Lewis, William Hunter, William Barker, George Appleby, Anthony Grissy, Thomas Swan.

Captain Ward's Company.—Killed—William Welch. Wounded—Ephraim Bratton. Missing—Patrick Myers, Lawrence Donnahow, Samuel Chambers.

Captain Potter's Company.—Wounded—Ensign James Potter, Andrew Douglas.

Captain Steel's Company.—Missing—Terence Cannaherry.

Total killed, 17; wounded, 13; Missing, 29. All the missing, with one or two exceptions, reached their homes, and nearly all of the wounded recovered.

The loss on the part of the colonists was severe, when we consider that they had three hundred and fifty men engaged in the action, while the Indian force did not consist of over one hundred warriors. The ignorance of the pilot, and the great error of some of the officers in persisting in trying to dislodge the enemy from the houses by discharge of firearms, was no doubt the direct cause of the death of many of the brave men; for all must admit that the expedition was well planned and admirably carried out, as far as circumstances would permit.

In speaking of the horrible Indian massacres which followed the defeat of Braddock, Drake, in his Indian history, says:

"Shingas and Captain Jacobs were supposed to have been the principal instigators of them, and a reward of seven hundred dollars was offered for their heads. It was at this period that the dead bodies of some of the murdered and mangled were sent from the frontiers to Philadelphia, and hauled about the streets, to inflame the people against the Indians, and also against the Quakers, to whose mild forbearance was attributed a laxity in sending out troops. The mob surrounded the House of Assembly, having placed the dead bodies at its entrance, and demanded immediate succor. At this time, the above reward was offered."

King Shingas, as he was called by the whites (who is noticed in the preceding paragraph), but whose proper name was Shingask, which is interpreted Bog-Meadow, was the greatest Delaware warrior at that time. Heckwelder, who knew him personally, says: "Were his war exploits all on record, they would form an interesting document, though a shocking one." Conococheague, Big Cove, Sherman's Valley, and the settlements along the frontier, felt his strong arm sufficiently to attest that he was a "bloody warrior," cruel his treatment, relentless his fury. His person was small, but in point of courage, activity and savage prowess, he was said to have never been exceeded by any one. In 1753, when Washington was on his expedition to fight the French on the Ohio (Allegheny), Shingas had his house at Kitanning.

King Shingas was at Fort Duquesne when Colonel Armstrong destroyed Kitanning; and there is no doubt whatever that Captain Jacobs fell in the engagement, notwithstanding Hans Hamilton, in a letter to the Council, dated at Fort Lyttleton, April 4th, 1756, said, "Indian Isaac hath brought in the scalp of Captain Jacobs." This Indian Isaac claimed, and, we believe, received the reward offered for killing and scalping Captain Jacobs, and yet Captain Jacobs lived to do a great deal of mischief before his scalp fell into the hands of the English colonists.

Not only was Captain Jacobs a great warrior, but it would appear that all his family connections were Indians of note. In a letter from Colonel Stephen to Colonel Armstrong, it is stated on the authority of a returned captive from Muskingum that "A son of Captain Jacobs is killed, and a cousin of his, about seven foot high, called Young Jacob, at the destroying of Kitanning, and it is thought a noted warrior by the name of The Sunfish, as many of them were killed that we know nothing of."

There is no doubt that Armstrong's return did not embrace half the actual loss of the enemy, including women and children; but it was a mistake in Colonel Stephen, or his informant, to include the warrior Sunfish among the slain, for he was a hale old chief in 1781.*

CHAPTER XXI.

POST'S SECOND JOURNAL, 1758.

THE SECOND JOURNAL* OF CHRISTIAN FREDERICK POST, ON A MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO THE INDIANS ON THE OHIO, IN THE LATTER PART OF THE SAME YEAR CONTAINING HIS FURTHER NEGOTIATION WITH THESE PEOPLE TO ACCOMPLISH THE DESIGN OF HIS FORMER JOURNEY, AND PROCURE A PEACE WITH THEM; IN WHICH HE MET WITH FRESH DIFFICULTIES AND DANGERS, OCCASIONED BY THE FRENCH INFLUENCE, &C., BUT THE INDIANS, BEING ACQUAINTED WITH HIS HONEST SIMPLICITY, AND CALLING TO MIND THEIR FORMER FRIENDSHIP WITH THE INHABITANTS OF PENNSYLVANIA, SO FAR PAID A REGARD TO HIS SINCERITY, AS TO LISTEN TO THE TERMS PROPOSED; AND IN CONSEQUENCE THEREOF THE FRENCH WERE OBLIGED TO ABANDON THE WHOLE OHIO COUNTRY TO GENERAL FORBES, AFTER DESTROYING, WITH THEIR OWN HANDS, THEIR STRONG FORT OF DUQUESNE.

OCTOBER 25, 1758. Having received the orders of the Honorable Governor Denny, I set out from Easton to Bethlehem, and arrived there about three o'clock in the afternoon. I was employed most of the night in preparing myself with necessaries, &c., for the journey.

26th. Rose early, but my horse being lame, though I traveled all the day, I could not, till after night, reach to an inn, about ten miles from Reading.

27th. I set out early, and about seven o'clock in the morning came to Reading, and there found Captain Bull, Mr. Hays, and the Indians, just mounted, and ready to set out on their journey. They were heartily glad to see me. Pisquetomen stretched out his arms and said, "Now, brother, I am glad I have got you in my arms, I will not let you go again from me, you must go with me;" and I likewise said the same to him, and told him, "I will accompany you if you will go the same way as I must

---

*History of the Juniata Valley.—N. J. Jones, Editor.

* His first journal gives an account of his message to the Delawares, Shawanese and Mingo Indians settled on the Ohio, and formerly in alliance with the English; in order to prevail on them to withdraw from the French interest, in the year 1758.

Christian Frederick Post was an unassuming, honest German, a Norwegian. He came from Germany to Pennsylvania in 1742. In 1743 he accompanied some missionaries (Pyrlaens and Senseman) to Shekomeko, an Indian town bordering on Connecticut, where he married a baptized Indian woman. Having preached the gospel among the Indians for several years, and after much persecution and personal abuse, having been arrested at Albany and imprisoned at New York; and on his enlargement preached the gospel to the Indians at Skatlock, Connecticut, and at the same time worked at his trade as a joiner, returned to Europe about 1749. He again visited this country, and while at Bethlehem was prevailed on to carry a message to the Western Indians. Having discharged his duties faithfully as a messenger on both occasions, he again attempted to convert the Indians West of the Ohio. In 1762 he made his residence one hundred miles West of Fort Pitt, in Tuscarora Town. He abandoned this project and went to Hondurora to preach to the Mosenito Indians, who were more tractable.

go." And then I called them together in Mr. Weiser's house, and read a letter to them which I had received from the Governor, which is as follows, viz:

"*To Pisquetoman and Thomas Hickman, to Yotiniowtonna and Slickalamy, and to Isaac Still:*

"BRETHREN: Mr. Frederick Post is come express from the General, who sends his compliments to you, and desires you would come by the way of his camp, and give him an opportunity of talking with you.

"By this string of wampum I request of you to alter your intended route by way of Shamokin, and to go to the General, who will give you a kind reception. It is a nigher way, in which you will be better supplied with provisions, and can travel with less fatigue and more safely.

"WILLIAM DENNY.

"EASTON, Oct. 23rd, 1758."

To which I added, "Brethren, I take you by this string, by the hand, and lift you from this place, and lead you along to the General."

After which they consulted among themselves, and soon resolved to go with me. We shook hands with each other, and Mr. Hay immediately set out with them. After which, having with some difficulty procured a fresh horse, in the King's service, I set out about noon with Captain Bull; and when we came to Conrad Weiser's plantation,* we found Pisquetomen lying on the ground very drunk, which obliged us to stay there all night; the other Indians were gone eight miles farther on their journey.

28th.—We rose early, and I spoke to Pisquetomen a great deal. He was very sick, and could hardly stir when we overtook the rest, we found them in the same condition, and they seemed discouraged from going the way to the General, and wanted to go through the woods. I told them I was sorry to see them wavering, and reminded them, that when I went to their towns, I was not sent to the French, but when your old men insisted on my going to them, I followed their advice, and went. And as the General is, in the King's name, over the provinces, in matters of war and peace, the Indians at Allegheny, want to know whether the English government will join in the peace with them. The way to obtain full satisfaction is to go to him, and there you will receive another great belt to carry home, which I desire you seriously to take into consideration. They then resolved to go to Harris' Ferry, and consider about it as they went. We arrived there late in the night.

29th. In the morning, the two Cayugas being most desirous of going through the woods, the others continued irresolute; upon which I told them, "I wish you would go with courage and with hearty resolution," and repeated what I had said to them yesterday, and reminded them, as they were messengers, they should consider what would be best for their whole nation; "consult among yourselves, and let me know your true mind and determination;" and I informed them I could not go with them, unless they would go to the General, as I had messages to deliver him. After which, having consulted together, Pisquetomen came and gave me his hand, and said, "Brother, here is my hand, we have all joined to go with you, and we put ourselves under your protection to bring us safe through, and to secure us from all danger." We came that night to Carlisle and found a small house without the fort, for the Indians to be by themselves, and hired a woman to dress their victuals which pleased them well.

30th. Setting out early we came to Shippensburg, and were lodged in the fort, where the Indians had a house to themselves.

31st. Set out early. In our passing by Chamber's Fort, some of the Irish people, knowing some of the Indians, in a rash manner exclaimed against them, and we had some difficulty to get them off clear. At Fort Loudon we met about sixteen of the Cherokees, who came in a friendly manner to our Indians, inquiring for Bill Sockum, and shewed the pipe they had received from the Shawanese, and gave it, according to their custom, to smoke out of, and said they hoped they were friends of the English. They knew me. Pisquetomen begged me to give him some wampum, that he might speak to them. I gave him 400 white wampum, and he then said to them: "We formerly had friendship one with another; we are only messengers, and cannot say much, but by these strings we let you know we are friends, and we are about settling a peace with the English, and wish to be at peace also with you, and all other Indians," and informed them further, they came from a treaty which was held at Easton, between the Eight United Nations and their confederates, and the English, in which peace was established; and shewed them the two messengers from the Five Nations, who were going with them, to make it known to all the Indians to the westward. Then the Cherokees answered and said: "they should be glad to know how far the friendship was to reach; they, for themselves, wished it might reach from sunrise to sunset; for, as they were in friendship with the English, they would be at peace with all their friends, and at war with their enemies."

Nov. 1st. We reached Fort Littleton, in company with the Cherokees, and were lodged in the fort; they, and our Indians in distinct places; and they entertained each other with stories of their warlike adventures.

2nd. Pisquetomen said to me, "you have led us this way, through the fire; if any mischief should befall us, we shall lay it entirely to you; for we think it was your doing to bring us this way; you should have told us at Easton if it was necessary we should go to the General."

I told him "that I had informed the great men at Easton, that I then thought it would be best not to let them go from thence, till they had seen the General's letter, and assured them that it was agreeable to the General's pleasure.

3rd. Pisquetomen began to argue with Captain Bull and Mr. Hays, upon the same subject, as they did with me, when I went to them with my first message; which was, "that they should tell them, whether the General would claim the land as his own, when he should drive the French away? or, whether the English thought to settle the country? We are always jealous the English will take the land from us. Look, brother, what makes you come with such a large body of men, and make such large roads into our country; we could drive away the French ourselves, without your coming into our country."

Then I desired Captain Bull and Mr. Hays to be careful how they argued with the Indians; and be sure to say nothing that would affront them, for it may prove to our disadvantage when we come amongst them. This day we came to Raystown, and with much difficulty got a place to lodge the Indians by themselves, to their satisfaction.

4th. We intended to set out, but our Indians told us, the Cherokees had desired us to stay that day, as they intended to hold a council, and they desired us to read over to them the Governor's message, which we accordingly did. Pisquetomen, finding Jenny Frazier there, who had been their prisoner, and escaped, spoke to her a little rashly. Our Indians, waiting all the day, and the Cherokees not sending to them, were displeased.

5th. Rose early, and, it raining smartly, we asked our Indians if they would go; which they took time to consult about.

The Cherokees came and told them the English had killed thirty of the people, for taking some horses, which they resented much, and told our Indians they had better go home,

*Near Womelsdorf, fourteen miles west of Reading.

than go any farther with us, lest they should meet with the same. On hearing this, I told them how I heard it happened; upon which our Indians said they had behaved like fools, and brought the mischief on themselves.

Pisquetomen, before we went from hence, made it up with Jenny Frazier, and they parted good friends, and though it rained hard, we set out at ten o'clock, and got to the foot of the Allegheny, and lodged at the first run of water.

6th. One of our horses went back; we hunted a good while for him. Then we set off, and found one of the worst roads that ever was traveled, until we reached Stoney creek. Upon the road we overtook a great number of pack horses, whereon Pisquetomen said: "Brother, now you see if you had not come to us before, this road would not be so safe as it is; now you see we could have destroyed all these people on the road, and great mischief would have been done, if you had not stopped, and drawn our people back." We were informed that the General was not yet gone to Fort Duquesne, wherefore Pisquetomen said he was glad, and expressed, "If I can come to our towns before the General begins the attack, I know our people will draw back and leave the French." We lodged this night at Stoney Creek.

7th. We rose early and made all the haste we could on our journey; we crossed the large creek, Rekempalin, near Laurel hill. Upon this hill we overtook the artillery, and came, before sunset, to Loyal Hanning. We were gladly received in camp by the General and most of the people. We made our fire near the other Indian camps, which pleased our people. Soon after some of the officers came, and spoke very rashly to our Indians in respect to their conduct to our people, at which they were much displeased, and answered as rashly, and said, "they did not understand such usage, for they were come upon a message of peace. If we had a mind to war, they knew how to help themselves, and that they were not afraid of us."

8th. At eleven o'clock the general called the Indians together, the Cherokees and Catawbas being present. He spoke to them in a kind and loving manner, and bid them heartily welcome to his camp, and expressed his joy to see them, and desired them to give his compliments to all their kings and captains. He desired them that had any love for the English nation, to withdraw from the French, for if he should find them among the French, he must treat them as enemies, as he should advance with a large army very soon, and cannot wait longer on account of the winter season. After that, he drank the King's health, and all that wish well to the English nation. Then he drank King Beaver's, Shingas', and all the warrior's healths, and recommended us (the messengers) to their care, and desired them to give credit to what we should say. After that we went to another house with the General alone, and showed them the belt, and said he would furnish them with a writing for both the belt and string; and after a little discourse more, our Indians parted in love and well satisfied. And we made all necessary preparation for our journey.

9th. Some of the Colonels and chief commanders wondered how I came through so many difficulties, and how I could rule and bring these people to reason, making no use of gun or sword. I told them, it is done by no other means than by faith. Then they asked me if I had faith to venture myself to come safe through with my companions. I told them it was in my heart to pray for them, "you know that the Lord has given many promises to his servants, and what he promises, you may depend upon, he will perform." Then he wished us good success. We waited till almost noon for the writing of the General. We were escorted by a hundred men, rank and file, commanded by Captain Haselet; we passed through a tract of good land, about six miles on the old trading path, and came to the creek again, where there is a large fine bottom, well timbered; from thence we came upon a hill, to an advanced breast work, about ten miles from the camp, well situated for strength, facing a small branch of the aforesaid creek; the hill is steep down, perpendicular about twenty feet, on the south side; which is a great defense; and on the west side the breast work, about seven feet high, where we encamped that night. Our Indian companions heard that we were to part in the morning, and that twelve men were to be sent with us, and the others, part of the company, to go towards Fort Duquesne. Our Indians desired that the Captain would send twenty men instead of twelve; that if any accident should happen they could be more able to defend themselves in returning back, "for we know, say they, the enemy will follow the smallest party." It began to rain. Within five miles from the breast work we departed from Captain Haselet, he kept the old trading path to the Ohio. Lieutenant Hays was ordered to accompany us to the Allegheny river with fourteen men. We went the path that leads along the Loyal Hanning creek, where there is a rich fine bottom, land well timbered, good springs and small creeks. At four o'clock we were alarmed by three men in Indian dress, and preparation was made on both sides for defense. Isaac still showed a white token, and Pisquetomen gave an Indian halloo; after which they threw down their bundles and ran away as fast as they could. We afterwards took up their bundles and found that it was a small party of our men that had been long out. We were sorry that we had scared them, for they lost their bundles with all their food. Then I held a conference with our Indians, and asked them if it would not be good to send one of our Indians to Logstown and Fort Duquesne and call the Indians from thence before we arrive at Kushkushking. They all agreed it would not be good, as they were but messengers, it must be done by their chief men. The wolves made a terrible noise this night.

11th. We started early, and came to the old Shawnese town called Keckkeknepolin, grown up thick with weeds, briars and bushes, that we scarcely could get through. Pisquetomen led us upon a steep hill that our horses could scarcely get up, and Thomas Hickman's horse tumbled and rolled down the hill like a wheel, on which he grew angry and would go no further with us, and said he would go by himself. It happened we found a path on the top of the hill. At three o'clock we came to Kiskemeneco,* an old Indian town, a rich bottom, well timbered, good, fine English grass, well watered, and lays waste since the war began. We let our horses feed here, and agreed that Lieutenant Hays might go back with his party, and as they were short of provisions, we, therefore, gave them a little of ours, which they took very kindly of us. Thomas Hickman could find no other road, and came to us again a little ashamed. We were glad to see him, and we went about three miles farther, where we made a large fire. Here the Indians looked over their presents and grumbled at me. They thought if they had gone the other way — by Shamokin — They would have got more. Captain Bull spoke in their favor against me. Then I said to them: "I am ashamed to see you grumble about presents; I thought you were sent to establish peace." Though I confess I was not pleased that the Indians were so slightly fitted out from Easton, as the General had nothing to give them, in the critical circumstances he was in, fit for their purpose.

12th. Early in the morning I spoke to the Indians of my company: "Brethren, you have now passed through the heart of the country, back and forward; likewise through the midst of the army, without any difficuly or danger; you have seen and heard a great deal. When I was among you at Allegheny you told me that I should not regard what the common people would say, but only hearken to the chief; I should take no bad stories along. I did accordingly; and when I left Allegheny I dropped all evil reports, and only carried the agreeable news, which was pleasing to all that heard it. Now, brethren, I beg

*Opposite the present site of Saltsburg.

of you to do the same, and to drop all evil reports which you may have heard of bad people, and only to observe and keep what you have heard of our rulers and the wise people, so that all your young men, women and children may rejoice at our coming to them, and may have the benefit of it."

They took it very kindly. After a while they spoke in the following manner to us, and said: "Brethren, when you come to Kushkushking you must not mind the prisoners, and have nothing to do with them. Mr. Post, when he was first there, listened too much to the prisoners; the Indians were almost mad with him for it and would have confined him for it, for they said he had wrote something of them."

As we were hunting for our horses, we found Thomas Hickman's horse dead which rolled, yesterday, down the hill. At one o'clock we came to the Allegheny, to an old Shawanee town, situated under a high hill on the east, opposite an island of about one hundred acres, very rich land well timbered. We looked for a place to cross the river, but in vain. We then went smartly to work and made a raft, we cut the wood and carried it to the water side. The wolves and owls made a great noise in the night.

13th. We got up early and boiled some chocolate for breakfast, and then began to finish our rafts. We clothed ourselves as well as we could in Indian dress. It was about two o'clock in the afternoon before we all got over to the other side near an old Indian town. The Indians told us we should not call Mr. Bull, Captain, their young men would be mad that we brought a warrior there. We went up a steep hill, good land, to the creek Cowewanick where we made our fire. They wanted to hunt for meat and look for a road. Captain Bull shot a squirrel and broke his gun. I cut fire wood and boiled some chocolate for supper. The others came home and brought nothing. Pisquetomen wanted to hear the writing from the General, which we read to them to their great satisfaction. This was the first night we slept in the open air. Mr. Bull took the tent along with him. We discoursed a good deal of the night together.

14th. We rose early and thought to make good progress on our way. At one o'clock Thomas Hickman shot a large buck, and as our people were hungry for meat, we made our camp there and called it the Water Buck run. In the evening we heard the great guns fired from Fort Duquesne. Whenever I looked towards that place I felt a dismal impression, the very place seemed shocking and dark. Pisquetomen looked his things over and found a white belt, sent by the commissioners of trade for the Indian affairs. We could find no writing concerning the belt, and did not know what was the significations thereof. They seemed much concerned to know it.

15th. We arose early and had a good day's journey. We passed these two days through thick bushes of briers and thorns, so that it was very difficult to get through. We crossed the creek Paquakonink; the land is very indifferent. At twelve o'clock we crossed the road from Venango to Fort Duquesne. We went west towards Kushkushking, about fifteen miles from the fort. We went over a large barren plain and made our lodging by a little run. Pisqueetomen told us we must send a messenger to let them know of our coming, as the French live amongst them. He desired a string of wampum; I gave him three hundred and fifty. We concluded to go within three miles of Kushkushking to their sugar cabins, and to call their chiefs there. In discourse, Mr. Bull told the Indians they should let all the prisoners stay amongst them that liked to stay.

16th. We met two Indians on the road and sat down with them to dinner. They informed us that nobody was at home, at Kushkushking; that one hundred and sixty from that town were gone to war against our party. We crossed the above mentioned creek; good land, but hilly. We went down a long valley to Beaver Creek, through old Kushkushking, a large spot of land about three miles long. They both went with us to the town. One of them rode before us to let the people in the town know of our coming. We found there but two men and some women. Those that were home received us kindly. Pisquetomen desired us to read the message to them that were there.

17th. There were five Frenchmen in the town, the rest were gone to war. We held a council with Delaware George, delivered him the string and presents that were sent to him and informed him of the General's sentiments and what he desired of them, upon which he agreed and complied to go with Mr. Bull to the General. Towards night Keckkenepalin came home from the war, and told us the disagreeable news that they had fallen in with that party that had guided us. They had killed Lieutenant Hays, and four more and took five prisoners, the others got clear off. They had a skirmish with them within twelve miles of Fort Duquesne. Further he told us that one of the captives was to be burnt, which grieved us. By the prisoners they were informed of my arrival, on which they concluded to leave the French and to hear what news we brought them. In the evening they brought a prisoner to town. We called the Indians together that were at home, and explained the matter to them and told them as their own people had desired the General to give them a guide to conduct them safe home, and by a misfortune, your people have fallen in with this party, and killed five and taken five prisoners, and we are now informed that one of them is to be burnt. "Consider, my brethren, if you should give us a guide to bring us safe on our way home, and our parties should fall in with you how hard you would take it."

They said, "Brother, it is a hard matter, and we are sorry it hath happened so." I answered, "Let us, therefore, spare no pains to relieve them from any cruelty." We could scarce find a messenger that would undertake to go to Sawkung, where the prisoner was to be burnt. We promised to one named Compass, five hundred black wampum, and Mr. Hays gave him a shirt and a dollar, on which he promised to go. We sent him as a messenger. By a string of wampum I spoke these words: "Brethren, consider the messengers are come home with good news, and three of your brethren, the English, with them. We desire you would pity your own young men, women and children, and use no hardships towards the captives, as having been guiding our party."

Afterwards the warriors informed us that their design had not been to go to war, but that they had a mind to go to the General and speak with him, and on the road the French made a division among them, that they could not agree, after which they were discovered by the Cherokees and Catawbas, who fled, and left their bundles, where they found an English color. So Kekeuscung told them he would go before them to the General if they would follow him, but they would not agree to it, and the French persuaded them to fall upon the English at Loyalhanning. They accordingly did, and as they were driven back they fell in with that party that guided us, which they did not know. They seemed very sorry for it.

18th. Captain Bull acted as commander without letting us know anything or communicating with us. He and George relieved a prisoner from the warriors, by what means I do not know. When the warriors were met, he then called us first to sit down, and to hear what they had to say. The Indian that delivered the prisoner to Bull and George, spoke as follows:

"My brethren, the English are at such a distance from us, as if they were under ground, that I cannot hear them. I am very glad to hear from you such good news; and I am very sorry that it happened so that I went to war. Now, I let the General know he should consider his young men, and if you should have any of us, to set them at liberty, so as we do to you."

Then Pisquetomen said:

"As the Governor gave these three men into my bosom, so I now likewise, by this string of wampum, give Bull into Delaware George's bosom, to bring him safe to the General."

Mr. Bull sat down with the prisoner, who gave him some intelligence in writing, at which the Indians grew very jealous, and asked them what they had to write there? I wrote a letter to the General by Mr. Bull. In the afternoon Mr. Bull, Delaware George and Keskenepolin set out for the camp. Towards night they brought in another prisoner. When Mr. Bull and company were gone, the Indians took the same prisoner, whom Bull had relieved, and bound him and carried him to another town, without our knowledge. I a thousand times wished Mr. Bull had never meddled in the affair, fearing they would exceedingly punish and bring the prisoner to a confession of the contents of the writing.

19th. A great many of the warriors came home. The French had infused bad notions into the Indians by means of the letters they found upon Lieutenant Hays, who was killed, which they falsely interpreted to them, viz: That in one letter it was wrote that the General should do all that was in his power to conquer the French, and in the meantime the messengers to the Indians should do their utmost to draw the Indians back, and keep thom together in conferences till he, the General, had made a conquest of the French, and afterwards he should fall upon all Indians and destroy them; and that, if we should lose our lives, the English would carry on the war so long as an Indian or Frenchman was alive. Thereupon the French said to the Indians:

"Now you can see, my children, how the English want to deceive you, and if it would not offend you, I would go and knock these messengers on the head before you should be deceived by them." One of the Indian captains spoke to the French and said: "To be sure it would offend us, if you should offer to knock them on the head. If you have a mind to go to war, go to the English army, and knock them on the head, and not these three men that come with a message to us."

After this speech, the Indians went off and left the French. Nevertheless, it had enraged some of the young people, and made them suspicious, so that it was a precarious time for us. I said: "Brethren, have good courage, and be strong; let not every wind disturb your mind; let the French bring the letter here; for, as you cannot read, they may tell you thousands of false stories. We will read the letter to you. As Isaac Still can read, he will tell you the truth."

After this all the young men were gathered together, Isaac Still being in company. The young men said: "One that had but half an eye could see that the English only intended to cheat them, and that it was best to knock every one of us messengers on the head."

Then Isaac began to speak, and said: "I am ashamed to hear such talking from you; you are but boys like me; you should not talk of such a thing. There have been thirteen nations at Easton, where they established a firm peace with the English, and I have heard that the Five Nations were always called the wisest. Go tell them they are fools, and cannot see; and tell them that you are kings and wise men. Go and tell the Cayuga chiefs so, that are here, and you will become great men." Afterwards they were all still, and said not one word more.

20th. There came a great many more together in the town, and brought Henry Osten, the sergeant, who was to have been burnt. They hallooed the war-halloo, and the men and women beat him 'till he came into the house. It is a grievous and melancholy sight to see our fellow mortals so abused. Isaac Still had a long discourse with the French captain, who made himself great, by telling how he had fought the English at Loyal Hanning. Isaac rallied him, and said he had seen them scalp horses, and take others for food. The first he denied, but the second he owned. Isaac ran the captain quite down before them all. The French captain spoke with the two Cayugas; at least the Cayugas spoke very sharp to him, so that he grew pale, and was quite silent.

These three days past was a precarious time for us. We were warned not to go far from the house, because the people who came from the slaughter, having been driven back, were possessed with a murdering spirit; which led them as in a halter, in which they were catched, and with bloody vengeance was thirsty and drunk. This afforded a melancholy prospect. Isaac Still was himself dubious of our lives. We did not let Mr. Hayes know of the danger. I said: "As God hath stopped the mouth of lions, that they could not devour Daniel, so He will preserve us from their fury and bring us through." I had a discourse with Mr. Hayes concerning our message, and begged him that he would pray to God for grace and wisdom, that He would grant us peace among this people. We will remain in stillness, and not look to our own credit. We are in the service of our king and country. This people are rebellious in heart; now we are here to reconcile them again to the General, Governor, and the English nation; to turn them again from their errors. And I wished that God would grant us his grace, whereby we may do it, which I hope and believe He will do." Mr. Hays took it to heart and was convinced of all, which much rejoiced me. I begged Isaac Still to watch over himself, and not to be discouraged, for I hoped the storm would soon pass by.

In the afternoon all the captains gathered together in the middle town. They sent for us and desired that we should give them information of our message. Accordingly we did. We read the message with great satisfaction to them. It was a great pleasure both to them and us. The number of captains and counsellors were sixteen. In the evening messengers arrived from Fort Duquesne with a string of wampum from the commander, upon which they all came together in the house where we lodged. The messengers delivered their string with these words from their father, the French king:

"My children, come to me, and hear what I have to say. The English are coming with an army to destroy both you and me. I therefore, desire you immediately, my children, to hasten with all the young men; we will drive the English and destroy them. I, as a father, will tell you always what is best." He laid the string before one of the captains. After a little conversation, the Captain stood up and said: "I have just heard something of our brethren, the English, which pleaseth me much better. I will not go. Give it to the others, may be they will go." The messenger again took up the string and said: "He wont go, he has heard of the English." Then all cried out, "Yes, yes, we have heard from the English." He then threw the string to the other fire place, where the other captains were; but they kicked it from one to another, as if it was a snake. Captain Peter took a stick, and with it flung the string from one end of the room to the other, and said: "Give it to the French Captain, and let him go with his young men; he boasted much of his fighting: now let us see his fighting. We have often ventured our lives for him; and had hardly a loaf of bread, when we came to him, and now he thinks we should jump to serve him." Then we saw the French captain mortified to the uttermost: he looked as pale as death. The Indians discoursed and joked till midnight, and the French captain sent messengers at midnight to Fort Duquesne.

21st. We were informed that the General was within twenty miles of Fort Duquesne. As the Indians were afraid the English would come over the river Ohio, I spoke with some of the captains, and told them that, "I supposed the General intended to surround the French, and therefore must come to this side of the river, but we assure you that he will

not come to your town to hurt you." I begged them to let the Shawanese at Logstown, know it, and gave them four strings of 300 wampum, and with this message: "Brethren, we are arrived with good news, waiting for you; we desire you to be strong, and remember the ancient friendship your grandfathers had with the English. We wish you would remember it, and pity your young men, women and children, and keep away from the French; and if the English should come to surround the French, be not afraid. We assure you they wont hurt you."

22nd. Kittinskund came home, and sent for us, being very glad to see us. He informed us the General was within fifteen miles of the French fort; that the French had uncovered their houses, and laid the roofs round the fort to set it on fire, and made ready to go off, and would demolish the fort, and let the English have the bare ground, saying: "they are not able to build a strong fort this winter, and we will be early enough in the spring to destroy them. We will come with seventeen nations of Indians and a great many French, and build a stone fort."

The Indians danced round the fire till midnight for joy of their brethren, the English, coming. There went some scouting parties towards the army. Some of the Captains told me that Shamokin Daniel, who came with me in my former journey, had fairly sold me to the French, and the French had been very much displeased that the Indians had brought me away.

23d. The liar raised a story, as if the English were divided into three bodies, to come on this side of the river. They told us the Cayugas that came with us had said so. We told the Cayugas of it, on which they called the other Indians together, denied that they ever said so, and said they were sent to this place from the Five Nations to tell them to do their best endeavors to send the French off from this country; and when that was done they would go and tell the General to go back over the mountain.

I see the Indians concern themselves very much about the affair of land, and are continually jealous and afraid the English will take their land. I told them to be still and content themselves, "for there are some chiefs of the Five Nations with the army—they will settle the affair, as they are the chief owners of the land, and it will be well for you to come and speak with the General yourselves."

Isaac Still asked the French captain whether it was true that Daniel had sold me to the French? He owned it and said I was theirs, they had bought me fairly, and if the Indians would give them leave, he would take me.

24th. We hanged out the English flag in spite of the French, on which our prisoners folded their hands in hopes that their redemption was nigh, looking up to God, which melted my heart in tears and prayers to God to hear their prayers and change the times and the situation which our prisoners are in, and under which they groan. "O Lord," said they, "when will our redemption come, that we shall be delivered and return home?" And if any accident happeneth which the Indians dislike, the prisoners all tremble with fear, saying "Lord, what will become of us, and what will be the end of our lives?" So that they often wish themselves rather under the ground than in this life. King Beaver came home and called us to his house and saluted us in a friendly manner, which we in like manner did to him. Afterwards I spoke by four strings of 350 wampum, and said as followeth:

"I have a salutation to you and all your people from the General, the Governor and many other gentlemen. Brother, it pleases me that the day is come to see you and your people. We have warmed ourselves by your fire, and waited for you, and thank you that you did come home. We have good news of great importance, which we hope will make you and all your people's hearts glad. By these strings I desire you would be pleased to call all your kings and captains, from all the towns and nations, so that they all may hear us, and have the benefit thereof, while they live and their children after them."

Then he said, "As soon as I heard of your coming, I rose up directly to come to you." Then there came another message, which called me to another place where six kings of six nations were met together. I sent them word they should sit together a while and smoke their pipes, and I would come to them. King Beaver said further:

"Brother: It pleaseth me to hear that you brought such good news, and my heart rejoices already at what you said to me. It rejoices me that I have now heard of you." I said, "Brother: You did well that you first came here before you went to the kings, as the good news we brought is to all nations, from the rising of the sun to the going down of the same, that want to be in peace and friendship with the English. So it will give them satisfaction when they hear it." The French Captain told us that they would demolish the fort, and he thought the English would be to-day at the place.

25th. Shingas came home and saluted us in a friendly manner, and so did Beaver, in our house, and then they told us they would hear our message, and we perceived that the French captain had an inclination to hear it. We called Beaver and Shingas, and informed them that all the nations at Easton, had agreed with the Governor, that everything should be kept secret from the ears and eyes of the French. He said: "It was no matter, they were beaten already. It is good news, and if he would say anything, we would tell him what friendship we have together." Accordingly they met together, and the French Captain was present. The number consisted of about fifty.

King Beaver first spoke to his men: "Hearken all you captains and warriors—here are our brethren, the English; I wish that you may give attention, and take notice of what they say. As it is for our good, that there may an everlasting peace be established; although there is a great deal of mischief done, if it pleaseth God to help us, we may live in peace again."

Then I began to speak by four strings to them, and said:

"Brethren: Being come here to see you, I perceive your bodies are all stained with blood, and observe tears and sorrow in your eyes. With this string, I clean your body from blood, and wipe and annoint your eyes with the healing oil, so that you may see your brethren clearly. And as so many storms have blown since we last saw one another, and we are at such a distance from you that you could not rightly hear us as yet; I, by this string, take a soft feather, and, with that good oil, our grandfathers used, open and clear your ears, so that you may both hear and understand what your brethren have to say to you. And by these strings I clear your throat from the dust, and take all the bitterness out of your heart, and clear the passage from the heart to the throat, that you may speak freely with your brethren, the English, from the heart."

Then Isaac Still gave the pipe, sent by the Friends,* filled with tobacco, and handed round after their custom, and said:

"Brethren: Here is the pipe which your grandfathers used to smoke with when they met together in councils of peace, and here is some of that good tobacco, prepared for our grandfathers, from God. When you shall taste of it, you shall feel it through all your body, and it will put you in remembrance of the good councils your grandfathers used to hold with the English, your brethren, and that ancient friendship they had together."

King Beaver rose and thanked us first, that we had cleaned his body from the blood and wiped the tears and sorrow from his eyes and opened his ears, so that now he could well hear and understand. Likewise he returned thanks for the pipe and

* The Quakers of Philadelphia, who first set on foot these negotiations of peace, and for whom the Indians have always had a great regard.

tobacco that we brought which our grandfathers used to smoke. He said, "when I tasted that good tobacco, I felt it all through my body, and it made me all over well."

Then we delivered the messages as followeth:

GOVERNOR DENNY'S ANSWER TO THE MESSAGE OF THE OHIO INDIANS, BROUGHT BY FREDERICK POST, PISQUETOMEN AND THOMAS HICKMAN.

"By this string, my Indian brethren of the United Nations and Delawares, join with me in requiring of the Indian councils, to which these following messages shall be presented to keep everything private from the eyes and ears of the French." A string.

"Brethren: We received your message by Pisquetomen and Frederick Post, and thank you for the care you have taken of our messenger of peace, and that you have put him in your bosom and protected him against our enemy Onontio, and his children and sent him safe back to our council fire by the same man that received him from us." A string.

"Brethren: I only sent Post to peep into your cabins, and to know the sentiments of your old men and to look at your faces, to see how you look. And I am glad to hear from him that you look friendly; and that there still remain some sparks of love toward us. It is what we believed before hand, and therefore we never let slip the chain of friendship, but held it fast on our side, and it has never dropped out of our hands. By this belt we desire that you will dig up your end of the chain of friendship that you suffered by the subtlety of the French to be buried." A belt.

"Brethren: It happened that the Governor of Jersey was with me, and a great many Indian brethren sitting in council at Easton when your messengers arrived, and it gave pleasure to every one that heard it, and it will afford the same satisfaction to our neighboring Governors and their people, when they come to hear it. I shall send messengers to them and acquaint them with what you have said.

"Your requesting us to let the King of England know your good dispositions, we took to heart and shall let him know it, and we will speak in your favor to his Majesty, who has for some time past looked upon you as his lost children. And we can assure you, that as a tender father over all his children, he will forgive you for what is past and receive you again into his arms." A belt.

"Brethren: If you are in earnest to be reconciled to us, you will keep your young men from attacking our country and killing and carrying captive our back inhabitants. And will likewise give orders that your people may be kept at a distance from Fort Duquesne, that they may not be hurt by our warriors, who are sent by our King to chastise the French and not to hurt you. Consider the commanding officer of that army treads heavy and would be very sorry to hurt any of his Indian brethren." A large belt.

"And brethren: The chiefs of the United Nations, with their cousins, our brethren, the Delawares, and others now here, jointly with me send this belt, which has upon it two figures that represent all the English and all the Indians now present taking hands, and delivering it to Pisquetomen; and we desire it may be likewise sent to the Indians who are named at the end of these messages,* as they have all been formerly our very good friends and allies; and we desire they will go from among the French to their own towns, and no longer help the French."

"Brethren on the Ohio: If you take the belts we just now gave you, in which all here join, English and Indians, as we do not doubt you will, then, by this belt, I make a road for you and invite you to come to Philadelphia to your first old council fire, which was kindled when we first saw one another; which fire we will kindle up again, and remove all disputes, and renew the old and first treaties of friendship. This is a clear and open road for you; fear, therefore, nothing, and come to us with as many as can be of the Delawares, Shawanese, or of the Six Nations. We will be glad to see you; we desire all tribes and nations of Indians, who are in alliance with you, may come. As soon as we hear of your coming, of which you will give us timely notice, we will lay up provisions for you along the road."

A large white belt, with the figure of a man at each end, and streaks of black representing the road from the Ohio to Philadelphia.

"Brethren: The Six Nation and Delaware Chiefs join with me in those belts, which are tied together to signify our union and friendship for each other; with them we jointly take the towahawks out of your hands and bury them under ground.

"We speak aloud, so as you may hear us; you see we all stand together hand in hand." Two belts tied together.

General Forbes to the Shawanese and Delawares, on the Ohio:

BRETHREN: I embrace this opportunity by our brother, Pisquetomen, who is now on his return home with some of your uncles of the Six Nations from the treaty of Easton, of giving you joy of the happy conclusion of that great council, which is perfectly agreeable to me; as it is for the mutual advantage of our brethren, the Indians, as well as the English nation.

"I am glad to find that all past disputes and animosities are now finally settled and amicably adjusted, and I hope they will be forever buried in oblivion, and that you will now again be firmly united in the interest of your brethren, the English.

"As I am now advancing at the head of a large army against his Majesty's enemies, the French, on the Ohio. I must strongly recommend to you to send immediate notice to any of your people who may be at the French fort, to return forthwith to your towns, where you may sit by your fires with your wives and children, quiet and undisturbed, and smoke your pipes in safety. Let the French fight their own battles as they were the first cause of the war and the occasion of the long difference which hath existed between you and your brethren, the English; but I must entreat you to restrain your young men from crossing the Ohio, as it will be impossible for me to distinguish them from our enemies, which I expect you will comply with without delay, lest by your neglect thereof, I should be the innocent cause of some of our brethren's death. This advice take and keep in your own breasts and suffer it not to reach the ears of the French.

"As a proof of the truth and sincerity of what I say, and to confirm the tender regard I have for the lives and welfare of our brethren on the Ohio, I send you this string of wampum.

"I am, brethren and warriors, your friend and brother,

"JOHN FORBES."

"Brethren, Kings Beaver and Shingas, and all the warriors who join with you:

"The many acts of hostility committed by the French against the British subjects, made it necessary for the king to take up arms in their defence, and to redress their wrongs which have been done them. Heaven hath favored the justice of the cause and given success to his fleets and armies in different parts of the world. I have received his commands with regard to what is to be done on the Ohio, and shall endeavor to act like a soldier by driving the French from thence or destroying them.

"It is a particular pleasure to me to learn that the Indians, who inhabit near that river, have lately concluded a treaty of peace with the English, by which the ancient friendship is renewed with their brethren and fixed on a firmer foundation

*Sastaghretsy, Anigh Kalicken, Atowateany, Towigh, Towighroano, Geghdageghroano, Oyaghtanont, Sifaghroano, Stiageghroano, Jonontadynago."

than ever. May it be lasting and unmovable as the mountains. I make no doubt but it gives you equal satisfaction and that you will unite your endeavors with mine, and all the Governors of these provinces to strengthen it. The clouds that for some time hung over the English and their friends, the Indians on the Ohio, and kept them both in darkness are now dispersed and the cheerful light now again shines upon us and warms both. May it continue to do so while the sun and moon give light.

"Your people, who were sent to us, were received by us with open arms; they were kindly entertained while they were here, and I have taken care that they shall return safe to you. With them come trusty messengers whom I earnestly recommend to your protection. They have several matters in charge, and I desire you may give credit to what they say. In particular, they have a large belt of wampum, and by this belt we let you know that it is agreed by me and all the Governors that there shall be an everlasting peace with all the Indians, established as sure as the mountains between the English nation and the Indians all over, from the sun-rising to the sun-setting; and as your influence on them is great, so you will make it known to all the different nations that want to be in friendship with the English; and I hope by your means and persuasions, many will lay hold on this belt and immediately withdraw from the French. This will be greatly to their own interest and your honor, and I shall not fail to acquaint the great King of it. I sincerely wish it for their good, for it will fill me with concern to find any of you joined with the French, as in that case you must be sensible I must treat them as enemies. However, I once more repeat that there is no time to be lost, for I intend to march with the army very soon, and I hope to enjoy the pleasure of thanking you for your zeal, and of entertaining you in the fort ere long. In the meantime I wish happiness and prosperity to you, your women and children.

"I write to you as a warrior should, that is, with candor and love, and I recommend secrecy and dispatch.

"I am, Kings Beaver and Shingas, and brother warriors.

"Your assured friend and brother,

"JOHN FORBES.

"FROM MY CAMP AT LOYALHANNON, Nov. 9, 1758."

The message pleased and gave satisfaction to all the hearers except the French captain. He shook his head with bitter grief, and often changed his countenance. Isaac Still ran down the French Captain with great boldness, and pointed at him, saying, "There he sits." Afterwards Shingas rose up and said:

"Brethren. Now we have rightly heard and understood you. It pleaseth me and all the young men that hear it. We shall think of it and take it into due consideration, and when we have considered it well, then we will give you an answer, and send it to all the towns and nations as you desired us.

We thanked them and wished them good success in their undertaking, and wished it might have the same effect upon all other nations that may hereafter hear it as it had on them. We went a little out of the house. In the meantime Isaac Still demanded the letter which the French had falsely interpreted, that it might be read in public. Then they called us back, and I, Frederick Post, found it was my own letter, I had wrote to the General. I therefore stood up and read it, which Isaac interpreted. The Indians were well pleased, and took it as if it was written to them. Thereupon they all said. "We always thought the French report of the letter was a lie. They always deceived us," pointing at the French Captain, who, bowing down his head, turned quite pale, and could look no one in the face. All the Indians began to mock and laugh at him. He could hold it no longer, and went out. Then the Cayaga Chief delivered a string in the name of the Six Nations, with these words:

"Cousins, hear what I have to say; I see you are sorry, and the tears stand in your eyes. I would open your ears, and clear your eyes from tears, so that you may see, and hear what your uncles, the six nations have to say. We have established a friendship with your brethren, the English. We see that you are all over bloody, on your body; I clean the heart from the dust, and your eyes from the tears, and your bodies from the blood, that you may hear and see your brethren, the English, and appear clean before them, and that you may speak from the heart with them."

Delivered four strings.

Then he showed to them a string from the Cherokees, with these words:

"Nephews, we let you know, that we are exceeding glad that there is such a firm friendship established on so good a foundation with so many nations, that it will last forever; and as the Six Nations have agreed with the English, so we wish that you may lay hold of the same friendship. We will remind you that we were formerly good friends. Likewise we let you know that the Six Nations gave us a tomahawk, and if any body offended us, we should strike him with it; likewise, they gave us a knife to take off the scalp. So we let you know that we are desirous to hear very soon from you what you determine. It may be, we shall use the hatchet very soon, therefore, I long to hear from you."

Then the council broke up. After a little while, messengers arrived, and Beaver came into our house, and gave us the pleasure to hear that the English had the field, and that the French had demolished and burnt the place entirely, and went off; that the Commander has gone with two hundred men to Venango, and the rest has gone down the river in batteaux, to the lower Shawanese town, with the intention of building a fort there. They were seen yesterday, passing by Sawkung.

We ended this day with pleasure, and great satisfaction on both sides. The Cayuga chief said, he would speak further to them to-morrow.

26th. We met together about 10 o'clock. First—King Beaver addressed himself to the Cayuga chief, and said:

"My uncles, as it is customary to answer one another, so I thank you, that you took so much notice of your cousins, and that you have wiped the tears from our eyes, and cleaned our bodies from the blood. When you spoke to me, I saw myself all over bloody, and since you cleaned me, I feel myself quite pleasant through my whole body, and I can see the sun shine clear over us."

Delivered four strings.

He said further, "As you took so much pains, and came a great way through the bushes, I, by this string, clean you from the sweat, and clean the dust out of your throat, so that you may speak what you have to say from your brethren, the English, and our uncles, the Six Nations, to your cousins, I am ready to hear."

Then Petiniontonka, the Cayuga chief, took the belt with eight diamonds, and said:

"Cousins, take notice of what I have to say; we let you know what agreement we have made with our brethren, the English. We had almost slipped and dropped the chain of friendship with our brethren, the English; now we let you know that we have renewed the peace and friendship with our brethren, the English; and we have made a new agreement with them. We see that you have dropped the peace and friendship with them. We desire you would lay hold of the covenant we have made with our brethren, the English, and be strong. We likewise take the tomahawk out of your hands, that you received from the white people; use it no longer, fling the tomahawk away, it is the white people's, let them use it among themselves; it is theirs, and they are of one color; let them fight with one another, and do you be still and quiet

in Kushkushking. Let our grand-children, the Shawanese, likewise know of the covenant we established with our friends the English, and also let all other nations know it."

Then he explained to them the eight diamonds on the belt, signifying the five united nations, and the three younger nations which join them; these all united with the English. Then he proceeded thus:

"Brethren, (delivering a belt with eight diamonds, the second belt,) we hear that you did not sit right; and when I came I found you in a moving posture, ready to jump towards the sunset; so we will set you at ease, and quietly down, that you may sit well at Kushkushking; and we desire you to be strong; and if you will be strong, your women and children will see from day to day, the light shining more over them; and our children and grandchildren will see that there will be an everlasting peace established. We desire you to be still; we do not know as yet, what to do; towards the spring you shall hear from your uncles what they conclude; in the meantime, do you sit still by your fire at Kushkushking."

In the evening the devil made a general disturbance to hinder them in their good dispositions. It was reported they saw three Catawba Indians in their town, and they roved about all that cold night in great fear and confusion. When I consider with what tyranny and power the prince of the world rules over this people, it breaks my heart over them; and I wish that God would have mercy upon them, and that their redemption may draw nigh and open their eyes that they may see what bondage they are in, and deliver them from the evil.

27th. We waited all the day for an answer. Beaver came out and told us "they were busy all the day long." He said, "It is a great matter and wants much consideration. We are three tribes which must separately agree among themselves; it takes time before we hear each agreement, and the particulars thereof." He desired us to read our message once more to them in private; we told them we were at their service at any time, and then we explained him the whole again. There arrived a messenger from Sawkung and informed us that four of their people were gone to our camp to see what the English were about, and that one of them climbing upon a tree was discovered by falling down, and then our people spoke to them; three resolved to go to the other side and one came back and brought the news, which pleased the company. Some of the captains and counsellors were together; they said that the French would build a strong fort at the lower Shawanese town. I answered them: "Brethren, if you suffer the French to build a fort there, you must suffer likewise the English to come and destroy the place; the English will follow the French and pursue them, let it cost whatever it will, and wherever the French settle the English will follow and destroy them."

They said, "we think the same, and would endeavor to prevent it if the English only would go back after having drove away the French and not settle there." I said, "I can tell you no certainty in this affair; it is the best for you to go with us to the general and speak with him. So much I know, that they only want to establish a trade with you, and you know yourselves that you cannot do without being supplied with such goods as you stand in need of; but, brethren, be assured you must entirely quit the French and have no communication with them, else they will always breed disturbance and confusion amongst you, and persuade your young people to go to war against our brethren, the English."

I spoke to them further about Venango, and said, "I believed the English would go there if they suffered the French longer to live there." This speech had much influence on them and they said, "we are convinced of all that you have said, it will be so." I found them inclined to send off the French from Venango, but they wanted first to know the disposition of the English, and not to suffer the French to build anywhere.

28th. King Beaver arose early before the break of day and bid all his people a good morning, desired them to rise early and prepare victuals, for they had to answer their brethren, the English, and their uncles, and therefore they should be in a good humor and disposition. At ten o'clock they met together. Beaver addressed himself to his people, and said:

"Take notice all you young men and warriors to what we answer now: It is three days since we heard our brethren, the English, and our uncles; and what we have heard of both is very good, and we are all much pleased with what we have heard. Our uncles have made an agreement, and peace is established with our brethren, the English, and they have shook hands with them; and we likewise agree in the peace and friendship they have established between them." Then he spoke to the French Captain Canaquais, and said:

"You may hear what I answer; it is good news that we have heard. I have not made myself a King. My uncles have made me like a queen, that I always should mind what is good and right, and whatever I agree with, they will assist me, and help me through. Since the warriors came amongst us, I could not follow that which is good and right, which has made me heavy; and since it is my duty to do that which is good, so I will endeavor to do and speak what is good, and not let myself be disturbed by the warriors."

Then he spoke to the Mingoes, and said: "My uncles hear me. It is two days since you told me that you have made peace and friendship, and shook hands with our brethren, the English. I am really very much pleased with what you told me, and I join you in the same; and as you said I should let the Shawanese and Delamattanoes know of the agreement you have made with our brethren, the English, I took it to heart, and shall let them know it very soon." He delivered a string.

"Look now, my uncles, and hear what your cousins say: You have spoke the day before yesterday to me. I have heard you. You told me you would set me at Kushkushking, easy down. I took it to heart, and I shall do so, and be still, and lay myself easy down, and keep my match-coat close to my breast. You told me you will let me know in the next spring what to do; so I will be still and wait to hear from you." Gave him a belt.

Then he turned himself to us and gave us the following answers. First to the General:

"Brother: By three strings, I would desire in a most kind and friendly manner, you would be pleased to hear me what I have to say, as you are not far off.

"Brother:—Now you told me you have heard of that good agreement that has been agreed to at the treaty of Easton, and that you have put your hands to it, to strengthen it, so that it may last forever. Brother, you have told me, that after you have come to hear it, you have taken it to heart, and then you sent it to me, and let me know it. Brother, I would desire you would be pleased to hear me, and I would tell you, in a most soft, loving and friendly manner, to go back over the mountains, and to stay there; for, if you will do that, I will use it for an argument, to argue with other nations of Indians. Now, brother, you have told me you have made a road clear, from the sun-set to our first old council fire at Philadelphia, and therefore I should fear nothing, and come into that road. Brother, after these far Indians shall come to hear of that good and wide road that you have laid out for us, then they will turn and look at the road, and see nothing in the way; and that is the reason that maketh me tell you to go back over the mountains again, and to stay there, for then the road will be clear, and nothing in the way."

Then he addressed himself to the Governor of Pennsylvania as follows:

"Brother: Give good attention to what I am going to say, for

I speak from my heart, and think nothing the less of it, though the strings be small.

Brother: I now tell you what I have heard from you is quite agreeable to my mind, and I love to hear you. I tell you likewise, that all the chief men of Allegheny are well pleased with what you have said to us, and all my young men, women and children that are able to understand, are well pleased with what you have said to me.

"Brother: You tell me that all the Governors of the several provinces have agreed to a well established and everlasting peace with the Indians; and you likewise tell me that my uncles, the Six Nations, and my brethren, the Delawares, and several other tribes of Indians join with you in it, to establish it, so that it may be everlasting. You likewise tell me you have all agreed on a treaty of peace to last forever, and for these reasons I tell you, I am pleased with what you have told me.

"Brother: I am heartily pleased to hear that you never let slip the chain of friendship out of your hands, which our grandfathers had between them, so that they could agree as brethren and friends in anything.

"Brother: As you have been pleased to let me know of that good and desirable agreement that you and my uncles and brethren have agreed to, at the treaty of peace. I now tell you I heartily join and agree in it, and to it. And now I desire you to go on steadily in that great and good work you have taken in hand, and I will do as you desire me to do, that is, to let the other tribes of Indians know it, and more especially my uncles, the Six Nations, and the Shawanese, my grand-children, and all other nations settled to the westward.

"Brother: I desire you not to be out of patience, as I have a great many friends at a great distance, and I shall use my best endeavors to let them know it as soon as possible, and as soon as I obtain their answer shall let you know it." Then he gave six strings, all white.

In the evening arrived a messenger from Sawkung, Netodwehement, and desired they should make all the haste to dispatch us, and we should come to Sawkung, for, as they did not know what become of those three that went out to our camp, they were afraid the English would keep them till they heard what was become of us, their messengers.

29th. Before daybreak Beaver and Shingas came and called us into their council. They had been all the night together. They said: "Brethren, now is the day coming you will set off from here. It is a good many days since we heard you, and what we have heard is very pleasing and agreeable to us. It rejoices all our hearts, and all our young men, women and children that are capable to understand, are really very well pleased with what they have heard. It is so agreeable to us that we never received such good news before. We think God has made it so. He pities us, and has mercy on us. And now, brethren, you desire that I should let it be known to all other nations, and I shall let them know very soon. Therefore, Shingas cannot go with you. He must go with me to help me in this great work, and I shall send nobody, but go myself, to make it known to all nations."

Then we thanked them for their care, and wished him good success on his journey and undertaking, and as this message had such a good effect on them, we hoped it would have the same on all other nations, when they came to hear it. I hoped that all the clouds would pass away and the cheerful light would shine over all nations; so I wished them good assistance and help on their journey. Further he said to us:

"Now we desire you to be strong, because I make it my strong argument with other nations. But as we have given credit to what you have said, hoping it is true, and we agree to it, if it should prove the contrary, it would make me so ashamed that I could never lift up my head and never undertake to speak any word more for the interest of the English."

I told them, "Brethren: You will remember that it was wrote to you by the General, that you might give credit to what we say; so I am glad to hear of you, that you give credit, and we assure you that what we have told you is the truth, and you will find it so."

They said further, "Brethren: We let you know that the French have used our people kindly in every respect; they have used them like gentlemen, especially those that live near them. So they have treated the chiefs. Now we desire you to be strong; we wish you would take the same method and use our people well, for the other Indians will look upon us and we do not otherwise know how to convince them, and to bring them into the English interest without your using such means as will convince them. For the French will still do more to keep them to their interest."

I told them I would take it to heart and inform the Governor and other gentlemen of it, and speak to them in their favor. Then they said, it is so far well and the road is cleared, but they thought we should send them another call when they may come. I told them we did not know when they would have agreed with the other nations. "Brothers, it is you who must give us the first notice when you can come; the sooner the better, and as soon as you send us word we will prepare for you on the road." After this we made ready for our journey.

Ketinshund, a noted Indian, one of the chief counsellors, told us in secret that all the nations had jointly agreed to defend their hunting place at Allegheny and suffer nobody to settle there, and as these Indians are very much inclined to the English interest, so he begged us very much to tell the Governor, General, and all other people not to settle there. And if the English would draw back over the mountain they would get all the other nations into their interest, but if they staid and settled there all the nations would be against them, and he was afraid it would be a great war and never come to a peace again.

I promised to inform the Governor, General and all other people of it, and repeated my former request to them, not to suffer any French to settle amongst them. After we had fetched our horses we went from Kushkushking and came at five o'clock to Sawkung in company with twenty Indians. When we came about half way, we met a messenger from Fort Duquesne with a belt from Thomasking inviting all the chiefs to Sawkung. We heard at the same time that Mr. Croghan and Henry Montour would be there to-day. The messenger was one of those three that went to our camp, and it seemed to rejoice all the company, for some of them were much troubled in their minds, fearing the English had kept them as prisoners or killed them. In the evening we arrived at Sawkung, on the Beaver creek. We were well received; the king provided for us. After a little while we visited Mr. Croghan and his company.

30th. In the morning the Indians of the town visited us. About eleven o'clock about forty came together when we read the message to them. Mr. Croghan, Henry Montour and Thomas King being present. They were all pleased with the message. In the evening we came together with the chiefs and explained the signification of the belts, which lasted till eleven o'clock at night.

December 1st. After hunting a great while for our horses, without finding them, we were obliged to give an Indian three hundred wampum for looking for them. We bought corn for four hundred and fifty wampum for our horses. The Indians met together to hear what Mr. Croghan had to say. Thomas King spoke by a belt, and invited them to come to the General, upon which they all resolved to go.

In the evening the captains and counsellors came together, I and Isaac still being present, they told us that they had formerly agreed not to give any credit to any message sent from the English by Indians; thinking if the English would have

peace with them they would come themselves; so soon, therefore, as you came, it was as if the weather changed, and a great cloud passed away, and we could think again on our ancient friendship with our brethren, the English. We have thought since that time more on the English than ever before, although the French have done all in their power to prejudice our young men against the English. Since you now come the second time, we think it is God's work; he pities us that we should not all die, and if we should not accept of the peace offered to us, we think God would forsake us."

In discourse, they spoke about preaching, and said: "They wished many times to hear the word of God; but they were always afraid the English would take that opportunity to bring them into bondage." They invited me to come and live amongst them, since I had taken so much pains in bringing a peace about them and the English. I told them: "It might be that when the peace was firmly established, I would come to proclaim the peace and love of God to them."

In the evening arrived a message with a string of wampum to a noted Indian, Ketinscund, to come to Venango, to meet the Unami chief, Quitahicung, there; he said that a French Mohock had killed a Delaware Indian; and when he was asked why he did it, he said the French bade him do it.

2nd. Early before we set out, I gave three hundred wampum to the Cayugas to buy some corn for their horses; they agreed that I should go before to the General to acquaint him of their coming. The Beaver creek being very high, it was almost two o'clock in the afternoon before we came over the creek; this land seems to be very rich. I, with my companion, Ketinscund's son, came to Logstown, situated on a hill. At the east end is a great piece of lowland, where the old Logstown used to stand. In the new Logstown the French have built about thirty houses for the Indians. They have a large cornfield on the south side where the corn stands ungathered. Then we went further through a large tract of fine land, along the river side, and we came within eight miles of Pittsburg, where we lodged on a hill in the open air. It was a cold night, and I had forgot my blanket, being packed upon Mr. Hays' horse. Between Sawkung and Pittsburgh, all the Shawanese towns are empty of people.

3d. We started early and came to the river by Pittsburgh. We called that they should come over and fetch us, but their boats having gone adrift, they made a raft of black oak pallisadoes, which sunk as soon as it came into the water. We were very hungry *and staid on that Island*, where I had kept council with the Indians in the month of August last; for all I had nothing to live on. I thought myself a great deal better off now than at that time, having now liberty to walk upon the Island according to pleasure, and it seemed as if the dark clouds were dispersed.

While I waited here, I saw the General march off from Pittsburgh, which made me sorry that I could not have the pleasure of speaking with him. Towards evening our whole party arrived, upon which they fired from the fort twelve great guns, and our Indians saluted again three times round with their small arms. By accident some of the Indians found a small raft hid in the bushes, and Mr. Hays, coming last, went over first with two Indians. They sent us but a small allowance, so that it would not serve each round. I tied my belt a little closer, being very hungry and nothing to eat*. It snowed, and we were obliged to sleep without any shelter. In the evening they threw light balls from the fort, at which the Indians started, thinking they would fire at them, but seeing it was not aimed at them, they rejoiced to see them fly so high.

*As it often happens to the Indians on their long marches in war, and sometimes in their hunting expeditions, to be without victuals for several days, occasioned by bad weather and other accidents, they have this custom in such cases, which Post probably learned of them, viz.: girding their abdomens tightly when they have nothing to *put in them*; and they say it prevents the pain of hunger.

4th. We got up early and cleared a place from the snow, cut some fire wood and hallooed till we were tired. Towards noon Mr. Hays came with a raft and the Indian chiefs went over; he informed me of Colonel Bouquet's displeasure with the Indians' answer to the General, and his desire that they should alter their minds in insisting upon the General's going back, but the Indians had no inclination to alter their mind. In the afternoon some provisions was sent over, but a small allowance. When I came over to the fort the council with the Indians was at an end. I had a discourse with Colonel Bouquet about the affairs, disposition and resolution of the Indians.

I drew provision for our journey to Fort Ligonier, and baked bread for our whole company. Towards noon the Indians met together in a conference. First, King Beaver addressed himself to the Mohocks, desiring them to give their brethren an answer about settling at Pittsburgh. The Mohocks said "they lived at such a distance that they could not defend the English there if any accident should befal them, but your cousins, who live close here, must think what to do." Then Beaver said by string:

"What this messenger has brought is very agreeable to us, and as our uncles have made peace with you, the English and many other nations, so we likewise join and accept of the peace offered to us, and we have already answered by your messenger what we have to say to the General, that he should go back over the mountains; we have nothing to say to the contrary,"

Neither Mr. Croghan nor Andrew Montour would tell Colonel Bouquet the Indians' answer. Then Mr. Croghan, Colonel Armstrong and Colonel Bouquet went into the tent by themselves, and I went upon my business. What they have further agreed I do not know; but when they had done, I called King Beaver, Shingas and Kedenscund, and said:

"Brethren:—If you have any alteration to make in the answer to the General, concerning leaving this place, you will be pleased to let me know." They said they would alter nothing. "We have told them three times to leave the place and go back; but they insist upon stopping here. If therefore, they will be destroyed by the French and Indians, we cannot help them."

Colonel Bouquet set out for the Loyal Hannon. The Indians got some liquor between 10 and 11 o'clock. One Mohock died; the others fired guns three times over him. At the last firing, one had accidentally loaded his gun with a double charge. This gun burst to pieces and broke his hand clean off—he also got a hard knock on his breast; and in the morning at 9 o'clock, he died, and they buried them in that place, both in one hole.

6th. It was a cold morning. We swam our horses over the river, the ice running violently. Mr. Croghan told me that the Indians had spoke upon the same string that I had to Colonel Bouquet, and altered their minds, and had agreed and desired that two hundred men should stay at the Fort. I refused to make any alteration in the answer to the General, till I myself did hear it of the Indians; at which Mr. Croghan grew very angry. I told him I had already spoken with the Indians. He said it was a d—d lie, and desired Mr. Hays to enquire of the Indians and take down in writing what they said. Accordingly he called them, and asked them if they had altered their speech, or spoke to Colonel Bouquet on that string they gave me. Shingas and the other counsellor said they had spoken nothing to Col. Bouquet on the string they gave me, but what was agreed between the Indians at Kushkushking. They said Mr. Croghan and Henry Montour had not spoken and acted honestly and uprightly. They bid us not to alter the least, and said: "We have told them three times to go back, but they will not go, insisting upon staying here. Now you will let the Governor, General, and all people know, that our desire is, that they should go back till

the other nations have joined in the peace, and then they may come and build a trading house."

They then repeated what they had said the 5th instant. Then we took leave of them, and promised to inform the General, Governor, and all other gentle people of their disposition; and so we set out from Pittsburgh, and came within fifteen miles of the breast work, where we encamped. It snowed, and we made a little cabin of hides.

7th. Our horses were fainting, having little or no food. We came that day about twenty miles, to another breast-work, where the whole army had encamped on a hill; the water being far to fetch.

8th. Between Pittsburgh and Fort Ligonier, the country is hilly, with rich bottoms, well timbered, but scantily watered. We arrived at Fort Lagonier in the afternoon, about 4 o'clock, where we found the General very sick, and therefore could have no opportunity to speak with him.

9th. We waited to see the General. They told us he would march the next day, and we should go with him. Captain Sinclair wrote us a return for the provisions for four days.

10th. The General was still sick, so that he could not go on the journey.

11th. We longed very much to go farther; and therefore spoke to Major Halket, and desired him to enquire of the General if he intended to speak with us, or, if we might go, as we were in a poor condition for want of linen, and other necessaries. He desired us to bring the Indians' answer, and our journal to the General. Mr. Hays read his journal to Major Halket and Gov. Glen. They took memoranda and went to the General.

12th. They told us we should surely stay till the General went.

14th. The General intended to go, but his horses could not be found. They thought the Indians had carried them off. They hunted all day for the the horses, but could not find them. I spoke to Col. Bouquet about our allowance being so small, that we could hardly subsist; and that we were without money, and desired him to let us have some money that we might buy necessaries. Provisions, and everything is exceedingly dear. One pound of bread cost a shilling, one pound of sugar four shillings, a quart of rum seven shillings and sixpence, and so in proportion. Col. Bouquet laid our matters before the General, who let me call, and excused himself, that his distemper had hindered him from speaking with me; and promised to help me in everything I should want, and ordered him to give me some money. He said further, that I often should call, and when he was alone he would speak with me.

16th. Mr. Hays, being hunting, was so lucky as to find the General's horses, and brought them home; for which the General was very thankful to him.

17th. Mr. Hays, being desired by Mayor Halket to go and look for the other horses, went, but found none.

18th. The General told me to hold myself ready, to go with him down the country.

20th. After we had been out two days to hunt for our horses, in the rain, we went again to-day, and were informed they had been seen in a lost condition; one lying on the hill, and the other standing; they had been hoppled together, but a person told us he had cut the hopples. When we came home we found the horses, they having made home to the Fort.

22d. It was cold and stormy weather.

23d. I hunted for our horses, and having found them, we gave them both to the King's commissary, they not being able to carry us further.

The sergeant, Henry Osten, being one of the company that guided us, as above mentioned, and was that same prisoner whom the Shawanese intended to burn alive, came to-day to the fort. He was much rejoiced to see us and said: "I thank you a thousand times for my deliverance from the fire, and think it not too much to be at your service my whole life time." He gave us intelligence that the Indians were, as yet, mighty for the English. His master had offered to set him at liberty, and bring him to Pittsburgh, if he would promise him ten gallons of rum, which he did, and he was brought safe to Pittsburgh. Delaware George is still faithful to the English, and was very helpful to procure his liberty. Isaac Still, Shingas and Beaver are gone with the message to the natives living further off. When the French had heard that the garrison at Pittsburgh, consisted only of 200 men, they resolved to go down from Venango, and destroy the English fort. So soon as the Indians at Kushkushking heard of their intention, they sent a message to the French desiring them to draw back, for they would have no war in their country. The friendly Indians have sent out parties with that intention, that if the French went on in their march towards the fort, they would catch them and bring them to the English. They showed Osten the place where eight French Indian spies had lain near the fort. By their marks upon the place they learned that these eight were gone back and five more were to come to the same place again. He told us further that the Indians had spoke among themselves, that if the English would join them they would go to Venango and destroy the French there. We hear that the friendly Indians intend to hunt round the fort at Pittsburgh, and bring the garrison fresh meat. And upon this intelligence the General sent Captain Wedderbotz, with fifty men, to reinforce the garrison at Pittsburgh.

25th. The people in the camp prepared for a Christmas frolic, but I kept Christmas in the woods by myself.

26th. To-day an express came from Pittsburgh to inform the General that the French had called all the Indians in their interest together, and intended to come and destroy them there.

27th. Towards noon the General set out, which caused a great joy among the garrison, which had hitherto lain in tents, but now being a smaller company, could be more comfortably lodged. It snowed the whole day. We encamped by a beaver dam, under Laurel Hill.

28th. We came to Stony creek, where Mr. Quicksell is stationed. The General sent Mr. Hays express to Fort Bedford (Ray's town) and commanded him to see if the place for encampment, under the Allegheny mountain, was prepared, as also to take care that refreshments should be at hand at his coming. It was stormy and snowed all the day.

29th. On the road I came up with some wagons and found my horses with the company, who had taken my horses up, and intended to carry the same away. We encamped on this side, under the Allegheny hill.

30th. Very early I hunted for my horses, but in vain, and therefore was obliged to carry my saddle bags, and other baggage on my back. The burden was heavy, the roads bad, which made me very tired, and came late to Bedford, where I took my old lodging with Mr. Frazier; they received me kindly, and refreshed me according to their ability.

31st. This day we rested, and, contrary to expectation, preparation was made for moving further to-morrow. Mr. Hays, who has his lodging with the commander of that place, visited me.

January 1st, 1759. We set out early. I got my saddle bags upon a wagon, but my bed and covering I carried upon my back, and came that day to the crossing of Juniata, where I had poor lodgings, being obliged to sleep in the open air, the night being very cold.

2d. We set out early. I wondered very much that the horses in these slippery roads, came so well with the wagons over these steep hills. We came to Fort Littleton, where I drew provisions, but could not find any who had bread to exchange

for flour. I took lodgings in a common house. Mr. Hays arrived late.

3d. We rose early. I thought to travel the nearest road to Shippenstown, and therefore desired leave of the General to prosecute my journey to Lancaster and wait for his Excellency there, but he desired me to follow in his company. It snowed, froze and rained and was stormy the whole day. All were exceeding glad that the General arrived safe at Fort Loudon. There was no room in the fort for such a great company. I therefore, and some others, went two miles further, and got lodgings at a plantation.

4th. I and my company took the upper road, which is three miles nearer to Shippenstown, where we arrived this evening. The slippery roads made me, as a traveler, very tired.

5th. To-day I staid here for the General. Mr. Hays went ten miles further to see some of his relations. In the afternoon Israel Pemberton came from Philadelphia to wait upon the General.

6th. I came to-day ten miles to Mr. Miller's, where I lodged, having no comfortable place in Shippen's town, all the houses being crowded with people.

7th. They made preparation at Mr. Miller's for the reception of the General, but he, being so well to-day, resolved to go as far as Carlisle. I could scarcely find any lodging there. Henry Montour was so kind as to take me in his room.

8th. I begged the General for leave to go to Lancaster, having some business, which he at last granted. I went to Captain Sinclair for a horse, who ordered me to go to the chief justice of the town, who ought to procure one for me in the province service. According to this order I went, but the justice told me he did not know how to get a horse; if I would go and look for one he should be glad if I found any. But having no mind to run from one to another, I resolved to walk, as I had done before, and so traveled along, and came about ten miles that day to a tavern keeper's, named Chestnut.

9th. To-day I crossed the Susquehanna, over the ice, and came within thirteen miles of Lancaster. It was slippery and heavy traveling.

10th. It rained all the day. I arrived at three o'clock in the afternoon in Lancaster, and was quite refreshed to have the favor to see my brethren." *

CHAPTER XXII.

Forbes' Expedition.† The March. An Engagement. Attack of the French and Indians. Occupation of the Forks. Erection of Fort Pitt Post.

IN 1758 the French, being disheartened by the British success elsewhere, and their force at Duquesne weak, it was determined by the English government to make an effort to draw the Western Indians, and thereby still further to weaken the force that would oppose General Forbes' army, which was now on the eve of starting for Fort Duquesne.

POST'S MISSION.

It was no easy matter, however, to find a true and trustworthy man whose courage, skill, ability, knowledge and physical powers would fit him for such a mission. He was to pass through a wilderness filled with doubtful friends, into a country filled with open enemies. The whole French interest would be against him, and the Indians of the Ohio were little to be trusted. Every stream on his way had been dyed with blood; every hillside had rung with the death yell, and grown red in the light of burning huts. The man who was at last chosen was a Moravian, who had lived among the savages seventeen years, and married among them. His name, Christian Frederick Post. Of his journey, sufferings and doings, his own journal is the evidence, though Heckwelder says that those parts which redound most to his own credit he omitted when printing it.

He left Philadelphia upon the 15th of July, 1758, and against the protestations of Yeedyuscung, who said he would surely lose his life, proceeded up the Susquehanna, passing "many plantations deserted and laid waste." Upon the 7th of August he came to the *Allegheny*, opposite French creek, and was forced to pass under the very eyes of the garrison of Fort Venango, but was not molested.

From Venango he went to "Kushkushkee," which was on or near Big Beaver creek. "This place," he says, "contained ninety houses and two hundred able warriors." At this place Post had much talk with the chiefs, who seemed well disposed, but somewhat afraid of the French. The great conference, however, it was determined should be held opposite Fort Duquesne, where there were Indians of eight nations. The messenger was at first unwilling to go thither, fearing the French would seize him, but the savages said "they would carry him in their bosom, he need fear nothing," and they well redeemed this promise. On the 24th of August, Post, with his Indian friends, reached the point opposite the fort, and there immediately followed a series of speeches, explanations and agreements which are found in his journal.

At first he was received rather hardly by an old and deaf Onondago, who claimed the land whereon they stood as belonging to the Six Nations; but a Delaware rebuked him in no very polite terms. "That man speaks not as a man," he said, "he endeavors to frighten us by saying this ground is his. He dreams. He and his father (the French) have certainly drank too much liquor—they are drunk; pray let them go to sleep till they are sober. You do not know what your own nation does at home, how much they have to say to the English. You do nothing but smoke your pipe here. Go to sleep with your father, and when you are sober, we will speak to you."

It was clear that the Delawares, and indeed all the western Indians, were wavering in their affection for the French, and though some opposition was made to a union with the Colonists, the general feeling produced by the prospect of a quick approach of Forbes' army, and by the truth and kindness of Post himself, was in favor of England. The Indians, however, complained bitterly of the disposition which the whites showed in claiming and seizing their lands.

"Why did you not fight your battles at home, or on the sea, instead of coming into our country to fight them?" they asked again and again, and were mournful when they thought of the future. "*Your* heart is good," they said to Post. "*You* speak sincerely; but we know there is always a great number who wish to get rich; they have enough. Look! we do not want to be rich, and take away what others have. The white people think we have no brains in our heads—that they are big and we a little handful—but remember, when you hunt for a rattle snake you cannot find it, and perhaps it will bite you before you see it."

When the war of Pontiac came, this saying might have been justly remembered. At length having concluded a peace, Post turned toward Philadelphia, setting out on the 9th of September, and, after the greatest sufferings and perils from French scouts and Indians, reached the settlements uninjured.

THE MARCH OF THE ARMY.

While Post was engaged upon his dangerous mission, the van of Forbes' army was pressing forward under the heats of Au-

*From Provincial Records. †Western Annals.

gust from Raystown, (Bedford), toward Loyalhanna, hewing their way as they went.* Early in September the General reached Raystown, whither we had also ordered Washington, who had till then been kept inactive among his sick troops at Fort Cumberland. Meantime two officers of the First Virginia regiment had gone separately, each with his party, to reconnoitre Fort Duquesne, and had brought accounts of its condition up to the 13th of August. It being deemed desirable, however, to have fuller statements than they were able to give, a party of eight hundred men, under Major Grant, with whom went Major Andrew Lewis, of Virginia, was sent forward on the 11th of September to gain the desired information.

The third day after their march, they arrived within eleven miles of Fort Duquesne, and halted till three o'clock in the afternoon, then marched within two miles of the fort, and left their baggage there under a guard, and arrived at eleven o'clock at night, upon a hill a quarter of a mile distant from it, Major Grant sent two officers and fifty men to attack all the Indians they could find lying out of the fort; they saw none, nor were they challenged by the sentries. As they returned, they set fire to a large stone house, which was put out as soon as they left it. At break of day, Major Lewis was sent, with four hundred men, to lie in ambush, a mile and a half from the main body, on the path on which they left their baggage, imagining the French would send a force to attack the baggage guard and seize it.

AN ENGAGEMENT.

Four hundred men were posted along the hill, facing the fort, to cover the retreat of Captain McDonald's company, who marched with drums beating toward the fort, in order to draw a party out of it, as Major Grant had some reason to believe there were not more than two hundred men there, including Indians; but, as soon as they heard the drums, they sallied out in great numbers, both French and Indians, and fell upon Captain McDonald, and two columns that were posted lower on the hill to receive them. The Highlanders exposed themselves without any covers, and were shot down in great numbers, and soon forced to retreat. The Carolinians, Marylanders, and Lower County men, concealing themselves behind trees and the brush, made a good defence, but were overpowered by numbers, not being supported, were obliged to follow the rest. Major Grant exposed himself in the thickest of the fire, and endeavored to rally his men, but all to no purpose, as they were by this time flanked on all sides. Major Lewis and his party came up and engaged, but were soon obliged to give way, the enemy having the hill of him, and flanking him every way. A number were driven into the river, most of whom were drowned. Major Grant retreated to the baggage, where Captain Bullet was posted with fifty men, and again endeavored to rally the flying soldiers, by entreating them in the most pathetic manner to stand by him, but all in vain, as the enemy were close at their heels.

As soon as the enemy came up to Captain Bullet, he attacked them very furiously for some time, but not being supported, and most of his men killed, was obliged to give way. However, his attacking them stopped the pursuit, so as to give many an opportunity of escaping. The enemy followed Major Grant, and at last Captain Bullet was obliged to make off. He imagined the Major must be taken, as he was surrounded on all sides, but the enemy would not kill him, and often called to him to surrender. The French gave quarter to all who would accept it.* The loss sustained in this engagement was two hundred and seventy killed, forty-two wounded, and several, including Major Grant, taken prisoners.† "It was," says Washington, "a very ill-concerted, or a very ill-executed plan, perhaps both, but it seems to be generally acknowledged that Major Grant exceeded his orders, and that no disposition was made for engaging."

ATTACK BY THE FRENCH AND INDIANS.

The French and Indians, emboldened by their victory over Grant, made an attack on the 14th of October, on the advance guard of the army at Loyal Hanna. The attacking party consisted of twelve hundred French and two hundred Indians, and the attack was continued for four hours, and afterwards renewed at night. But the assailants gained no advantage, and retired to Fort Duquesne. The returns of the army show a loss in this engagement of twelve killed, seventeen wounded, and thirty-one prisoners.

OCCUPATION OF THE FORKS OF THE OHIO.

On the 18th of November, the army marched from Loyal Hanna, and on the evening of the 24th, arrived at Turtle Creek. "Here," says Mr. Ormsby, (a commissary in the army,) "a council of war was held, the result of which was, that it was impracticable to proceed; all the provisions and forage being exhausted. On the General's being told of this, he swore a furious oath that he would sleep in the fort, or in a worse place, the next night. It was a matter of indifference to the emaciated General, where he died, as he was carried the whole distance from Philadelphia and back on a litter.

About midnight, a tremendous explosion was heard from the westward, on which Forbes swore that the French magazine was blown up by design or accident, which revived our spirits. This conjecture of the head of iron, was soon confirmed by a deserter from Fort Duquesne, who said that the Indians, who had watched the English army, reported that they were as numerous as trees in the woods. This so terrified the French, that they set fire to their magazines, barracks, &c., and pushed off in their boats, some up and some down the Ohio, so that the next morning we took peaceable possession of the remains of the fort. The place had a most desolate appearance, as all the improvements made by the French, had been burnt to the ground."

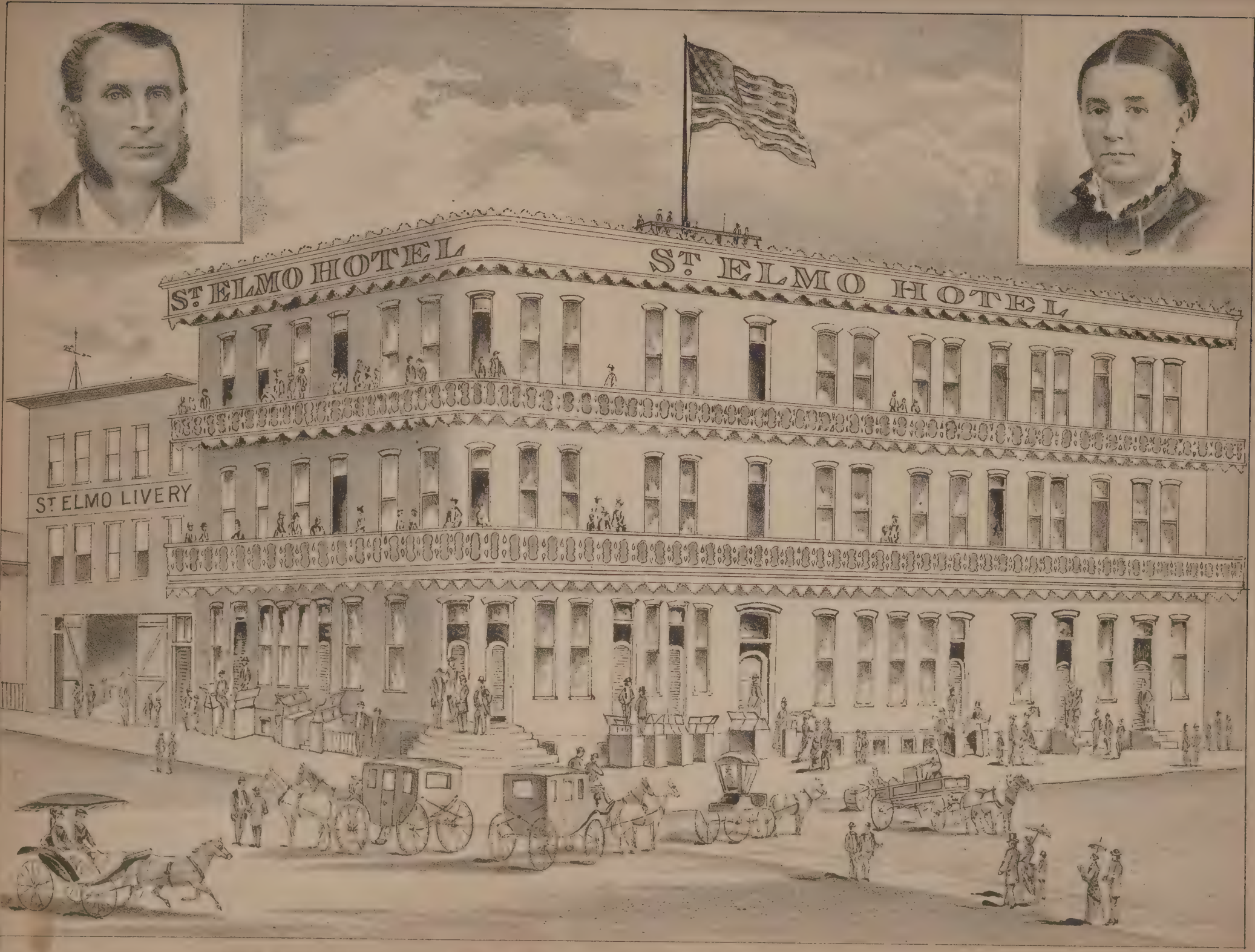
ERECTION OF FORT PITT.

Thus the forks of the Ohio, the occupation of which had been the cause of the war, came again into the possession of the English. It was necessary to make immediate provision for securing the possession of that point, which had cost so much blood and treasure to acquire, and a *small foritfication* was thrown up on the bank of the Monongahela, and named in honor of the great minister, Fort Pitt. Colonel Hugh Mercer, of Virginia, was left in command with two hundred men, and the main army marched back to the settlements. It reached Philadelphia on the 17th of January, 1759, and on the 11th of March, General Forbes died, and was buried in the Chancel of Christ Church.

Christian Frederick Post meanwhile had been sent westward with the chiefs of the Six Nations with a report of the treaty of Easton. He followed after General Forbes, from whom he received messages to the various tribes, with which he once more

*The troops from Virginia, North Carolina and Maryland, were ordered to assemble at Winchester, under Colonel Washington; and the Pennsylvania forces at Raystown, now Bedford, where Colonel Bouquet had marched the regular troops, in advance of General Forbes, who remained at Philadelphia until the combined army would be in readiness to move forward. But the ill health of General Forbes, the difficulties in procuring supplies and means of transportation, and the construction of a new road for the army, the artillery, and baggage wagons to pass over the mountains, detained the expedetion until late in the season. Colonel Washington strongly recommended that the army should follow the route of Braddock, as it would take but little time to repair the road, which was the best over the mountains, and remonstrated against cutting a new road, as it might entirely defeat the expedition, by unnecessary delay. Colonel Bouquet strenuously advocated a new route through Pennsylvania, and prevailed upon General Forbes to adopt it; and on the first day of August, seventeen hundred men were employed west of Bedford, in constructing a road across the mountains, to the Loyalhanna. This is the first road in what is now Westmoreland county.

*Craig's History of Pittsburgh, p. 74. †Early History of Pa. p. 138.



ST. ELMO HOTEL, B. K. FISHER, PROPRIETOR, PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA.

sought their chiefs, and was again instrumental in preventing any junction of the Indians with the French. Indeed, but for Post's mission, there would in all probability, have been gathered a strong force of western savages to waylay Forbes and defend Fort Duquesne, in which case, so adverse was the season and the way, so wearied the men, and so badly managed the whole business, that there would have been great danger of a second "Braddock's field," so that the humble Moravian played no unimportant part in securing again to his British Majesty, the key to Western America.

CHAPTER XXIII.

FRENCH DOCUMENTS.

"Memoir on the Position of the French and English in America.

"*Memoir respecting, first, the position of the English and French in North America; secondly, what is absolutely necessary to send there so as to be able to at least attempt some defense.* [*January.* 1759.]

"The English have had in North America, during the last campaign, sixty-three thousand men, 23,000 of whom were troops from Old England. They have sent some more there since, and their latest papers announce the departure of ten thousand Scotch for the New World.

"They have in their Colonies the greatest abundance of provisions, horses, oxen, munitions of war, Indian goods, and more than 350 leagues of coast open to succors from Europe.

"Their troops are at present distributed in winter quarters, as follows: At Louisbourg and Halifax, on the banks of the Hudson river, on the Mohawk river, at the head of Oneida lake, on the banks of the Ohio and its tributaries, thereby announcing the plan of attacking us simultaneously by the river St. Lawrence, Lake Champlain and Lake Ontario.

"Eight French battalions which will hardly number, at the opening of the campaign, 3,400 men, twelve hundred troops of the Marine, at most, five or six thousand militia. Such are our forces. Tne Indians cannot be included in the account. English presents, our poverty, our prodigious inferiority—what motives to abate their ardor! Besides, being independent, never making two expeditions consecutively, even should the first have resulted only in raising one scalp; ill qualified for defense; afraid of death; what benefit can be expected to be derived from them?

"No stronghold in the country; Niagara, the most tenable of the whole, cannot, if properly attacked, hold out more than three weeks. Shell alone will force Carillon to surrender; a small, narrow, right angle, inasmuch as its longest side is 54 toises and the small one 39, without casements; besides, all the other bicoques, which are called forts, are scarcely proof against a sudden assault. I do not expect even Mont-Real and Quebec, if the foot of their walls be once reached.

"We are in want of provisions; that is to say, by carefully economising the little we have, it will be hardly possible to enter upon the campaign and subsist throughout its first month.

"We are in want of powder to such a degree, that if the English come to Quebec, there is not six days' supply for the cannon. Almost all the guns are iron, and bad. Mortars are wanting, and still more so, shell, of the calibre of those we have.

"For the service of all the forts and of several bodies of troops, scattered over more than five hundred leagues of country, there are in the whole Colony only two Engineers, without any draughtsman, eight artillery officers, five of whom are from France, eighty-six gunners, including 4 sergeants and 10 cadets; these last are useless in a service of urgency, not a single man having the remotest idea of mines; not a mechanic of any sort whatever.

"Goods, to trade with the Indians, are almost entirely wanting.

"Under these circumstances, 'tis evident that France, should she send ten thousand men, with munitions of war, and provisions proportionate to such a force, and to the actual necessities of the Colony, would not place herself again there on anything near a level with the enemy.

"But this expedition would require at least one hundred sail, and such a fleet would run the risk, either from the danger of unfortunate encounters, or forcible delay from ice, of not arriving at all, or of arriving too late, and find the campaign already opened and the Colony perhaps invaded.

"It appears then, that this armament cannot be thought of, and we must confine ourselves to treating Canada as a desperate disease is treated, in which the sick man is supported by cordials until he either sink or a crisis save him; that is to say to send thither only what is absolutely necessary so as to be able to try and make a defence.

"Now what is absolutely necessary?

"1st, Provisions; to freight ships with them on account of the King; to encourage the contractor, who fits out, in this way very considerable armaments in order that his ships may have crews; to send *poudre alimentaire* tested at the Invalides.

"2nd, Munitions of war; a train of artillery; Artillerists and Engineers. In the first place, the largest quantity of powder possible, nine and twelve-inch mortars, and the greatest quantity possible of shells of the same calibre; all the ships ought to be ballasted with them. In the second place a train of field artillery, and to work them a detachment with the troops of the Line, composed of four Engineers and two draftsmen, fifty gunners, fifty bombardiers, four sergeants included, thirty workmen, wheelrights, joiners, carpenters, and smiths, including 5 sergeants or corporals, with an overseer of workmen, twenty miners, including two sergeants and two corporeals, with one overseer of miners; observing that the two aforesaid overseers be junior officers to those detached from the Royal corps in 1757 for Canada. In the third place a great number of guns, flints, and powder horns, which save half the consumption.

"3d, Indian goods. Some must be sent and in considerable quantity. These articles are extremely necessary, if it be desirable to preserve any Indians.

4th, Recruits visit: First, at least one thousand with their arms and eighteen months provisions, secondly, some miquelets, troops of no use in Europe in the present war, and who will render the greatest service in Canada. Thirdly, one hundred and fifty Scotch, Irish, and Germans to encourage and attract deserters of these nations, who, in that case, will join us in great numbers."

INSTRUCTIONS FROM M. DE VAUDREUIL, GOVERNOR OF CANADA, TO M. DE LIGNERIS, COMMANDANT OF THE GARRISON AT FORT MACHAULT.

"Montreal, 23d March, 1759.

"Monsieur: I have to instruct you to remain at Fort Machault and continue the service of French and trusty Indian scouts to watch the movements of the English. Continue to support the nations and exercise all vigilance in preventing them from being persuaded from their friendship and alliance by English intrigue. Represent to the Inroquois, Chaonanons and Loups of Kanaouagon, that your forces will soon be largely increased, and that then you will descend the Beutiful river,

and drive the English from its borders. Indian goods will be forwarded you from time to time for the purpose of continuing their assistance in our cause and stimulating the enthusiasm of the young men.

"The change of the English from extreme suavity towards the Indians to that of the greatest threats, will naturally make a deep impression upon them all along the Beautiful river, and they must conclude therefrom that the principal object of the English is to deceive them. You should avail yourself of every opportunity to persuade them that if they are not under the protection of the French, they will soon be reduced to slavery, and probably something worse, that therefore it is for their own interest to despise and reject all proposals of neutrality or friendship for the English; to be inseparable lrom the French, and to be more ardent than ever to fight for the French in the united effort to drive away the English from their lands.

"Leave nothing unsaid to all the Nations on the Beautiful river that it is for their own interest to assist in placing a check upon the ambition of the English. I am glad to learn you have prevailed upon the Loups to assemble again at Cachecacheki, and that they have promised to again strike the English when you form the next expedition down the Beautiful river. As soon as advices and further instructions are received from M. Berryer preparations will be immediately made to augment the forces under your command for the purpose of forming the proposed expedition down the Beautiful river, and capturing the English and their fort on the Mananguailée.*

"The English have designs against Niagara, and we are compelled to make such disposition of our resources as will best protect our interests under all emergencies. For the present I have ordered M. Pouchot to retain under his command three hundred Canadian troops which I had designed for service on the Beautiful river, and if he finds it necessary, he will call to his assistance all the forces from Detroit and the other posts, whom I have ordered to rendezvous at Presqu'isle.

I have fully acquainted M. Berryer with the improvements you have made upon Fort Machault since the abandonment of Duquesne, and of its present strength and character, but if you are attacked by too large a force against which a successful defence can be made, I would instruct you to fall back successively upon La Bœuf and Presqu'ile, and so completely destroy the works as to leave nothing behind you that will be available to the enemy.†

"I would have you manœuvre so as to annoy the enemy and keep him continually before you, and I would remind you that if the Indians of the Beautiful river remain faithful to the French, and act in consequence, you will not fail to afford the English an abundance of work. You cannot do better than to impress strongly on those Indians the critical position they would be placed in, abandoned to themselves, had they no help to expect, except from the English, who would not treat them any better than they had treated the Abenakis.

"M. Pouchot will, with pleasure, embrace the opportunity of corresponding with you, and according as circumstances will be favorable, will render all the aid in his power for the expedition to descend the Beautiful river and recover our lost Duquesne. That is to say, if Niagara be not menaced, he will reunite under your orders not only the forces and succors which will rendezvous Prisqu'isle, the three hundred Canadians which I have destined for you, but in addition, all the forces and other assistance M. Pouchot will have it in his power to forward to you.

"I am with most profound respect,

"Your humble and obedient Servant,"

"VAUDREUIL."

* Monongahela.

† Some doubts have heretofore existed in the minds of a number of men who have formerly investigated this subject to some extent, as to whether the French built two forts at Venango, or whether what was afterwards known as Fort Venango was built by the English. This evidently settles the matter beyond dispute that the French did not build a new fort at Venango in 1758-9, on their return from Duquesne, but that they simply improved and strengthened Fort Machault.

LETTER OF M. DE VAUDREUIL TO M. BERRYEIR.

"MONTREAL, 30th March, 1759.

"MY LORD:—M. de Ligneris has not ceased having French and Indian scouts to watch the English. M. de la Valtrie informs him that the English were building a small fort on the river Mananguailee, a little above Fort Duquesne.

"He learned at the same time by some Delaware Indians, who are beginning to become familiar with the English, and go frequently to see them, that 2@300 men were to remain at the fort during the winter.

"That General Forbes had returned with his army to Loyal Hannon, where he had stationed a strong garrison to support that of Mananguailee.

"That the remainder of his army was to be sent to winter quarters in different provinces.

"That it was asserted that this General was to return this year to Europe.

"It would not be difficult, my Lord, to drive the English from their fort on the Mananguailee or to take them, were there plenty of men and provisions, but M. de Ligneris is in want of both to such a degree that he will have considerable difficulty to pass the winter.

"The Iroquois, Chaouanons and Loups of Kanaouagon, far from responding favorably to M. de Ligneris' invitatiou to go and attack the English, continue to solicit him to vacate Fort Machault and to retire to Presque'isle, continually representing to him that he has too few men to resist the English, who were assuredly to come and attack him this winter.

"He obtained, however, from those Indians, [a promise] that they would go to the English only with a view to learn their plans against the French, to inform him thereof; they likewise promised him to summon them to withdraw very speedily to the other side of the mountains.

"But there is reason to presume that the Indians would wish that there were neither French nor English at the Beautiful river, and that they are heartily tired of the war.

"What confirms me in this idea is, the Council the English held on the 26th of November, at Cachekacheki.

"The English have had recourse to the most affecting and most pressing language; they requested the Indians to forget the past; to renew the alliance of their ancestors with them; to let them settle their differences with the French, and to recall their young men who are with the latter.

"To enforce this proposition they told those Indians that they had closed the Canada river, consequently the French could not give them any assistance; that the King of France had already twice sued for peace, which had always been refused by the English; they requested the Indians to communicate their words to the nations who are in alliance with them.

"The Delawares have answered the English anew, that being allies of many different nations, a reply could not be given immediately to their speech; and that they should not become impatient if the answer was a long time coming, as their relations were at a distance.

"Moreover, if the English were desirous that their speech should be listened to, they must retire to the other side of the mouneains, and leave the Indians their lands free; otherwise no alliance would be entered into with them.

"At another council held with the same Indians at the Forks, by the English, the latter consented to retire home, not to make any settlement on the Beautiful river, and that they would all depart within eight days.

"M. de Ligneris placed no confidence in the promises which the English made the Indians.

"In fact, their language changes very fast. The Canaouagon Indians told M. de Ligneris, on their return from the English, that the latter were to come with a considerable force and attack him in the month of February.

"What gave rise to the suspicion that such was their design, was, the arrival of 120 men at their fort on the River Manangailée, where they were in immediate expectation of 300 more.

"Were M. de Ligneris in a situation to make a movement to drive away the English, the Nations on the Beautiful river would not oppose it directly; if they saw that we were in a condition to dispense with their services, I doubt not many would join him, notwithstanding their conferences with the English.

"The latter have been again summoned by those Indians to retire to their own country, but entirely forgetting their first language, the English have assured that they should not leave the Beautiful river; that it belonged to them from its source to its mouth.

"That positive answer from the English has rendered M. de Ligneris only more vigilant in observing their movements, more especially as some Indians have reported to him that the English are building a great many bateaux at the fort up the Mananguailée, and on the River Attiqué.

"These preparations having given offense to our Indians, they demanded an explanation thereof from the English; but the latter curtly answered, that they were preparing to go to Fort Machault, that they would have 6,000 men at the end of March, to drive off the French.

"M. de Ligneris has left nothing unsaid to persuade the Nations on the Beautiful river, that it was for their own interest to place limits to the ambition of the English; he has prevailed on the Loups to assemble again at Cachecacheki; the latter have assured him they were taking that course only to have a better opportunity of striking the English, if he organized any expedition and of more easily joining the French on the Beautiful river, supposing it were in the spring, in sufficient numbers to drive the English thence.

"I have written M. de Ligneris that the change of the English from extreme suavity to the greatest threats, must have naturally made the deepest impressions on the Indians of the Beautiful river, who must conclude therefrom that the principal object of the English is to deceive them, and that if they were not under the protection of the French, they would be very soon reduced to slavery, and probably to something worse; that therefore it is for their own interest to sovereignly despise all proposals of neutrality; to be inseparable from the French, and to be more ardent than ever to fight the English.

"I recommend him also to impress strongly on those Indians the critical position they would be placed in, abandoned to themselves, had they no help to expect, except from the English, who would not treat them any better than they had treated the Abenakis.

"As I am aware of the designs of the English against Niagara I write M. de Ligneris that, supposing that place to be really beseiged, M. Pouchot will retain under his orders 300 Canadians whom I had designed for the Beautiful river, and that, according as he will find it necessary, he will call to his assistance all the forces from Detroit and the other posts, whom I have ordered to rendezvous at Prisqu'isle.

"Under these circumstances, I recommended to him, in relation to the straits he should find himself reduced to, and in regard to his situation, to manœuvre so as to have the enemy continually before him, I observed to him that, if the Indians of the Beautiful river remain faithful to the French, and act in consequence, he will not fail to afford work to our enemies.

"That in other respects, he will fall back on the river au Bœuf and successively on Presqu'isle, paying attention to what position he will find himself in, to play with and to set snares for the enemies, according as they advance, to be, so that none of his bateaux fall into the hands of the English. I likewise notify him that M. Pouchot will, with pleasure, embrace the opportunity of corresponding with him, and that according as circumstances will be favorable, that is to say, if Niagara be not menaced, that he would reunite under his orders not only the forces and succors which will rendezvous at Prisqu'isle, the 300 Canadians that I have destined for him, but in addition, all the forces and other assistance M. Pouchot will have it in his power to forward to him.

"I am, with the most profound respect, my Lord,

"Your most humble and most obedient servant,

"Vaudreuil."

M. MALARTIC TO M. DE CREMILLE.

"Montreal, 9th April, 1759.

"Sir:—May I flatter myself that you will be pleased to permit me to have the honor of communicating to you the events which have transpired in the Colony since the end of autumn?

"We obtain some new advantages on the Beautiful river, at the close of the month of October. The English repaired in force, on the 23d of November, to within three leagues of Fort Duquesne, which was abandoned, after having marched out of, and burnt it; the artillery has been sent to Illinois, by descending the Beautiful river which empties into that of the Ouis, the latter flowing into the Mississippi, which is ascended thirty leagues to reach the Fort of the Illinois; and the garrison retreated to Fort Machault, where it still remained on the 8th of March, according to intelligence received on the day before yesterday; it has orders to continue there. Should the English march thither, as is probable, it will fall back on Niagara, always vacating and burning the posts, not one of which is tenable. M. Pouchot, who is going to command at the latter fort, and has already arrived at La Présentation, will have, for the defence of that frontier, as considerable a body of troops as the scantiness of our means and of our resources will permit. Scarcity of provisions and the bad position of Fort Duquesne have compelled its abandonment. The consequences may become unfortunate, if the Indians pronounce in favor of the English. Although they hesitate, they appear still attached to us; 'tis to be hoped that they will remain at least neutral. M. de Ligneris, commands at Fort Machault, writes that the English are constructing forts at Attique and Royal Hannon; that the Indians are become very familiar with them; he flatters himself however, that he will induce them to strike, if he receive reinforcements capable of controlling them; the greatest part of them are on the way.

"Various obstacles have prevented the reëstablishment, at Fort Frontenac. During the winter two sloops have been built three leagues above La Presentation—a work which might have been, and would have been essential to have done in the month of September in order to endeavor to retain possession of Lake Ontario, the loss of which is to be apprehended through the destruction of Frontenac and the reconstruction of Chouaguen, at which the English are, perhaps, already busy. They have a considerable force in that quarter, and threaten to come and burn our sloops and La Présentation. M. de Pouchot, who has set out on the ice to secure the post against a coup de main, writes that the sloops will be launched without delay, and that he is going to begin an intrenchment. Last week one hundred bateaux went to him with reinforcements, rigging and everything he may stand in need of; as soon as the sloops will be equipped and armed, he will embark with the troops destined for Niagara. He has two parties out in search of news of the enemy, whose designs are unknown to us.

"Our enemies have not made their appearance at Carillon in the beginning of the winter, but came there last month to the

number of 350, surprised fifteen workmen who were in the woods, killed four and captured seven of them, after which they took a plan of the intrenchments and of the fort. Some Indians and volunteers went in pursuit, killed some of their men and took one prisoner, who says that troops are arriving daily at Fort Lydius, where immense preparations are making to come early and besiege Carillon; we on our part are expecting them there, and that they will attack us by the Beautiful river, Lake Onthorio and Quebec; we have but few troops to oppose them; such is our position. 'Tis to be hoped that the news from France will render it better, that we shall be as fortunate as in the last campaign, and that no mistakes will be made similar to that of having allowed Fort Frontenac to be taken, which with a little foresight, might easily have been preserved.

"Distress has been nigh as severe this winter as the last. Although the arrival last summer of provisions has been immense, the administration and management have been so bad, that the supply is not abundant. Not knowing the fate of my letter, your employment of which does not give me any uneasiness, I can not prudently inform you of what remains to be said. How many things to be related on this head, which I hope to have the honor of explaining to you *viva voce.*

"The winter has been one of the coldest; the river broke up some days ago and begins to be navigable; the ice has backed up to such an extraordinary degree and with such violence, as to throw down a house.

"Our destination for the campaign about to open is not yet decided. Our generals, who unfortunately, do not always determine it, and are not consulted on the measures to be adopted, cannot yet learn where they will require us; I believe they would wish to be able to multiply us and send us everywhere. There will be work to do for everybody apparently in more than one quarter. Nothing is wanting to the glory of the Marquis de Montcalm and the reputation of the troops, but the achieving of good business this year. Notwithstanding the critical state of the Colony, prudence and science on the part of the General, and good will on the part of the troops, are alone required; there is reason to expect that they will be forthcoming.

"You will find my letter long, sir; counting on the continuance of the indulgence with which you have frequently honored me, I have entered into all the details I thought you would be glad to be informed of. I greatly desire that they may have the good fortune of pleasing you, and that they will contribute to make me deserving of your protection, which constitutes all my ambition. I hope to have the honor of soliciting it personally this year. Though pretty well recovered from my wound, I require to go and take the baths, not being in a condition to do much on horseback or afoot. I propose demanding permission to leave at the end of the campaign, which I should regret not making, and hope that you will be pleased to grant me your approbation.

"I have the honor to be with respect, sir,

"Your most humble and

"Most obedient servant,

"Malartic."

The following letters of George Croghan and Colonel Hugh Mercer, to Governor Denny, of Pennsylvania, found in the archives, are documents of great interest on account of the intelligence they convey of the extent of the French preparations at Venango, during the summer of 1759, to make their contemplated attack on Fort Pitt, the number and character of the forces they had collected at Fort Machault for that purpose, and the nature of their efforts to retain the assistance of the Indians:

"GEO. CROGHAN TO GOV. DENNY, 1759.

Pittsburgh, July 15th, 1759.

"Honoured Sir,

"The 13th of this Inst, at 6 o'clock in the Evening, arrived here two Spies I had sent to Venango, to know the truth of the Intelligence we had received from several Indians, of the French being on their March from Priskisle to Venango with a large Body of Troops, composed of French and Indians, to attack this place, & that they had with them a Train of Artillery; they say, that when they arrived at Venango, they see there about Seven hundred French, & four hundred Indians; that on the 9th of this month there arrived there two hundred Indians, the next day about the same number, and the day following about One hundred and fifty more, then the Commandant told the Indians he would speak to them the next day, as fast as the Indians came, the French Officers were employed, Clothing and fitting them out for the Expedition, and by the 11th, at night, the whole were Cloathed; at 10 o'clock the next morning the whole met in Council, when the French Command't gave the Indians thanks for joining him, & desired them to prepare themselves for he intended to set off for to attack this place the next Day, then threw down the War Belt; there was two Six Nations Indians in the Council, who had came there the Night before, one of which got up and made a Speech to all the Indians, telling them their Father was in too great a hurry & desired them to consider some time on what they were going to do, & then delivered the Indians a large Bunch of String Wampum; this threw them into some confusion, and before they recovered out of it, two Indians arrived with a Packet of Letters, which, as soon as the Commander had opened & read, he spoke to the Indians, told them he had bad News, that a great Army of English and Sr Wm. Johnson, with the Six N'ns & a great number of other Indians were on their march to attack Niagara; that it was a place of great Consequence both to them and their Children; that he should lay by thoughts of going down the River till he had drove the English from Niagara, and desired them to be strong and support their Father, & then gave orders for the Battoes there to go up the River, and to turn the other Battoes back that was coming down. Our spies say they see but three Cannon; that the French expected in the Battoes that was to have been there that Night five more, and that about 30 Battoes set of while they were there, and a great many Indians were tying up their Bundles, and some set off; they are of opinion that the French will endeavor to divide them, leaving some of them behind to annoy the Road; that 19 Woyondotts, the whole that was with the French, had set of home; that the 13th, in the morning, some of the Party that had attacked Ligonier came there, that they had got neither Prisoners or Scalps, that they said they had one man killed and one wounded; that the Ind's the French had with them consisted of twelve different Nations.

"Our spies also say, that they had engaged three Shawnesse who had quit the French, to stay and see what they would do, and then set of for here with the News.

"I am sending of fresh spies to watch their motions. Coll. Mercer will send you a Copy of the Conference we held with the Indians at this place, by which your Honour will be able to judge of their dispositions towards us, which I think are as favourable as can be expected considering we have neither Troops or Provisions here, for these several days have had neither Flower, Meat or Salt, except some Milk Cows which some Country people brought here to sell their Milk; we have as many left as will serve us two days, and then we must begin upon our Horses, but we have some hopes of a Convoy's arriving here in a day or two, as we have intelligence from Venango that a large Body of Troops, with a great number of

loaded Horses and Cattle, were seen by some of their spies five days agoe on this side the Allegheny Hill.

"I should be obliged to your Honour for sending me a draught of the boundary line settled with the Indians at the Treaty of Easton, that I may have it in my power to prevent any disputes from arrising hereafter, as the Indians here look upon their having a right with the Six Nations in these Lands.

"I am, with Esteem,

"Your Honour's Most obedient humble servt,

"Geo. Croghan."

[Vol. 3 Pennsylvania Archives.]

COL. HUGH MERCER TO GOV. DENNY, 1759.

Pittsburgh, 17th July 1759.

"Sir:

"My last to your Honor was of the 7th; in it I mention'd a Conference to be held with Indians; their impatience to return home urged it on contrary to my inclination, before the General's Arrival. The Minutes are inclos'd for your perusal. The Indians appear highly satisfied, and since have given proof of greater zeal and fidelity in our interests than I could have expected. The greatly superior force which the Enemy had unexpectedly collected at Venango, justly alarmed them, especially as they saw our low circumstances as to Men & Provisions; part of the Garrison being employ'd in escorts, and not a Days supply belonging to the Garrison when it was in the Enemies power to have invested us. The first Intelligence of the Enemies design we had from Priscile, the 11th, the next from the Delawares, above Venango, the 13th, both which I immediately communicated to the Genl.—the 15th, we had the following accounts from two Six Nation Indians sent to spy at Venango, who left this place the 7th. They found at Venango, 700 Franch & 400 Indians; the Commanding Officer told them he expected 600 more Indians, that as soon as they arrived he would come and drive us from this Place. Next day 200 Indians came to Venango, & the same number the next day, and the third. They were all fitted off for the Expedition by the 11th, at night, & 3 Pieces of Cannon brought from Le Beuff, the other's expected every hour, with a great many Battoes loaded with Provisions. In the morning of the 12th, a Grand Council was held, in which the Comm'r thanked the Indians for attending them, threw down the War Belt & told them he sett off next day. The Indians consented but were somewhat disconcerted by one of the Six Nations, who gave them Wampum, telling them to consider what they do, and not to be in too great a hurry; Soon after Messengers arrived with a Packet for the Officer who held the Council, at which he and the other Officers appeared much concerned, and at last he told the Indians: Children, I have received bad News, the English are gone against Niagara; we must give over thoughts of going down the River, till we have cleared that place of the Enemy. If it should be taken our Road to you is stopt up, and you must become poor.

"Orders were immediately given to proceed with the Artillery, Provisions, &c., up French Creek, which the spies saw set off, and the Indians making up their Bundles to follow.

"They reckon there were upwards of 1000 Indians, collected from different Nations at Venango.

"Half the Party that attack'd Ligonier was returned without Prisoner or Scalp; they had, by their own account, one Indian Killed & one Wounded.

"22 Wyandotts are just arrived, probably of those collected at Venango.

"Since the Conference we have, in conjunction with the Delawares, sent Messengers with Belts to all the Nations in the French Interest, to inform them of what their Chiefs had agreed to here; and this, with the Enemies embarrassed situation, we expect may Break off numbers from them.

"I am, Sir,

"Your Honors most

"Obedient humble Servt.,

"Hugh Mercer."

INTELLIGENCE ENCLOSED IN LETTERS FROM COL. MERCER TO GOV. DENNY, OF PENNSYLVANIA, ON THE SITUATION AT VENANGO.

"Pittsburgh, August 4th, 1759.

"By two of my Spies, who returned this Day from Venango, I am informed that the French at Venango are in the utmost Confusion, on account brought by some Indians, of the news from Niagara, who say the English landed in sight of the Fort, without much interruption, intrenched themselves, and raised Batteries; that the French and Indians made a Sally, and were repulsed, with the Loss of Twenty-Eght officers killed and taken; a great number of Soldiers killed and taken, and twelve Indians killed. Amongst the Prisoners is Mr. Delinery,* who Commanded at this Place, shot through the thick of the Thygh. What Number of the English and Six Nations were Killed, they could not tell; that the place had not surrendered when they came away; but is the Opinion of all the Indians, that the English are in Possession of it by this, as the Commanding Officer of Niagara sent Letters by these Indians, to the Commanding Officer at Presque Isle, to acquaint him that he should be obliged to deliver up the place in a few Days, and as Sir Wm. Johnson threatened to cross the Lakes with the Six Nations, and cut off the Settlements at Detroit, desired him to forward an Express to Detroit, with orders for all the Women and Children, with their Effects, to be removed to the Head of Scioto, that they might be ready, upon the first Notice of the Six Nations crossing the Lakes, to remove to their Settlements down the Mississippi.

"Forty-Five Indians arrived here this Day, amongst which were two Delawares sent from Tuskerawas to acquaint me that there was forty Indians of the Twightwees and Kushkuskee Nations on their way here, sent by their Chiefs to know in what manner the Peace was settled between us and the Western Indians, that they might know how to act. The two Messengers tell me I may expect them in two Days.

"The 5th. Two Shawanese came here from Presque Isle, and Confirm the Intelligence brought by my two Spies yesterday, with the addition that the Indians who brought the Intelligence from Niagara to Presque Isle, say the French attempted several times to drive our People out of the Trenches; that great numbers were killed on both Sides, but most of the French; that most of the French Officers that were on this river were killed or taken, particularly the blind Captain (called so by the Indians by his being blind in one Eye), who Commanded at Venango, killed, one Neverville, a great Partisan, who used to go frequently with the Indians from this Place, against the Frontier Settlements of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, killed; that when they left Presque Isle the French every moment expected to hear of the Surrender of Niagara to the English."

"Pittsburgh, the 12th August, 1759.

"Dear Sir:

"We have at last got rid of our neighbors at Venango, who to render their memory grateful among the Indians, made a virtue of necessity, and what they could not carry off, very liberally distributed among their Friends.

"Croghan's Letter contains all the particulars of our Conquest at Niagara come to hand as yet, and of the Enemies abandoning their Posts in the Ohio.

*De Ligneris went from Venango to join the French at Niagara.

"Like true Frenchmen they went off with a gasconade, telling the Indians, tho' they must run away at present, yet this River would be in their Possession before the End of the Year. We can now talk to our new Allies in a proper Stile, as their Services are not Necessary, tho' the Consistency of our Plan in bringing them entirely over to the British Interest, ought to be preserved by treating them with a great kindness, but suffering none of their insults."

"August 12th.—Two Shawonese came here from Meguck, and inform me that the Cherokess has lately sent three speeches to their Nation acquainting them that they intended to make War on the English, desiring them to assist them in the War, and to send the Speeches to all the Nations to the Sun Setting, inviting them to take up the Hatchet and join with them; but as their Nation had promised me at the Late Conference, whenever they heard any bad news, to acquaint me with it, before they determined upon anything, that they were sent to acquaint me with this, and to know how they would have me Act in regard to these Speeches.

"In the Evening, a Delaware Indian informed me that nine Indians of their Nation, from Venango, had been on the road below Ligonier, and taken an Englishman Prisoner, but that he had made his escape from them in the Night.

"13th.—By two Indians who have arrived here this morning from Niagara, I have the following intelligence: That on the fifth, the French made a Sally from the Fort, that all the Indians they had with them at the Fort deserted them, that the English drove the French back into the Fort and took possession of it. That during the Siege, Deliniery, who formerly commanded on this River, was shot through the thigh and taken Prisoner, the Officer that Commanded the Fort at Niagara taken. The Officer that Commanded the Troops from Di Troit killed, the Priest killed, all the rest of the officers killed and taken except four who run away during the action on the Fifth. That the French Indians often attempted to speak to the Six Nations, but as the Six Nations constantly kept hallooing to them, threatening to put every Indian they found with the French to Death, they were afraid to stay, so that they had no opportunity of speaking to them, for which reason they can give no account of what Number of the English and Six Nations were killed.

"That the French at Presque Isle had sent away all their Stores to Detroit, and was waiting when they came by for the French from Beuf River and Venango to join them, to set off for Detroit. That on an Indian Path leading from Presque Isle to a Delaware Town they met a Frenchman and some Indians, who informed them that the French set off from Venango the Day before, which is six days ago.

"Seven o'clock in the Evening those Indians came here from Venango, and Confirm the above Intelligence of the English taking Niagara the fifth Instant by Storm, and say the Indians from over the Lakes are very much displeased with the Six Nations, as they had a number of people killed at Niagara; That the French had burnt their Forts at Venango, Presque Isle, and La Beuf, and gone over the Lakes; that the French at Venango, before they set off, gave the Indians living nigh there Large Presents of goods, laced Coats and Hatts, and told them they were obliged to run away, but that they expected to be in Possession of this River before next Spring. They were obliged to Burn everything they had, and destroy their Battoes, as the Water was so low they could not get up the Creek with them."

It will be seen by Croghan's letter that the entire number of the forces concentrated at Venango consisted of about seven hundred French and nine hundred and fifty Indians. Col. Mercer's letter, based upon the information of his spies, reckoned there were "upwards of one thousand Indians, collected from the twelve different nations, at Venango."

Earlier in the spring, as some of the preceding documents show, the force was much smaller, but they had been farwarded to this point from Presque Isle, Le Boeuf, and even Detroit and other western garrisons then in the possession of French. From Kaskaskia, Illinois, which had been under the command of Monsieur D' Aubray, were brought a force and munitions comprising four hundred men and 200,000 pounds of flour. The difficult route by which these were brought, by the Commander is thus described: "Cut off from the route of the Ohio (or Allegheny) by the abandonment of Fort Duquesne, he proceeded with his force down the Mississippi and up the Ohio to the Wabash; thence up that river to the portage at Fort Miami, or Fort Wayne, and carried his stores over to the Maumee, passed down that river and along the shore of Lake Erie to Presque Isle, and carried again his stores to the portage of Le Bœuf; thence descended French Creek to Venango.

From orders issued to M. De Ligneris by M. De Vaudreuil, then Governor of Canada, we learn that it was the design of the French that the force at Fort Machault should be much larger, and that the accumulation at this point would have been effected much sooner, but for the straitened circumstances in which they found themselves throughout North America in the spring of 1759. As we have already stated, the English had sent over such large re-inforcements the year previous, and the united efforts of the Colonists had raised an army of such proportions, that the French were totally unable to put in the field a force of sufficient strength to cope with their adversaries. This, coupled with the disaffection of some of the Indian nations who had been in alliance with them, made their situation all along the line from Canada to the Mississippi indeed precarious. The Governor of Canada was calling for more troops from France, but the powerful English navy, then patroling every sea, rendered the transportation of French soldiers across the ocean an extremely hazardous undertaking. Yet, notwithstanding all these adverse circumstances, nothing could exceed the zeal, activity, boldness, and determination with which the French prosecuted their purpose to maintain their foothold and recover their lost ground. A formidable descent of the forces concentrated at Venango down the Allegheny was determined upon, and Fort Pitt was daily expecting the threatened attack. In addition to the force already gathered, Indians were arriving daily in considerable numbers. Artillery, military stores, and provisions were being brought forward from Le Bœuf, Presque Isle, and other places, and everything was nearly in readiness for a powerful attack upon the fort at the head of the Ohio, and eclipse the formidable expedition down the Allegheny of Contrecœur five years previous.

But the investment of Niagara by Sir William Johnson, the threatened prospect of which had for some time given the French great cause of uneasiness, put a sudden change upon the hostile array and warlike scenes at Venango. While Fort Machault was the most advanced post on the frontier, Niagara was the key to the French position, and its capture would jeopardize all their other possessions from Canada and the Upper Lakes to the Ohio. Consequently the scene at Venango was suddenly changed from that of martial display and sanguine preparations to the utmost confusion and *abandon*. In all haste they prepared to turn their forces toward Niagara precipitately rush to its relief, and desert Venango forever. "In consequence of the water in the stream being so low, they were unable to transport by boats the military stores, provisions, and other goods which they had accumulated, and to convey them by land in such haste was impossible. Hence the great mass of their effects had to be either destroyed or given to the Indians. In the language of Dr. Eaton, "presents were distributed with a lavish hand to the Indians. Grim warriors were seen strutting about in laced coats and hats, without

other clothing, and dusky maidens, gorgeous in French calico, red blankets, worn shawlwise, and gaudy with immense strings of beads."

All the property that was of no use to the Indians, including the canoes and bateaux that were to convey the expedition in the contemplated assault on Fort Pitt, was gathered together in the Fort and set on fire. The artillery, and all that could not be reduced to ashes, was securely buried, and but little of it was ever afterward found of any value, save as relics. Bits of melted glass, burned iron, coarse glass beads that had been designed to trade to the Indians, curiously wrought scalping knives, and trinkets of a kindred nature which were frequently found on the spot by early settlers, bore evidence of the fort's destruction by fire. After the lapse of one hundred years an old gun was exhumed from its resting place, and it is generally supposed that an old well, within the limits of the fort, is still the slumbering place of a number of others.

Fort Machault was entirely destroyed, and all that existed of its strength and value was forever gone.

After holding sway along the borders of the Allegheny and its tributaries for a period extending over ten years, the French were forced to yield to the inevitable; their dream of extended empire was suddenly dispelled, and they abandoned their claim, never again to assert power in these hills and valleys. The wilderness that had been so quickly transformed into the pomp and parade of a European camp, no longer resounded with the echoes and shouts of French soldiers, but resumed its normal condition, after their retreating footsteps, and knew them no more forever.

CHAPTER XXIV.

EARLY REMINISCENCES OF DERRY TOWNSHIP, WESTMORELAND COUNTY — SKETCHES OF PUMROY AND WILSON, FIRST SETTLERS.*

IT was in the spring of 1762, some three years after the settlement of Ligonier Valley, that the first improvement, with a view to a permanent location in that part of Westmoreland county, now the highly cultivated township of Derry was made. Previous to that time all that part of Western Pennsylvania north of General Forbes' road, was in undisputed possession of the Indians, over which they roamed at will.

At the period we have reverted to, John Pumroy, a young, stout, brave and active man, who had been raised to agricultural pursuits in the Cumberland Valley, having heard flattering accounts of the western wilds, and the immense bodies of the best of lands, the ownership to which could be established by settlement, left his father's homestead to be the portion of some younger brothers and determined to make and merit his own fortune.

He came to the Ligonier settlement and stopped for a few days with acquaintances and relatives he had there, but disdaining to avail himself of the advantage to be had by joining in with them, after they had, as was then thought, encountered the most prominent difficulties, he crossed the mountain, made selection of a choice piece of land, erected a small cabin, and took possession of a wilderness of his own.

He had been here about three weeks, when his solitude was broken in upon by the appearance of a white man. Having, from his arrival till now, been entirely alone, except a visit he had from two Indians, who, in their excursion, had observed his camp or cabin, and had called to make a survey of the premises and an estimate of the intruder, and though they were apparently friendly, he could not but observe they scanned what they saw with an eye of jealousy, but having invited them to partake of his frugal fare, and having traded to them some trinkets he had, for some of their skins, they parted from him, professing themselves pleased. But that the state of their feelings and professions corresponded, Pumroy did not feel altogether certain.

It was a few days after this visit that the white man before alluded to, whose name was James Wilson,* also from one of the eastern counties of Pennsylvania, made his appearance at the camp of Pumroy. The meeting was to both a joyous one, that tended to a warm reciprocal friendship that lasted during life. Pumroy having previously marked out for himself as much of the forest as he wanted, assisted Wilson in selecting a tract adjoining his own, and erecting a cabin on it. Their cabins were about a mile apart, in which they spent the nights alternately together.

Their Indian neighbors made frequent visits to them, still professing friendship. A general treaty of amity and commerce, though unwritten, was understood to exist between the parties. During the summer our two pioneers had raised some corn, potatoes, etc., cleared each a small piece and sowed in fall grain, the seed for which they had to pack on their backs from Ligonier.

In the fall, after having killed some wild meat, and stowed it away for a spring supply, they together set out for their eastern homes to spend the winter, each with his former companions, astonishing them with a description of the backwoods, the Indians, and their manners and customs.

The winter over, in the spring they met according to tryst, at a time and place agreed upon, and set out again for their camp in Derry. They now had an acquisition to their number in the person of an Irishman by the name of Dunlap, who was more ambitious of acquiring wealth than fame as a pioneer, particularly as the latter could not be had without much toil and danger, and turned, when won, to no pecuniary advantage. Yet from the very flattering prospects by accounts given him of driving favorable bargains with the Indians, he determined to hazard the enterprise, in hopes of making a fortune.

His stock in trade consisted in part, of knives, brooches, beads and other trinkets. But what he more particularly relied on for a return, with a multiplied per centage, was a horse-load of rum. Our trio having made good their way to Ligonier (the inhabitants of which had been looking for their return with as much anxiety, as do the underwriters of New York for the arrival of a missing steamer), passed a day or two at this place, and to the satisfaction of their attentive hearers, disburthened themselves of all the news of the far east for the last year.

They crossed the mountain and were once more in their own dominion. Here they found their matters about as they had been left. Some tokens they found of Indians having been recently there. Watching for their return, Pomeroy and Wilson immediately commenced operations in furthering their improvements. Dunlap waited with anxiety for an opportunity to commence his mercantile bnsiness. A few days, and his suspense was relieved.

A party of twenty-five Indians made their appearance at Pumroy's camp, with their furs and peltry of the last winter's taking, and in good spirits for bartering; but a taste of the rum, and they determined to have one glorious frolic before other

* R. B. McCabe.

* "Colonel (or Major) James Wilson was born in 1741, in Cumberland county, Pa., about three miles from where Mercerburg now stands. Whoever refers to Taylor's History of Ireland, will see that one of the worthiest stock of emigrants, probably, that ever left Europe for America, left the North of Ireland and settled in the Cumberland Valley prior to our revolution. Colonel Wilson's as well as Colonel Pumroy's ancestors were of this class. Amongst others, might be named as of the same emigration, the ancestors of the Butler's Brady's, Gibson's, Buchanan's, Porter's, Chambers', Findley's, Moorehead's, Johnston's, Speer's, Sterrett's, Duncan's, Kelly's, Boggs', Rodgers', Thompson's, McLenahan's, Smith's, and very many more of the most distinguished names in the State and Nation."

business. The price in skins, per canteen, agreed upon—at an exhorbitant profit that surprised even Dunlap himself—the Indians, true to their custom, selected their man, and swore him to sobriety; the rest joined in unsparing potations.

Canteen after canteen was filled from the keg and sacrificed at the shrine of Bacchus. Whilst Dunlap's store of skins was rapidly increasing, his keg was becoming lighter, the Indians drunker, and he more and more avaricious. As he thought the discriminating powers of his customers were failing from the effects of the liquor, he, regardless of the quality, kept up the quantity from Pumroy's spring, and for each canteen he filled from the spigot, he poured from a measure of the same capacity, its full of water in at the bung-hole. Here was a contending between fear and avarice for the preponderance, but the honest desire of turning a penny prevailed; but still as an opportunity offered, he would take a sample of the adulterated liquor to Pumroy and Wilson, who were enjoying his fears, and whom he relied on to defend him, if he got into difficulty, and get them to taste it, and tremblingly ask, if they thought it would bear any more water.

A large Indian, who perhaps from having a stronger constitution than his fellows, was long before midnight the only one of the party, (except he whose business it was to keep sober), that was able to come for the liquor. He would come to the cabin, pounce against the clap-board door, make it fly from its temporary hinges across the house, spring in with a fearful yell, face painted, ominous of his feelings, and with a long knife in one hand, and canteen in the other, confront poor, quaking Dunlap, saying at the top of his lungs: "My name is *Ellick! Stronger and stronger—more lum!*" With fear and trembling, Dunlap supplied his canteen, for which he threw an otter skin into his face, and made for his comrades, who were now nearly all prostrate. He, having this canteen mostly to himself, which watered as it was, was sufficient to take his heels from him, with all his boasted strength, soon with the other Indians, save the sober one, was sunk into a state of torpid stupidity, which continued till the next evening, before any more rum was wanted; and then in their sickened condition, the watered rum was more soothing to them, than it would have been with a greater proportion of alcohol. So the rum, water and all, was disposed of advantageously.

The next day and they were in a business condition. They disposed of the balance of their furs, purchased out the entire stock of our trader, and left for their homes in the more remote parts of the forest. It was not until the Indians had time to be some miles off, that Dunlap gave vent to his invectives against them. But when he could do it with safety, he declared "it was too base for a man who had been raised a Christian, as he had been, in one of the best families in Ireland, to trust himself among such a set of barbarous crators."

Dunlap, now through with his stock, carefully packed up his beaver and other skins, and prevailed on Pumroy and Wilson to escort him over the mountains to Ligonier, where he fell in with a safe convoy from Fort Pitt on their way to Philadelphia. He parted with our pioneers, saying: "he had now got what would be a good start in the world, and that he would go into business right, and forever after keep within the pale of civilized society." What became of him afterward we know not. There were others, subsequently, of the same name, worthy members of this community, but who were no connection of the trader.

Pumroy and Wilson, left now to themselves, pursued their purpose of improving their lands with vigor. In the course of this summer, a number of pioneers settled around them, who were congenial to themselves, and amongst whom were Barr, Guthrey, Mathews, Wallace and others. Some of these were accompanied by their families. An intercourse with them convinced Pumroy and Wilson that however much they were attached to each other there was still something wanting.

The second winter they returned again to their former homes and in the spring each brought with him a wife* to share with them their toil-earned heritage. In 1764 George Findley, Samuel Dickson and others arrived in the settlement. For years after, the improvement of this section, now Derry township, was rapid. The Government, to encourage the enterprise evinced in her citizens, in May, 1769, granted locations on improvement rights to the settler, to secure the legal as well as the equitable title to their homes. This had a salutary effect. In a few more years, there could be seen from the top of the mountain some fifty improvements, each a happy home. Each improvement had a comfortable cabin, from which might be seen high ascending the beautiful curling column of smoke, until lost to view in the expansive atmosphere—a sight that can only be appreciated by those who in their time, have been a wearied wilderness traveler.

Thus lived our hardy settlers, composing, as they did, a happy community. In the absence of rigid law, each feeling the dependence on the other, they wanted no other stimulant to urge them to the promotion of each other's comforts. They formed a harmonious society, such as municipal authority never produces, but such as can only be had by voluntary association.

CHAPTER XXV.

INDIAN DISCONTENT—PONTIAC'S CONSPIRACY—BOUQUET'S CAMPAIGN.

IN the spring of 1763, the famous Indian war, designated in history as Pontiac's Conspiracy, or, as it was known in Western Pennsylvania, as Guyasutha's war, broke out along the border and extended from Lake Superior to Virginia.

INDIAN DISCONTENT.

The fierce scenes that had taken place in the region of Venango during the period of the Seven Year's War had barely subsided, and the country scarcely transferred to the English, when smothered murmurs of discontent began to be audible among the Indian tribes. From the head of the Potomac to Lake Superior, and from the Alleghenies to the Mississippi, in every wigwam and hamlet of the forest, a deep-rooted hatred of the English increased with rapid growth. But when the accompanying circumstances that attach to this event in history are properly considered, the fact is not calculated to effect great surprise. We have seen with what sagacious policy the French had labored to ingratiate themselves with the Indians, and the effective alliance they had succeeded in creating with them, bore witness to the success of their efforts. The Delawares and Shawanese, once the faithful allies of William Penn, had been effectually seduced by French blandishments; and the Iroquois had been greatly alienated from their former friendship for the English, and well nigh taken part against the colonists. The remote nations of the west had also joined in war, descending in their canoes for hundreds of miles, to fight

*Wilson's wife was Isabella Barr, the daughter of a neighbor in the Cumberland valley, who migrated subsequently to Derry township, as well as his brother-in-law, James Barr, Alexander Barr, William Guthrey, Richard Wallace and others. Mrs. Wilson and Pumroy are believed to have been the first white women to locate in western Pennsylvania, as well as the first, excepting those captured, to cross the Allegheny mountain. They did the cooking, and enough were dressed on one evening to last till the next. They rode out with the men whilst they traced the boundaries of their claims, for the Indians were numerous in the neighborhood, though quiet and peaceable.—K., in "Greensburg Herald."

against the enemies of France. All these tribes entertained against the English that rancorous enmity which an Indian always feels against those to whom he has been opposed in war. Under these circumstances, it behooved the English to use the utmost care in their conduct towards the Indian tribes. During the conflict with France, the Indian policy of the English was one of comparative indifference, and when the war had ceased, the friendship of the tribes seemed a matter of no consequence. They were not only treated with neglect, but the intentions of the English soon became apparent to the aboriginal mind. The presents, which it had always been customary to give them at stated intervals, were in a great measure withheld, and many of the agents and officers of the government frequently appropriated the presents to themselves, and afterwards sold them to the Indians at exorbitant prices.

When the French were in possession, they supplied the surrounding Indians with guns, ammunition, and clothing with a shrewd liberality. This occurred to such an extent as to cultivate among the tribe a taste for European goods, cause them to forget the garments and the use of the weapons of their forefathers, and to depend in a great degree on the whites for support. All along the Alleghenies to the Mississippi, they had become dependent upon the French posts for their arms and clothing. When these supplies were withheld a calamity overtook them for which they were illy prepared, and want, suffering and death followed as a natural consequence. To this grievance was added the general conduct of the English fur-traders, many of whom, with their employès, were men of the coarsest stamp, and guilty of numerous acts of rapacity, violence and unscrupulous conduct. They cheated, cursed, and plundered the Indians, outraged their families, and when compared with the French traders, whose conduct was more politic, they presented a most unfavorable example of the character of their nation.

But a still greater cause for the growing discontent of the tribes was the intrusion of settlers upon their lands, which was constantly producing and renewing Indian jealousy and hostility. The Delawares and Shawanese became aroused to the highest pitch of desperation. Their best lands had been invaded, and all remonstrances had been fruitless. They viewed with wrath and fear the steady progress of the white man, whose settlements had passed the Susquehanna, and were fast extending to the Alleghenies, eating away the forest like a spreading canker. The Senecas were likewise especially incensed at English intrusion, and by their contact with the French they were greatly stimulated in their prejudice and animosity.

PONTIAC'S CONSPIRACY.

Early in the spring of 1763, it appears to have been annouced to the tribes, that by the terms of peace between the two nations, the King of France had ceded all their country to the King of England, without even asking their consent or permission. This greatly increased their enmity, and at once excited a ferment of indignation among them. Within a few weeks a plot was matured, such as was never, before or since, conceived or executed by a North American Indian. The grand scheme was to attack all the forts upon the same day; then, having destroyed their garrisons, to turn upon the defenceless frontier, and ravage and lay waste the settlements, until, as many of the Indians fondly believed, the English should all be driven into the sea, and the country restored to its primitive owners.

It was difficult to determine which tribe was first to raise the cry of war; all the savages of the backwoods were ripe for an outbreak, and the movements seemed almost simultaneous. Pontiac, the great chief of the Ottawas, is credited as the author of the great plan of the simultaneous attack along the entire border, by which all the posts and garrisons were to be captured on the same day. Pontiac was one of the most famous chiefs known in Indian annals, and was pre-eminently endowed with all the attributes for a great leader among the tribes. He began preparing for his conspiracy before the close of 1762, and he sent messengers to the different nations for the purpose of concentrating all the western tribes in one great effort to drive out the English. The scheme was worthy the genius of a Napoleon, and had been arranged with accuracy to strike every English post at the same moment, giving no time for one to assist another, which was to be followed by a rapid and relentless war throughout the settlements. He reserved for himself the attack on Detroit, and made a regular siege of the place. He neglected no expedient that savage warfare could invent, and obtained food for his warriors from the Canadians by issuing promissory notes drawn upon birch bark and signed with the figure of an otter, which were all redeemed. Though the attack on Detroit resulted in a failure, by the garrison being apprised of the approaching danger, the plot was generally successful along the border.

The storm fell nearly simultaneously, like the simoon of the Sahara, upon all the English fortifications. Mackinaw, La Bay, and St. Joseph, on or near Lake Michigan; Miami, on the Maumee; Ouiatenon, on the Wabash; Sandusky, Presq' Isle, Le Bœuf, and Venango, all fell into the hands of the savages. Only Detroit, Fort Pitt, and Niagara escaped. Niagara was deemed too strong, and was not molested. Detroit very nearly fell by treachery, but an Indian girl revealed to Major Gladwin the plan of Pontiac and the fort was saved. Foiled in his attempt, Pontiac sat down before the place and deliberately besieged it for many months, and had it not been for its water communications, it would undoubtedly have fallen.

The Ottawas, Hurons, and Pottawattomies took the lead in the Northwest, and the Delawares, Shawnese, Senecas, and others bore the brunt in the region of Indiana.

Lee Bœuf was surrounded on the 18th of May by a great multitude of Indians. After a furious attack, the block-house was fired at night, and while they were waiting to murder the inmates as they escaped from the flames, Ensign Price and his seven remaining men escaped unperceived to the forest, and after enduring great hardships reached Fort Pitt. Passing by Venango, they found that place in ruins, and the garrison slaughtered. Long after its fate was revealed to Sir William Johnson, a large party of Senecas gained entrance on pretense of friendship, massacred the garrison, and tortured the commandant, Lieutenant Gordon, for several nights over a slow fire, and then burned the fort.

On the 27th of May bands of Indians, flushed with their victories, appeared before Fort Pitt, and after prowling around, scalping stragglers, and firing on the garrison, a delegation of their chiefs appeared and demanded the surrender of the fort. They were friends of the English, and they wanted to give them good advice. Six great nations had taken up the hatchet against the English; numerous bands were now coming to scalp them. They ought to leave the post and go to the settlements, where they would be safe. If they went now they would protect them. If they waited till their enemies came nothing could save them. Captain Ecuyer was not to be so easily outdone in politeness by his tawny friends. He was very well off in his fort, and meant to stay there. But they ought to take care of their women and children. There was a great army of six thousand coming to Fort Pitt. There was an army of three thousand going up the lakes. There was another with a great multitude of Cherokees, coming from the south. He wished them to hide, for he did not want them to get hurt, but he hoped they would not tell the hostile Indians, lest they might escape. The chiefs were beaten at their own game. The shadows of Ecuyer's three armies frightened them, and they abandoned the fort and fled down the river.

INDIANA COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

SCENES AT THE ATTACK ON FORT PITT ON THE 26TH OF JULY.

On the 26th of July the Indians again appeared in considerable force around Fort Pitt. Thinghis, Turtle's Heart, and some other chiefs appeared and were admitted to a conference. They bitterly recounted the wrongs the English had inflicted upon their people. They recited a message they had received from the great Pontiac. His bands were coming to strike the English at the forks of the Ohio. If they would go home to their wives and children they would be safe; if they would not, they would be in danger. Ecuyer told them he had warriors and arms enough to defend himself three years against all the Indians in the woods. That was his home, and if they came about it, he would fire bagfulls of bullets at them. They had better go home, for he did not want to hurt them.

The Indians then, disappointed in obtaining possession of the fort by stratagem, commenced a general attack. On the next night they crawled along the banks of the rivers, and dug holes with their knives in the bank to shelter themselves from the fire of the garrison. From these a constant fire of many days was poured upon the fort, and it was often on fire from their arrows. A striking picture of the siege is furnished in the statement of one who was present.

"I tell you we had awful times when Fort Pitt was closely besieged by the Indians. You see, the yellow skins lay so close along the bank of the Allegheny river, that we could not get a shot at them, and we dare not venture outside. Any one who showed himself upon the rampart was sure to be a mark for an arrow or bullet. Yet even then they did not always get off scott free. Some of our fellows were more than a match for them in every way. One day, 'Brown Bill' procured some old clothes and straw, and stuffed a paddy with the greatest care. None of us could tell what was in the wind, and his only answer was that he was reinforcing the garrison. At night he told one of us to lift it up slowly above the stockade, and pull it down quickly whenever it was fired at. He then took his station a few feet from it, and when his eye became accustomed to the darkness, directed us to raise it up. We raised it slowly and a bullet passed through it, but instantly Bill, who could fire at a flash, put a bullet through the Indian's head. We all laughed at the result, which made Bill tremendously angry. 'If you had held your jaw,' said he, 'the paddy might have done some time again; now it is of no use, they will smell the rat.' At last we became weary of being cooped up, and the officers began to fear that Bill, and some other kindred spirits, would carry out some mad scheme to their own undoing. Who first planned what I am going to tell you of, I do not know, but the following plan relieved us from our close blockade, and chased the Indians from the bank of the river, the position which most annoyed us. We built, upon rollers, a large flatboat, with high sides; the rowers were secured and port-holes bored all around. When finished and ready, we rolled it into the Monongahela, and anchored it in such a position that we could fire up the Allegheny. The Indians were astonished; they were afraid to attack either the boat or the fort, which would have placed them between two fires. We raked them from the boat along the river bank; they set up the most diabolical yell I ever heard, retired up stream and never again ventured so close to us in daylight."

About the first of August a rumor reached them that an army was coming to relieve the fort; the assaliants abandoned the siege, to the great relief of the garrison, and penetrated further to the east.

CONDITION OF THE FRONTIERS.

Meanwhile the most terrible border war known to our history, was raging along the whole line of the western frontier. The western frontier was then the Blue Ridge and the Susquehanna. Cabins, clearings, hamlets, even villages, were scattered through the forest west of that border, but a fixed population had not passed beyond it. Along that whole line from Albany to Carolina, the border was attacked about the beginning of harvest. Everywhere were experienced the same horrible cruelties of savage warfare; the sudden surprise, the massacre, the scalping, the burning, everywhere were the ashes of cabins, mingled with the charred bones of their tenants; everywhere the ripe harvest stood without a reaper. Twenty thousand people in Virginia were driven from their homes. The borders of that province were protected by a line of stockade forts, and to these the inhabitants fled for protection. A thousand men were raised and put under the command of Major Lewis, and Colonel Stephen. That force was greatly augmented by the borderers who volunteered to protect their homes. The tide of savage war was stayed; the Indians could not stand their ground against the border riflemen, and security for the Virginia frontier was at length obtained by the prompt measures of her government and the bravery of her citizen soldiery.

The people of the Pennsylvania frontier were unprotected, and they were compelled to crowd into the towns in the interior for safety; and stripped of everything they possessed, were obliged to subsist as best they could in huts and tents on the charities of the people. The colonial government was divided by factions; its leaders were inimical to the borderers, and, to its everlasting dishonor, refused to furnish the many, adequate protection, and left the defense of the frontier to those who had lost all by its desolation.

MEASURES OF DEFENSE.

General Amherst was employed in the meantime in providing measures of defense. The colonial establishment had been exhausted by the French war, and further weakened by the removal of a great part of the troops on the conclusion of peace. Of the regiments that remained, reduced in numbers and weakened by disease, a small force was with difficulty collected and equipped for the service. All that could be immediately done was to provide for the defense of the boats. The fort at Niagara had been beseiged by a band of Senecas, and the first step was to send sufficient reinforements to that important post. The next was to send a reinforcement under Dalzell to Detroit.

The garrison at Fort Pitt consisted of three hundred and thirty men, besides more than two hundred women and children, who had taken refuge within it. The supply of provisions was too small to sustain a long siege, and it was necessary to afford it immediate relief. Orders were therefore sent to Col. Bouquet, at Philadelphia, to organize an expedition without delay, for the relief of that important post.

BOUQUET'S ARMY AND ITS CAREER.

Col. Henry Bouquet was a native of Switzerland, of the Canton of Berne. He first held a commission in the army of Sardinia, and afterwards entered the service of the States of Holland. When the corps of Royal Americans were organized in the French war, he entered the English service as Lieutenant-Colonel of that Regiment. In the provinces, great confidence was reposed in his bravery and skill. As a military man he was distinguished for activity of mind, a great facility of resource, and an unusual power of adaptation to the circumstances with which he was surrounded. And these qualities fitted him in an eminent degree for the practice of the new and often perplexing tactics of Indian warfare.

With much difficulty, Colonel Bouquet collected of the remains of the forty-second and seventy-seventh regiments, a force of about five-hundred men; brave, indeed, but enfeebled by disease, and unused to savage warfare. Sixty of these were so weak, that they were conveyed in baggage wagons, only for

the relief of the garrison. Orders were dispatched to collect stores and provisions on the frontier, but when Bouquet reached Carlisle on the 1st of July, no provisions had been collected.

The whole settlement was in a panic. The country was deserted, and the wretched and famishing people had crowded into the town for protection. Instead of receiving supplies from them, Bouquet was obliged to share with them his own scanty stores. Eighteen days were spent in collecting stores and means of transportation, and the army commenced its perilous march, with the worst forebodings of the people, through the wilderness. The route lay through an unbroken forest for two hundred miles, infested with savages far more numerous and more determined than those that destroyed the ill-fated army of Braddock. The army of Bouquet was less than those who fell on that bloody day, and the people of the border, without hope of success, only waited for the defeat of the army to desert the country, and fly beyond the Susquehanna.

The army pursued the route opened by General Forbes, five years before, and on their march relieved Forts Bedford and Ligonier, both beleaguered by the Indians. Less than a day's march west of Ligonier, by the dangerous defile of Turtle creek, Bouquet determined to march to Bushy run, and rest there until night, and then pass Turtle creek under cover of the darkness. When within half a mile of Bushy run, the army was suddenly attacked in front; a charge was made and the enemy dispersed. Instantly the attack was renewed in the rear, and again the assailants were beaten off. Again and again the attack was made, and the Indians were driven back, only to renew their assault. Sheltered behind trees, the Indians poured a constant fire upon the army on all sides, and were so disposed as to assault the line the moment it wavered. To receive them, the troops were disposed in a circle around their baggage, exposed indeed to the constant fire of an invisible foe, but maintained their position with the steady valor of disciplined troops.

Thus the contest raged for seven hours; darkness suspended hostilities, and the troops maintained their position, and lay on their arms during the night. At the dawn of day, the attack was renewed with great fury, and continued without intermission until nearly noon. It was impossible for the army to move, and equally impossible to make any impression on the enemy, and there seemed to be no other prospect before the troops, than that of gradually melting away under the fire of an invisible foe. The genius of Bouquet was equal to the emergency. Two companies were ordered to fall within the circle and march backward, as if commencing the retreat; two other companies were detailed to lie in ambuscade in advance of the army. The thin line of troops took possession of the deserted space, and were drawn nearer to the centre. These movements were mistaken by the Indians for a retreat, and made a furious assault on the line. The two companies that had been ordered to the rear, suddenly wheeled and poured a volley on them in flank, and then charged them with the bayonet. The Indians were completely surprised and fled in disorder before them. Suddenly the ambuscade arose and poured their fire upon the crowd of savages, and joined the pursuit. The rout was complete and the remaining savages abandoned their positions and fled. About sixty Indians were slain. One hundred and sixteen privates and eight officers of the army were killed and a great number wounded.

After the battle, the army marched without interruption twenty-five miles to Fort Pitt, relieved the garrison and supplied the post with arms, ammunition and provisions, and secured it against the danger of a siege, or of falling into the hands of the savages.

CHAPTER XXVI.

Indian Barbarities at the Commencement of the Year 1764 — Col. Bradstreet's Expedition to the Upper Lakes —Col. Bouquet's Second Expedition — His Advance to the Indian Towns On the Muskingum — The Submission of the Savages — The Delivery of the Captives to the Whites — The Final Treaty of Peace.—*Bouquet's Journal.*

DURING the winter of 1764, there was a cessation of hostilities on the part of the Indians. Stricken with terror at the defeat and slaughter of their warriors at the battle of Bush creek, in Western Pennsylvania, by the army under Col. Bouquet, they retired farther into the forests and abandoned their usual haunts east of the Muskingum. But they retired only to prepare themselves for a renewal of hostilities in the ensuing year. The inhabitants on the frontiers being lulled into fancied security, by the stillness that reigned in the Indian camps during the winter, were awakened in the spring by the terrors of the war-whoop to all the horrors of savage barbarity. In several and distinct places they fell upon the border settlements, and wherever they went desolation and blood marked their trails. Alarm and suffering were again abroad among the inhabitants, and the whole frontier was the theatre of murdered families and burning dwellings.

It was therefore resolved that a decisive blow should be struck, and the merciless depredators be awed into silence and subjection. It was proposed to attack them at two different points, and "carry the war in the heart of their own country."

With this view, Col. Bradstreet was sent, with a body of troops, to act against the Wyandotts, Ottawas, Chippewas, and other nations living in the vicinity of the lakes; while Colonel Bouquet should pass an army through Pennsylvania into Ohio, and attack the Delawares, Shawanese, Mingoes, Mohicans and other nations between the Ohio and the Lakes.

These two divisions of the army were to act in concert. Col. Bradstreet was to proceed to Detroit, and Michilimackinac, in the first place, and on his return he was ordered to encamp and remain at Sandusky, to awe and hold in check the numerous north-western tribes, so as to prevent them from sending any assistance to the Ohio Indians, while Colonel Bouquet should march from Fort Pitt, and attack them in their settlements upon the Muskingum.

Active measures were taken to raise the requisite number of troops for the expedition of Colonel Bouquet. A part of two regiments of the regular army, to be joined by the troops of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and two hundred friendly Indians, were to compose the army under Colonel Bouquet.

The Indians never came, and the depredations of the savages upon the frontier of Virginia, employed all her troops for the defence of her own frontier. In Pennsylvania, the Assembly passed a bill for raising one thousand men, which received the sanction of the Governor on the thirtieth of May; but the complement of forces was not obtained until the beginning of August. On the fifth of that month, the troops assembled at Carlisle, under their officers, Colonel Reid, Lieutenant-Colonel Francis, and Lieutenant-Colonel Clayton. Colonel Bouquet, accompanied by Governor John Penn, having arrived and taken the command, the Governor addressed the Pennsylvania battallions, with a view to inspirit the soldiery, and to deter them from desertion. He adverted to the propriety of chastising the Indians, for their repeated and unprovoked barbarities on the inhabitants of the province: a just resentment of which, added to the courage of our provincial troops on former occasions, would, he did not doubt, animate them to do honor to their country. He told them that they were to be united to the same regular troops and under the same able commander,

who had on that very day, the memorable fifth of August, in the preceding year, sustained the repeated attacks of the savages, and obtained over them a complete victory. He concluded by reminding them of the exemplary punishment that would be inflicted for desertion should any one, forgetting the duty which he owed the country and the solemn oath he had taken, be guilty of the crime.

The army then commenced its march, and on the thirteenth of August reached Fort Loudon. After all the precaution to prevent desertion, it was found that not less than three hundred of the Pennsylvania troops were missing. Application was immediately made to the Governor to replace the number by enlistment. The Governor gave the order, but the men were never raised. An application to the Governor of Virginia was more successful, and the requisite number joined Colonel Bouquet at Fort Pitt, in the latter end of September.

While at Fort Loudon, Colonel Bouquet received dispatches from Colonel Bradstreet, dated August fourteenth, informing him that a treaty of peace had been concluded by him with the Delawares and Shawanese; but as these savages continued their murders and depredations, Colonel Bouquet placed no confidence in their sincerity, and resolved to prosecute his enterprise, and to force, if possible, the savages from the frontiers. The propriety of his course was soon obvious. The express sent to Colonel Bradstreet, from Fort Pitt, with the answer to his communication, was murdered, and his head placed on a pole in the middle of the road.* The treaty entered into by the Indians was merely to gain time to remove their families.†

Colonel Bouquet arrived at Fort Pitt on the fifteenth day of September. Shortly afterwards ten Indians appeared on the opposite side of the Allegheny river, and desired a conference. It was apprehended that it was a stratagem to learn the strength of the fort. They were requested to come over the river, but seemed unwilling. Three of the party, at length, crossed over; but, giving no satisfactory reason for their visit, they were detained as spies, and their associates fled back to their towns.

On the twentieth of September, one of the Indians detained at the fort was sent to the towns on the Muskingum with the following message:

"I have received an account from Colonel Bradstreet that your nations had begged for peace, which he consented to grant, upon assurance that you had recalled all your warriors from the frontiers; and in consequence thereof, I would not proceed against your towns, if I had not heard that, in open violation of your engagements, you have since murdered several of our people. As soon as the rest of the army joins me, which I expect immediately, I was therefore determined to have attacked you, as a people whose promises can no more be relied upon. But I will put it once more in your power to save yourselves and your families from total destruction, by giving us satisfaction for the hostilities against us. And, first, you are to leave the path open for my expresses, from hence to Detroit; and as I am now to send two men with despatches to Colonel Bradstreet, who commands on the Lakes, I desire to know whether you will send two of your people with them to conduct them safe back with an answer? And if they receive any injury either going or coming, or if the letters are taken from them, I will immediately put the Indians now in my power to death, and will show no mercy in future to any of your nation that may fall into my hands. I allow you ten days to have my letters delivered at Detroit, and ten days to bring back an answer."

About this time two Indians, an Onondago and an Oneida, came to Fort Pitt, with many professions of ancient friendship for the English, and endeavored to persuade Colonel Bouquet to abandon his design of marching against the Ohio Indians. They represented the expedition as dangerous, on account of the powerful and numerous tribes living in that region that would be arrayed against him. They recommended the dismissal of the two Indians detained at the fort, and gave assurances that if no hostile movements were made, the Indians would come and make peace. But these assurances being looked upon as a scheme to delay the march of the troops, till the lateness of the season would prevent them from proceeding, Colonel Bouquet answered that dependence could no longer be placed upon their promises, and that he would proceed to Tuscarawas, and either meet them in battle, or have a treaty permanently ratified.

On the third day of October, Colonel Bouquet, with fifteen hundred men, departed from Fort Pitt, marched about a mile and a half over a rich level country and encamped for the night. The next morning the army proceeding about two miles, came to the Ohio, at the beginning of the narrows, and then followed the course of the river along the beach. The next day they passed through Logstown, seventeen miles and a half from Fort Pitt.

This place was noted for many years for the great trade carried on with the Indians, by the English and French. The Delawares and Shawanese abandoned it in 1750' and it was taken possession of by the Mingoes. It was deserted by the Mingoes after the battle of Brush Creek. The lower town extended about sixty perches over a rich bottom to the foot of a low steep ridge, on the summit of which, near the declivity, stood the upper town, commanding a most agreeable prospect over the lower town, and quite across the Ohio, which, by its majestic, easy current, added much to the beauty of the place.

The following day, the army passing over a steep ridge, crossed Big Beaver Creek, twenty perches in depth. It runs through a rich vale, with a strong current; its banks are high, and the upland adjoining it very good, covered with tall young timber.

About a mile lrom its confluence with the Ohio, stood formerly a large town on a steep bank, built by the French for some Shawanese, Delawares and Mingoes. The houses were constructed of square logs, with stone chimnies. It was abandoned in 1758, when the French were driven from Fort Duquesne. Near the fording of Beaver Creek, stood also several houses, which were deserted and destroyed by the Indians, after their defeat at Brush Creek.

Two miles before the army reached Beaver, a person who had escaped from the Indians, came in. He had been taken about a week before, near Fort Bedford, by six Delawares. He stated that the Indians had seen the army the day before, but kept aloof, being awed by its numbers.*

On the thirteenth of October, Colonel Bouquet, with his army, arrived at Tuscarawas, near the forks of the Muskingum. This place was found to be exceedingly beautiful, the lands rich on both sides of the river,—the country on the north-west side being a level plain for more than five miles in circumference.

While the army remained in camp here, the two men who had been sent by Colonel Bouquet to Colonel Bradstreet at Detroit, arrived. They reported that they had been made prisoners by the Delawares, within a few miles of this place, and taken about sixteen miles to one of their towns, where they were kept until the savages learning the arrival of the army, set them at liberty, ordering them to say to Colonel Bouquet that the Chiefs of the Delawares and Shawanese were coming to negotiate a peace.

The next day Colonel Bouquet proceeded two miles further

*Gordon's History of Pennsylvania, p. 435. †Penn. Gazette, 1764.

*The facts in relation to the march of the army, are mostly taken from Hutchens' Historical Account of Bouquets Expedition, published in Craig's Olden Time, No. 6, pp. 241, 263; and Appendix, pp. 143, 166.

down the Muskingum, and encamped on a high bank. The next day the Indians came to inform him, that all their chiefs were assembled about eight miles distant, and were ready to enter into a treaty with him, and were earnestly desirous of peace. He returned an answer, that he would meet them the next day in a bower at some distance from the camp. In the meantime he built a small stockade fort for the deposit of provisions, for the use of the troops on their return and to lighten the convoy.

On the seventeenth of October, Colonel Bouquet, attended by a portion of the regular troops, the Virginia volunteers, and the light horse, repaired to the bower that had been erected for the conference. Shortly after the troops had been arranged so as to appear to the best advantage, the Indians arrived at the place appropriated for them. Of the Delawares, two tribes were present, numbering twenty warriors, with their respective chiefs, Custaloga and Beaver. Of the Shawanese, Keissinautchtha, a deputy from the chiefs, and six warriors. And of the Senecas, Kiyashuta, their chief Sachem, and fifteen warriors. Kiyashnta, Custaloga, Beaver and Turtle-Heart, were the chief speakers. Being seated, they first smoked the calumet of peace; after which, they laid them aside, and addressed Colonel Bouquet at length. The substance of what they had to offer consisted in excuses for their late treachery and misconduct, throwing the blame on the rashness of their young men, and the nations living to the westward of them; sueing for peace in an humble manner, and promising severally to deliver up all their prisoners. After they had concluded, the Colonel promised to give them an answer the next day, and after dismissing them returned with the army to camp.

On account of unfavorable weather, the next meeting did not take place until the twentieth, when Colonel Bouquet, replied, "that their pretances to palliate their guilt by throwing the blame on the Western nations, and the rashness of their young men, were weak and frivilous, as it was in the power of the English to have protected them against all these nations, if they had solicited assistance, and that it was their own duty to have chastised their young men when they did wrong, and not to suffer themselves to be directed by them.

He recapitulated to them many instances of their former perfidy; their killing or captivating the traders who had been sent among them, at their own request, and plundering their effects; their attacking Fort Pitt, which had been built with their express consent; their murdering four men that had been sent on a public message to them, thereby violating the customs held sacred among all nations, however barbarous; their attacking the English army at Brush creek, and after being defeated, falling upon the frontier and continuing to murder. He also referred to their treacherous violation of their late engagements with Colonel Bradstreet, in which they stipulated to deliver up all their prisoners by the tenth of September last, and to recall all their warriors from the frontiers. "You have," said he, "promised at every former treaty, as you do now, to deliver up all your prisoners, and have received at every time presents, but have never complied with the engagements. I am now to tell you, therefore, that the English will no longer be imposed upon by your promises. This army shall not leave your country, until you have fully complied with every condition that is to precede a treaty with you."

"I have brought with me, the relations of the people you have massacred, or taken prisoners. They are impatient for revenge; and it is with difficulty that I can protect you against their just resentment, which is only restrained by the assurances given them, that no peace shall ever be concluded till you have given full satisfaction."

"Your former allies, the Ottawas, Chippewas, Wyandotts, and others, have made peace with us. The Six Nations have joined us against you. We now surround you, having possession of all the waters of the Ohio, the Mississippi, and the Lakes. All the French living in those parts are now subjects of Great Britain, and dare no longer assist you. It is therefore in our power totally to extirpate you from being a people. But the English are a merciful and generous nation, averse to shed the blood even of their most cruel enemies; and if it were possible that you could convince us that you sincerely repent of your past perfidy, and that we could depend on your good behavior for the future, you might yet hope for mercy and peace. If I find you faithfully execute the following preliminary conditions, I will not treat you with the severity you deserve. I give you twelve days to deliver into my hands all the prisoners in your possession, without any exception; Englishmen, Frenchmen, women and children, whether adopted in your tribes, married, or living amongst you under any denomination and pretence, whatsoever, together with all the negroes. And you are to furnish the said prisoners with clothing, provisions and horses, to carry them to Fort Pitt. When you have fully complied with these conditions, you shall then know on what terms you may obtain the peace you ask.*

The decided tone of this speech had the desired effect. The determined spirit in which it was delivered, the boldness of the army in penetrating into the wilderness, which they had deemed impassable by regular troops, and the vigilance of the commander who had signally defeated them at Bushy run, had the desired effect, and awed them into a desire for peace.

At the close of the former conference on the seventeenth, the two Delaware chiefs delivered eighteen white prisoners, and also eighty-three small sticks expressing the number of other prisoners in their possession, promising to release them as soon as possible. None of the Shawanese Sachems appeared at the conference, and their deputy, Keissinautchtha, declined speaking until Colonel Bouquet had answered the Delawares, and then with a dejected sulleness, he promised in behalf of his nation, to submit to the terms agreed upon by the other tribes.

As the presence of the army was the best security for the performance of the promises of the Indians, Colonel Bouquet determined to march further into the country, and required some of each nation to attend him on his march. And before they separated, Kiyashta, the leading sachem, addressed the chiefs and warriors of the several nations, desiring them "to be strong in complying with their engagements, that they might wipe away the reproach of their former breach of faith, and convince their brothers, the English, that they could speak the truth," adding "that he would conduct the army to the place appointed for receiving the prisoners."†

Colonel Bouquet declined shaking hands with the chiefs at the close of this meeting, and as they appeared dissatisfied, he told them that the English never took their enemies by the hand until peace was finally concluded.‡ The council then separated.

On the twenty-second day of October, the army began its march to the place appointed to receive the prisoners. But arriving at a place about a mile from the forks of the Muskingum, and thirty miles from the place of holding the late council, Colonel Bouquet concluded to encamp, it being in the midst of their towns and settlements. Four redoubts were built opposite the four angles of the camp; the ground in front was cleared, a store-house erected for provisions, and also a house to receive the Indians for the purpose of holding a council, upon their return with the prisoners.

Messengers now arrived in camp from the Delawares and Shawanese, with information that the prisoners were already on their way, in charge of the Indians; and a Caughnawaga

*Hutchins' Historical account of the expedition of Colonel Bouquet, against the Indians, in 1764, published in Craig's Olden Time, Vol. 1, No. 6, page 246, 248.

†Hutchens' Historical Account, in Craig's Olden Time, Vol. I. p. 248, 249.

‡Hutchens' Historical Account, in Craig's Olden Time, Vol. I. p. 249.

chief and twenty warriors presented themselves to Colonel Bouquet, with a letter from Colonel Bradstreet, in answer to the one which had been sent, by two Indians from Fort Pitt. The substance of this communication was, that Colonel Bradstreet had settled nothing with the several Indian tribes, and had recovered no prisoners—and that he found it impossible any longer to co-operate with Colonel Bouquet. It is impossible to say what would have been the effect of this determination, if Colonel Bouquet had not been in possession of the Indian territory with his army, and had the chiefs of the several tribes with him.

On Friday, the ninth of November, the Colonel, attended by most of the principal officers, went to the council-house. Most of the prisoners had now arrived, and were given up, amounting to two hundred and six. Almost one hundred were still in possession of the Shawanese, which were to be delivered up in the following spring. The conference was first opened with the Senecas and Delawares. Kiyashuta and ten warriors represented the former, Custaloga and twenty warriors the latter.

Kiyashuta, Sachem of the Senecas, arose and spoke as follows:

"With this string of wampum, we wipe away the tears from your eyes—we deliver you these three prisoners, which are the last of your flesh and blood that remained among the Senecas and Custaloga tribe of Delawares.* We gather together and bring with this belt,† all the bones of the people that have been killed during this unhappy war, which the evil spirit occasioned among us. We cover the bones that have been buried, that they may be never more remembered. We again cover their place with leaves, that it may be no more seen. As we have been long astray, and the path between you and us stopped, we extend this belt, that it may be again cleared, and we may travel in peace to see our brethren as our ancestors formerly did. While you hold it fast by one end, and we by the other, we shall always be able to discover anything that may disturb our friendship."

Colonel Bouquet replied, that he received the last prisoners, and heard with much gratification the speech of Kiyashuta. He was ready to join in burying the bones of the victims of this war, so that their places might be no more seen. The peace asked for should now be had. But as he was a warrior, other persons would be commissioned to make a treaty with them. He then required two hostages from each tribe, as a security against further hostilities, and that deputies should be sent fully empowered to treat for all the tribes, with Sir William Johnson, at Fort Pitt; and in that treaty everything should be settled to render the peace everlasting. This was done, when he took the chiefs by the hand for the first time which gave them great joy.

The next day Colonel Bouquet met King Beaver, chief of the two other tribes of the Delawares, with thirty warriors, when the same ceremonies took place between them as on the preceding day, with the other tribes. He presented six hostages, and five deputies, to treat for peace.

The Shawanese met Colonel Bouquet in council, on the twelfth of November. Although this nation saw themselves under the necessity of yielding to the same conditions with the other tribes, yet there appeared a reluctance and sullen haughtiness in their conduct, which rendered it very suspicious. Their chiefs and forty warriors were present, also about sixty warriors, and their chiefs, of the Senecas and Delawares.

The Red Hawk was their speaker, and he delivered himself with a strange mixture of pride and submission. The following extracts are specimens:

"BROTHER:—You will listen to us your younger brethren; and as we discover something in your eyes, that prevents you from being satisfied with us, we will wipe it away that you may clearly see. You have heard many bad stories of us. We clear your ears that you may hear. We remove every bad thing from your heart, that it may be like the heart of your ancestors when they thought nothing but good.

"When we saw you coming this road, you advanced towards us, with an uplifted tomahawk in your hand; but we take it out of your hands to throw it to the GOOD SPIRIT, to dispose of as he pleases. And now brother, who are yourself a warrior, we ask you to take hold of this chain of friendship, and receive it from us, who are also warriors, and let us think no more of war, in pity to our old men, women and children.

"Now, brother, I beg that we who are warriors may forget our disputes, and renew the friendship which appears by these papers, which I hold in my hand, to have subsisted between our fathers.

A number of prisoners were delivered up, and hostages given to Colonel Bouquet, as security for the promised treaty of peace. Red Hawk pledged himself in behalf of the rest of the nation, who were absent at a great distance, in hunting, that they certainly should come to Fort Pitt in the spring, and bring the remainder of the prisoners with them. This pledge was afterwards faithfully redeemed.

The basis of a treaty now being effected, the prisoners were brought into camp. Then occurred a scene of thrilling interest; where were to be seen fathers and mothers recognizing and clasping their once lost babes; husbands hanging around the necks of their newly recovered wives; sisters and brothers unexpectedly meeting together after long separations, scarce able to speak the same language, or for some time, to be sure they were children of the same parents! In all these interviews, joy and rapture inexpressible were seen, while feelings of a very different nature were painted in the looks of others, flying from place to place in eager enquiries after relations not found! trembling to receive an answer to their questions! distracted with doubts, hopes and fears, on obtaining no account of those they sought for! or stiffened into living monuments of horror or woe, on learning their unhappy fate. The Indians, too, as if wholly forgetting their usual savageness, bore a capital part in heightening these most affecting scenes. They delivered up their beloved captives with the utmost reluctance, shed torrents of tears over them, recommending them to the care and protection of the commanding officer, and continuing their regard to them all the time they remained in the camp. They visited them from day to day; brought them what corn, skins, horses, and other matters, they had bestowed on them while in their families; accompanied with other presents, and all the marks of the most sincere and tender affection. Nay, they did not stop here, but, when the army marched, some of the Indians solicited and obtained leave to accompany their former captives all the way to Fort Pitt, and employed themselves in hunting provisions for them on the road. A young Mingo went still further, and gave an instance of love which would make a figure even in romance. He had taken such a liking to a Virginia young woman, who was amongst the captives, as to call her his wife. Against all remonstrances of the imminent danger to which he exposed himself by approaching the frontiers, he persisted in following her at the risk of being killed by the surviving relations of many unfortunate persons, who had been captivated or scalped by those of his nation.

These qualities in savages challenge our just esteem. They should make us charitably consider their barbarities as the effects of wrong education and false notions of bravery and heroism; while we should look on their virtues as sure marks that nature has made them fit subjects of cultivation as well as us; and that we are called on by our superior advantages to yield them all the help we can in this way. Cruel and unmerciful as they are, by habit and long example in war, yet, when-

*The others had been delivered up previously.

†The speaker always delivers a belt or string, at the time it is mentioned.

ever they come to give way to the native dictates of humanity they exercise virtues which christians need not blush to imitate. When they once determine to give life, they give everything with it, which, in their apprehension, belongs to it. From every inquiry that has been made, it appears that no woman thus saved is preserved for base motives, or need fear the violation of her honor. No child is otherwise treated by the persons adopting it, than the children of their own body. The perpetual slavery of those captivated in war is a notion which even their barbarity has not yet suggested to them. Every captive, whom their affection, their caprice, or whatever else, leads them to save, is soon incorporated with them, and fares alike with themselves.

Among the captives, a woman was brought into the camp at Muskingum, with a babe about three months old at her breast. One of the Virginia volunteers soon knew her to be his wife, who had been taken by the Indians six months before. She was immediately delivered to her overjoyed husband. He flew with her to his tent, and clothed her and his child in proper apparel. But her joy, after the first transports were soon dampened by the reflection that another dear child of about two years old, captivated with the mother, and separated from her, was still missing, although many children had been brought in.

A few days afterward a number of other prisoners were brought in, and among them were several more children. The woman was sent for, and one supposed to be hers was produced to her. At first sight she was uncertain, but viewing the child with great earnestness, she soon recollected its features, and was so overcome with joy, that, literally forgetting her sucking child, she dropped it from her arms, and, catching up the new found child in an ecstasy, clasped it to her breast, and, bursting into tears, carried it off, unable to speak for joy. The father, seizing up the babe she had let fall, followed her in no less transport and affection.

Among the children who had been carried off, and had long lived with the Indians, it is not to be expected that marks of joy would appear on being restored to their parents or relations. Having been accustomed to look upon the Indians as the only connections they had, having been tenderly treated by them, and speaking their language, it is no wonder that they considered their new state in the light of a captivity, and parted from the savages with tears.

But it must not be denied that there were even some grown persons who showed an unwillingness to return. The Shawanese were obliged to bind several of their prisoners, and force them along to the camp; and some women, who had been delivered up, afterwards found means to escape and run back to the Indian towns. Some, who could not make their escape, clung to their savage acquaintances at parting, and continued many days in bitter lamentations, even refusing sustenance.

The following paragraph from the speech of the Shawanese chief, on delivering his prisoners, is a strong proof of what is before observed, concerning their tenderness and affection for the captives whom they have preserved:

"Father, says, he to the English, we have brought your flesh and blood to you; they have all been united to us by adoption, and although we now deliver them up to you, we will always look upon them as our relations, whenever the Great Spirit is pleased that we may visit them. We have taken as much care of them as if they were our own flesh and blood. They are now become acquainted with your customs and manners, and therefore we request you will use them tenderly and kindly, which will induce them to live contentedly with you."

Business now having been closed with the Indians, the army commenced its march on the 18th of November for Fort Pitt, and arrived there on the 28th.

A few days afterwards Colonel Bouquet proceeded to Philadelphia, and from thence returned to England.

In the ensuing spring, when the ninth of May, the time designated for holding the council for ratifying the treaty of peace, arrived, ten chiefs and about fifty warriors, accompanied by a large body of the Delaware, Seneca, Sandusky, and Muncy tribes, made their appearance at Fort Pitt, for the faithful fulfillment of their promises. They brought with them all the prisoners except a few, who they said were absent with their hunting parties—such as probably preferred a savage life.

The Shawanese now, as well as the other nations, expressed their entire satisfaction at the treaty of peace. Their tone was completely changed, and they seemed indeed rejoiced in perfectly brightening "the chain of friendship." Peace was ratified, and the Indians returned to their homes in the wilderness; and the deserted hearth stones of the white inhabitants, upon the frontiers, were again revisited, and the wave of population began to move on westward.

Thus closed the memorable Kiyashuta and Pontiac war—one of short duration, but nevertheless productive of more distracting disquietude, and serious injury to the frontier settlements, than had been experienced during years of previous hostility. The peace that now ensued lasted until a short time prior to the revolution, and gave confidence and security to the pioneers of the west. It was during this period of quietude that emigration to the valley west of the Alleghenies, was permanently commenced, when the foundations were laid of great and powerful States, now holding a controlling influence in the American Union.

Colonel Bouquet's Journal and Conferences with the Western Indians, &c., at Fort Pitt, Tuscarora and Muskingum, in 1764, Sept. 20, Nov. 12.

The speech of Colonel Bouquet, commanding the army upon the river Ohio, to Captain Jacobs and the Delaware chiefs with him, at Fort Pitt, 20th September, 1764.

"Sometime ago I received an account from Colonel Bradstreet, commanding the army upon the Lakes, that the Delawares and Shawanese had begged for peace, which he was willing to grant them, and as you assured them that you had recalled all your warriors from the frontiers. Sometime before he wrote me not to proceed against your towns. I therefore would not have proceeded, had I not have heard that in open violation of your engagement, your party killed a man at Raystown, and several men in Virginia, a long time after you had begged for peace; upon which I determined to march to Fort Pitt, and wait there for an answer to the letter I wrote to Colonel Bradstreet; but to my great astonishment upon my arrival at that place, I hear that one of our people has been murdered, and his head stuck upon a pole, in the path near Little Beaver creek, and that several of your parties are still on our frontiers. As I must consider you now as a people whose promise I can no more trust, I was determined to attack you, as soon as the rest of the army joined me, which I expect immediately; but I will put it once more in your power to prevent your total destruction and save yourselves and your families by giving us satisfaction for the hostilities committed against us.

And first, you are to leave the path open for my expresses from this fort to Detroit. And as I now intend to write to Col. Bradstreet, who commands the army upon the Lakes, I will send my letters by two of our men, and I desire to know from you whether you will engage to send two of your people with them to bring them safe back to me with an answer from Col. Bradstreet. If they receive any injury, either in going or returning, or if the letters are taken from them, I will immediately put Capt. Pipe, and the other Indians now in my power, to death; and will show no mercy for the future to any one of your nations that shall fall into my hands. I allow you ten

days to have my letters delivered to Col. Bradstreet at Detroit, or to the commanding officer there, and the same number of days to bring me back an answer from him.

You must be sensible that during your stay here, I have had it in my power to put you all to death, and you deserved it, by refusing to speak with me when you pretended to have come as friends; but I have not done it, to show you that you have yet a door open to mercy, and I desire that you will now go to your towns (except the two men who are to proceed with the expresses.) and acquaint your chiefs of what I say, and that I expect they will immediately come to me, and deliver up all their prisoners, if they have not already delivered them to Col. Bradstreet, and give such other satisfaction for the murders committed by your nations, as I shall require of them. With this last part I send to the chiefs this belt of wampum to show them that I shall still be ready to hear them on their giving me proper satisfaction."—A belt.

Speech of an Onondago and an Oneida Indian to Col. Bouquet, at Fort Pitt, October 2, 1764.

Usual compliments, a string of wampum.

"Brothers: We are come to inform you that the Indians living upon this river, are now in a state of confusion. You do not see clearly what their intentions are; and we desire you to wait a little, and make yourselves easy till we are able to open your eyes, as we still see you keep some evil designs in your minds against them. We likewise, desire you may remove all this from your hearts, and that you will receive them civilly, should any of them come to see you; and they will treat you in the same manner."—A string.

"Brothers: We desire you will remember the ancient friendship which has so long subsisted between you and the Six Nations. We have been sent by Sir William Johnson, to speak to the different nations this way, to endeavor to make up matters between you and them; and beg you will hear them, and comply with their requests, as they are ready to do with yours. We now see you are going against those nations, who first disturbed the peace, who are the Senecas living down this river, the Wyandotts, the Delawares and Shawanese. They are all now sincerely sorry for what they have done, and are collecting all their prisoners from the lower Shawanese town in order to deliver them up at Sandusky. What we now tell you, on behalf of these nations, is the truth. You may depend upon every thing we say, as we have never deceived you, knowing that if we did, God would punish us for it."—A belt.

"Brother: As the officer who commands the army upon the lakes has taken the above nations by the hand, and kindled for them a council fire at Sandusky, where they are now going, they beg that you would likewise forgive them as they very much repent their past conduct, and they promise, as soon as they have complied with their engagements there, they will then come. I ask forgiveness of you, till which time. We desire you may not be uneasy. They have desired us to assure you, in their names, that they will be at Sandusky in a few days from this date, to deliver up all the prisoners, and we desire once more that you will wait a little, and not be uneasy till you hear further from them; but consider what we have said. And as you have detained two of the Delawares that came to see you, we give it as our opinion that it would be best to let them return home, giving them a letter to their chiefs, informing them of your intention." A belt.

"Brother: We beg once more that you will seriously consider what you are now going to do; and do nothing precipitably; but if you are determined to proceed with the army, it is our opinion it would be best for you to take the road leading to Sandusky, where you will meet with Col. Bradstreet and there settle everything with him. When the terms of peace are settled with the nations who desire it, should any of them refuse to comply with the terms agreed to, or break the peace afterwards, we will join with you to chastise them. We feel, as well as you, the misbehavior of the nations; but as they now repent, we forgive them and hope you will do the same." A belt.

Col. Bouquet's speech to the above, Fort Pitt, October 3, 1764.

"Brothers: You say that those nations are sorry for what they have done, and that they will make peace with us, and deliver all their prisoners at Sandusky.

"Brethren: The Delawares, Wyandotts and Shawanese are a false people, and they deceive you, as they have always done; if they are sincere, why don't their chiefs come to speak to me. They have in time of peace killed our traders in their towns; they have stole all their goods. They have attacked this fort, and when I came up last year, they attacked me in the woods,* and killed some of our people, and finding us too strong for them, they went to the settlements, where they murdered and carried off a great number of men, women and children. When the Chenceses, and all the western Indians have made peace with Sir Wm. Johnson, at Niagara, these people did go, but they wrote a letter to kill him; they despised us. At last you went to Col. Bradstreet at Presque Isle, and asked peace for them, and told him, they had recalled all their warriors from our frontiers, but a long time afterwards they killed a man at Bedford, and a great many more in Virginia, and they even kill now. When I saw their hearts were still so bad, I came here with the army to attack them, but I first sent to Sandusky to inform Col. Bradstreet, that they had again struck us. My messengers did not find him at Sandusky, and saw that the Delawares had killed another of our people and fixed his head upon a pole in the path, after you had asked peace for them. Now, that they see we know their perfidy and will chastise them, they say, they are are sorry for what they have done, and will make peace. But this is not sufficient satisfaction for us.

"Brother: The general has sent me with an army to take revenge for the murders committed by the Delawares and Shawanese, and not to make peace; but as you say they want to be friends with us, I will tell you what I intend to do. I will go (as you desire) by the road leading to Sandusky, and if the chiefs of the Delawares and Shawanese have anything to say to me, I will hear them at Tuscarawas; and if they are sincerely inclined for peace, I will tell them at that place what they are to do to obtain it; and in case they agree with me upon the preliminary terms, I will permit them to go to Sir William Johnson to conclude it. I have detained two Delawares, because they came here as spies without having anything to say from their chiefs; and at a time when the Delawares and Shawanese had broke the peace, and struck us again. I will, however, use them well, and when peace is concluded between us and the Delawares, I will send them home.

"Brothers: You told Colonel Bradstreet, and you now tell me, that if these nations broke the peace you had made for them, you would join us and strike them. You see they have broken the peace, and that their parties are still at our frontiers killing our people; they know this to be true, and have deceived you. I will write to Colonel Bradstreet and hear what has passed between him and those nations; and I ask you whether you will go with two of my people to Colonel Bradstreet and bring me an answer with my two men at Tuscarawas; and I declare to you that if the Delawares, Shawanese, and Wyandots do them any injury, I will put the two Delaware Indians to death, and march against them, which, if they oblige me to do, they must never expect peace from us. You may let the Delawares and Shawanese know that on my march to Tuscarawas, I will not kill any of their people unless they attack me first." A belt.

*Near Bush Run, August 6, 1763, where, in a desperate engagement, the Indian killed about fifty, and wounded about sixty of Bouquet's men.—I. D. R.

October 3d, 1764. The army left Fort Pitt and arrived the 6th at Beaver Creek, when John Pallmer, who had been taken prisoner the 28th September, came to the army, having made his escape from the Indians the night before.

13th. Arrived at Tuscarawas without any interruption from the enemy, who kept parties upon the road to observe the motions of the army.

Camp at Tuscarawas, October 15, 1764.

Received the following message, in writing, from the chief warriors of the Delawares:

"Brother, Colonel Bouquet—We are glad to hear the good speeches which you made, and also that our brothers, Captain Pipe and Captain John, are alive and salute us. We now salute you with a good heart, and shall be more glad when we meet you at Tuscarawas, if we see our brothers, Pipe and John, at a small distance; then we should think that you mean nothing but good. [Signed.]

Linechque,	Simon Girty,	Capt. Killbuck,
Winginum,	Capt. Will,	Jecasse, or
Neolan,	Capt. Jacobs,	Thos. Hickman,
Sunfish,	Neachaolan,	Welapachikin.

The above message was written by Mr. Gibson, a prisoner amongst them.

Colonel Bouquet's answer:

Camp near Tuscarawas, October 15, 1764.

"Chiefs, Captains and warriors of the Delawares—I received your letter you sent me yesterday, by which I see you are coming to speak to me. I shall be glad to hear what you have to say, and I will wait for you to-morrow at this place. You may come without fear, for I will not hurt you, or detain any of you; but leave you at liberty to go where you please, not doubting but you will behave in a proper manner. You will give me notice a little before hand, at what time you intend to come, that I may send people to bring you to camp. Captain Pipe and Captain John are both well, and if any of their friends choose to see them, I will give them leave after I have heard what you have to say; and they shall be set at liberty as soon as peace is made, which will shortly happen, if you have well considered my message and determined to do what is right.

[Signed.] Henry Bouquet.

Camp near Tuscarawas, October 16, 1764.

Speech of four Senecas and two Delawares to Colonel Bouquet:

"Brother: We received your letter yesterday, by the white man you sent us, expressing you were glad. He returned to you, after being at our town, to acquaint you of our coming to meet you. We now thank God for giving us this opportunity of seeing one another, and speaking together; and our chief warriors, women and children return you their thanks for the message you sent them yesterday.

"Brother: We thank God for enabling us this day to wipe your eyes that you may clearly see our chiefs when they come to speak with you; and we clean your body with this string of wampum, that you may cheerfully receive to your heart the good speeches they will make to you." A string.

"Brother: As we have now wiped your eyes and cleaned your body in behalf of ourselves, the Senecas living on the Ohio, the Delawares and Shawanese, we inform you that the reason of our not coming sooner, is because the Shawanese are not yet come; but the chiefs of the other two nations are all present, and we expect the Shawanese to-morrow; when they shall have a meeting amongst themselves they will then come to speak to you.

"Brother: Another reason for not meeting you sooner, was because that beloved Colonel Bradstreet had invited us to the lakes at the same time that you expected us to meet you at Fort Pitt. In this case we were at a loss which way to go; but when you hear our chiefs you will be convinced that our delay was not through any bad designs against you." A string.

Colonel Bouquet's answer:

"Brothers: I am glad to hear what you say; as peace is preferable to war, I shall be well pleased if we agree upon terms." A string.

"Brothers: You sent me a message yesterday, acquainting me that you would come and speak with me to-day. You tell me you cannot speak to me, because the Shawanese are not come, and that when the Shawanese do arrive you will consult together; but I now tell you it is not necessary to wait for the Shawanese, but will hear separately what each nation has to say; and I desire the Delaware chiefs to speak for the Delawares only, and not for the Senecas or Shawanese." A string.

Camp near Tuscarawas, October 17, 1764.

AT A CONFERENCE HELD WITH THE CHIEFS OF THE SENECAS LIVING ON THE OHIO, THE DELAWARES AND SHAWANESE.

Present—Colonel Henry Bouquet, commanding his Majesty's forces in the Southern District; Lieutenant Colonel Reed, Royal Highlanders; Lieutenant Colonel Francis, Pennsylvanians; Lieutenant Colonel Clayton, Pennsylvanians; Major Prevost, Royal Americans; Major Murray, Royal Highlanders; Major De Haas, Pennsylvanians; Major Field, Virginia Volunteers; Brigadier Major Small, Captain Stewart, Royal Highlanders; Captain Grant, Royal Highlanders; Captain Ourry, Deputy Quartermaster General; Captain Williams, Chief Engineer; Captain Lewis, Virginia Volunteers, with several other gentlemen of the army; Mr. Alex. McKee, Assistant Agent for Indian affairs; David Owens, Interpreter.

INDIANS.

Senecas.	*Delawares.*	*Shawanese.*
Keyashuta, Chief, with fifteen warriors.	Custaloga, Beaver, with twenty warriors.	Kussinutchtcha, Chief, with six warriors.

Keyashuta and Turtleheart, Speakers:

"Brother: In the name, and by order of the Chiefs of the several nations here, present with this string of wampum, we clean your ears that you may hear with all attention what they are now going to say to you.

"Brother: We have done our utmost to be ready to speak to-day as you desired; and we now inform you that it was owing to the nations who live to the westward of us, and to our foolish young men, that the war has happened between us, so that it is neither your fault nor ours; and as you desired us yesterday to be strong in doing good, we now throw away every thing bad so that none of it remains in our hearts, and we join our thoughts with yours that we may always be of one mind for the future." Two large belts.

"Brother: Now we have thrown away every thing bad; nothing remains bad in our hearts, but good. We take fast hold of this chain of friendship, and we, the Chiefs of the Delawares, Shawanese and Senecas, living upon the Ohio, who are related to the Six Nations, request you will do the same, as we cannot hold it fast without your help, and we must both look up to God, who now sees every thing that passes between us, for His assistance. Do not think that what we say comes from our lips only, it proceeds from the bottom of our hearts; therefore we again request that you will join both hands with ours to this belt of friendship." A belt.

"Brother: We have respectfully told you that we have thrown away every bad thing from our hearts; that you should hear nothing but good from us. Colonel Bradstreet has desired us to deliver up your flesh and blood; we now assure you it shall be done, as you have long desired to see them. Our reasons for not complying with this request sooner, was that Colonel Bradstreet held us by one hand and you by the other, so

that we did not know which way to carry them. But we now desire that you will inform us at what place you choose to receive them; whether at Fort Pitt or the lakes. We have been very dilgent in collecting ourselves together, with the few prisoners you see, to meet you." A belt.

N. B. Here they delivered up eighteen white prisoners.

"This is all we are ordered to say by our Chiefs; you will listen to themselves."

Custaloga, Chief of the Delawares of the Wolf tribe, speaker.

"Brother: By this string I confirm every thing that has been said by our two young men." A string.

"Brother: I assure you that the intention of my tribe is good, and that we are determined to do what you desire, and deliver you up your flesh and blood."

"I now deliver you the number of prisoners amongst my people." Delivered forty-two small sticks.

Beaver, Chief of the Turkey tribes, speaker.

"Brother: You shall likewise soon see all your flesh and blood who are still prisoners among my tribe."

N. B. Delivered forty-one small sticks.

Keyashuta, speaker.

"Brethren: You have now heard all we have to say at present, and we think we have done every thing required of us by Col. Bradstreet, who sent me to their nations with these articles of peace."

Here he produced the original articles of peace signed by Colonel Bradstreet.

THE CONFERENCE HELD WITH THE SENECA CHIEFS LIVING UPON THE OHIO, THE DELAWARES AND SHAWANESE.

Present.—Col. Henry Bouquet, commanding his Majesty's forces in the southern district, and the officers mentioned at the conference of the 17th; also the same Indians, chiefs and warriors.

"Chiefs, captains and warriors: I wish that in your speeches you may have expressed the true sentiments of your nations; but we shall judge of your sincerity, not from your words, but from actions." A string.

"You say that it was not your fault that this war happened, but that it was owing to the Western Nations and your foolish young men. I answer that it is your fault, because we might have protected you against these nations had they attempted to force you to make war upon us. And as to your young men, it is your duty to chastise them when they do wrong, and not suffer yourselves to be directed by them." A string.

"I am glad to hear you have thrown every thing bad out of your hearts, and that you are now sincerely disposed to take fast hold of the chain of friendship, which, as soon as peace is made with you, we shall likewise hold fast." A string.

"You say the reason of not delivering your prisoners sooner was because Colonel Bradstreet had told you to deliver them to him at Sandusky, and I had told you to deliver them to me. You know by the treaty made with Colonel Bradstreet, and now in your hands, and to which I appeal, you promised expressly to deliver all the prisoners to him at Sandusky in twenty-five days after the fourteenth of August, when the said treaty was signed; and if you failed in the performance of that article, the peace was then broken from that moment. The day on which the prisoners ought to have been delivered was the eighth of September, and my first message to you in writing, and in your hands, is dated at Fort Pitt, on the 20th of September, twelve days after the time fixed was elapsed, and not being sent till the 22d you could not receive it in your towns before the 27th; therefore that message cannot, in any manner, excuse you for breaking the peace, in not delivering your prisoners, either to Col. Bradstreet or to me; from which it is very evident that, as usual, you never intended to deliver them!! Again, when you begged for peace, you assured Col. Bradstreet that you *had recalled all your warriors* from our frontiers, and you know, contrary to that declaration, *they have continued to murder our people, and to take them prisoners to this day*, which we can prove by an old man here present, who was taken on the 28th of September, forty-five days after the peace was made!

"I have, besides, certain information that you were determined to pay no regard to that peace; and had actually collected all the warriors of the Mingoes, Delawares and Shawanese to attack this army if you had found you had sufficient force for it!

"Having now answered and refuted every thing you have said in excuse for your breach of peace, I am commanded by the General to declare to you, that as you have broken the peace granted to you by Col. Bradstreet, he likewise breaks it on his side; and Sir William Johnson has already informed the Six Nations, and all the western Indians, of your perfidious behaviour to us." A belt.

"You must be sensible, that you deserve the severest chastisement, but the English are a merciful and generous people, averse from shedding the blood even of their most cruel enemies; and if it was possible that you could convince us, that you *sincerely repent* of your past conduct, and that *we could depend* on your good behavior for the future, you might yet hope for mercy and peace; but before I tell you the terms, I will recapitulate the many injuries from you, or your allies, which have at last occasioned the march of the King's army into your country." A belt.

"You have commenced this war without the least reason or provocation whatsoever. You have in time of profound peace, and without having received the least injury, murdered Capt. Clapham, who had been a friend and a father to many of you. You have killed, or captured all the traders sent to your towns, at your own repeated request, and plundered their effects. You have dared to attack the building, of which you expressly assented when in presence of George Crogham, deputy agent for Indian affairs. I made the first treaty with you upon the Ohio, after we had dispossessed the French at Fort Duquesne, and several of you now present assisted at that treaty. You murdered treacherously last year one of our men, sent in a canoe from Fort Pitt to bring over the Ohio some of your people, who pretended they had a message to deliver to the commanding officer; and you violated by that horrid crime, the custom held sacred by all nations, *'not to kill persons employed in public messages, even in time of war!!'*

"You attacked soon after the King's troops in the woods, and being defeated in the attempt, you fell upon our frontiers, where you have continued to murder our people to this day!

"One of your party killed lately, in one day, eleven children at a school; and not satisfied with that infamous action, they massacred near the Little Beaver creek, the only boy they had spared, and had the impudence to fix his head upon a pole in the middle of the path; and this they did after they had begged peace from Col. Bradstreet. You have constantly declared that you would never make peace with the English; and when the Senecas and western Indians begged for peace, you alone have pretended to stand out, declaring that you despised all the efforts we could make against you, as appeared by an insolent letter you obliged Thomas Smallman to write, and sent to Sir William Johnson, at Niagara.

"Your conduct has always been equally perfidious. You promised at every former treaty, as you do now, that *you would deliver up all your prisoners*, and have received every time, on that account, considerable presents; but you *never complied* with that, nor any of your engagements. You know that all these things are true, and only a small part of the numberless murders, depredations and breaches of faith you have been guilty of. I am now to tell, that we will no longer be imposed upon by your promises, and that the army shall not leave this country until

you have fully complied with every condition, that is to precede any treaty with you." A belt.

"I have brought with me the relations of those people you have massacred, or taken prisoners; they are impatient to take revenge of the bloody murders of their friends; and it is with the greatest difficulty that I can protect you against their resentment, by assuring them that no peace shall be granted till you have given us a proper satisfaction.

Your former allies, the Ottawas, Chippewas, Wyandotts, &c., have made their peace with us, and the Six Nations have joined us against you. We now surround you on every side, having possession of all the waters of the Ohio, Mississippi, the Miamis and the Lakes. All the French living in those parts, are now subjects of the King of Great Britain, and can no longer assist you. It is consequently in our power to destroy you, but if I find that you execute faithfully the conditions I shall require of you, I will not treat you with the severity you deserve. I give you twelve days from this day, to deliver up to me at Wackatamikie, all the prisoners in your possession, without any exception—Englishmen, Frenchmen, women and children—whether adopted in your tribes, married or living amongst you, under every denomination or pretense whatever, as also all negroes, and furnish all the said prisoners with clothing, provisions and horses, and carry them to Fort Pitt. When you shall have fully complied with this *preliminary* condition, I will then let you know on what terms you may obtain the peace you sue for." A belt.

October 20th, 1764—Col. Bouquet having required the chiefs to appoint a man of each nation, to attend him on his march to the place fixed, they named Keyashuta for the Senecas, Turtleheart and Custaloga's son for the Delawares, and James Smith for the Shawanese.

Keyashuta addressed himself to the nations present, desired them to be strong in performing everything required of them, and they having been accused of having told lies always before, to be now punctual in the execution of their promises, to convince their brethren that they could speak the truth. He adds, that he would conduct the army to the place appointed for delivering up the prisoners.

Keisiantcha, chief of the Shawanese, said, he would immediately go to inform his nation of everything he had heard; but as the distance was great, they could not be at Waghhatawmaky in ten days, where they would certainly meet us, and comply with everything required of them, and that he expected the Shawanese would be treated in some manner as the Delawares.

22d. The army proceeded, attended by a number of Senecas, Delawares and Shawanese, and arrived at the forks of Muskingum the 25th; this place having been fixed upon as more central than Wachatawmaha, to receive the prisoners.

27th. Col. Bouquet sent a Shawanese with a message to his nation. First desiring them to be punctual as to the day of delivering up their prisoners. Secondly, as they had expressed some uneasiness in our not shaking hands with them, to tell them that all the English took their friends by the hands, and that they could not be treated as such, till a peace was concluded with them. Thirdly, to bring the letters written for Col. Bouquet, by the French officers at Fort Chartiers, which were sent last winter by three Shawanese, but detained by their nation. Fourthly, to provide themselves with a sufficient quantity of provisions to subsist their people and their prisoners, during the time necessary to settle matters at this place.

28th. The above messengers returned, and informed Col. Bouquet that he did not proceed all the way with his message, but having delivered it at Waghatawmaky, the chief of that town proceeded himself with it, and desired him to return, and acquaint the Colonel that he had already collected all his own prisoners, who would arrive in two days; and that he was going to the Lower Shawanese, to hasten the people to bring their prisoners. A string.

29th. Custaloga arrived with his prisoners.

30th. Custaloga informed Col. Bouquet by a string of wampum, that as soon as his people were all come, which he expected to-morrow, he would then speak. A string.

Col. Bouquet informed him, he would have been glad to have heard him to-day, but as there were yet two days of time appointed to come, he would not hurry him.

31st. Arrived the Big Wolf, and seven other Shawanese, and delivered up eight white prisoners, and informed Col. Bouquet that they were sent by their chiefs to assure him, that he might depend upon seeing them with all their prisoners, at this place. A string.

Col. Bouquet's answer:

"I am glad to see you in so good a disposition, and that you have brought the prisoners before the time fixed in delivering the whole up, and I hope your chiefs will follow your example, and deliver every drop of white blood in your nation." A string.

November 1st. Custaloga and Keyashuta, with several Indians.

"Brothers: two days ago we appointed to meet you to-day, and we desire you will listen to us." A string.

"Brothers: on our first meeting you at Tuscarawas, you then desired to see your flesh and blood at this place, agreeable to which, we, the Delawares, now deliver you up thirty-two English prisoners, and the Senecas present, three. There are yet amongst them four more, whom they have sent for, and will be here to-morrow." A large string.

"Brothers: we have told you at Tuscarawas, and this place, that we would strictly comply with your desire in delivering all our prisoners; and, now, the four nations which this belt represents, join as one, and have agreed to follow your advice; and further, are determined to prevent and defeat any bad designs, that may be formed against you by any nation whatever. The Wyandotts have made peace with Col. Bradstreet, but notwithstanding, joined with us in delivering you this belt, to renew their friendship with you." A belt.

They then addressed themselves to the Cochnewagos present, in substance of the above speech, with a string.

Colonel Bouquet's answer:

"I have heard with pleasure the good speeches you have made to me, and I receive these prisoners as a mark of sincerity of the promises you made at Tuscarawas, and I recommend to you to be always sincere in your transactions with us, as it is the only means to make us forget what is past, and to bring about a reconciliation. You must not forget that there is a number of prisoners amongst you—till the last of them is delivered up, I cannot proceed to the good work of peace." A string.

2d. We sent to Sandusky an officer and three men of the Virginians and two Cochnewago Indians, with a message to the Wyandotts, ordering them to deliver up all the prisoners they had. This day king Beaver arrived with his prisoners.

3d. Received a message from the Shawanese chiefs, acquainting Col. Bouquet that they were coming with all their prisoners. Col. Bouquet sent them an answer to hasten them, and a string of wampum to bring the four Frenchmen who lived amongst them. The same day, having intelligence that some French traders were arrived at the lower Shawanese town, Mitchell and two Cochnewago Indians were sent off with a message to the Red Hawk, chief of that nation, requiring him to have the said traders seized and brought to Col. Bouquet.

Custaloga and King Beaver with several others.

"Brother: It is now late and we can say little; but to-mor-

row you may be assured of hearing of everything we have to say." A string.

"Brother: We now deliver fifty-seven prisoners; our reasons for doing it to-night, is perhaps some of them may attempt to run away. You can take better care of them than we, and to-morrow we will speak to you." A belt.

4th. The Indians sent in a message that they were ready to speak. Colonel Bouquet sent them for answer that he would not admit them to speak, till they had delivered the remainder of the prisoners.

5th. King Beaver delivered up eight white prisoners, and Custaloga delivered up three prisoners.

Mr. Mitchell returned with the two Cochnewago Indians, having been stopped by Keissuntchatcha, the chief of the Shawanese at Waghatamagy, who informed him that the chiefs of the lower towns were all gone down to the French, and that he would do no business there if even he proceeded, and that all the people of the lower town were on their way with all their prisoners to meet Col. Bouquet.

6th. Owens, Turtleheart, a Delaware Indian, were sent to the Shawanese, to know whether they were coming, and as to the time they would be here. Owens returned from the Shawanese the 7th inst., and said that they would arrive with their prisoners the 9th inst. A soldier was found killed in the woods. The Indians were suspected, and the following message was delivered to their chiefs:

"Keyashuta: One of our soldiers has been killed, this morning, near the White Woman creek. As this murder has been committed in the country of the Delawares, I expect that they will find out, and deliver to me the murderer; and till they do it I shall make that nation answerable for the murder, therefore, acquaint, forthwith, the chiefs of the several tribes of the Delawares with this, that they may exert themselves towards the discovery of the murderer." A string.

The chiefs promised to deliver up the murderer, if they could discover him, immediately, and sent five Indians in pursuit of a Wyandott, whom they believed to be guilty of that crime.

8th. Sent a message to the Shawanese, to acquaint them with it, and to desire them to come in with their prisoners and not be afraid on account of that murder. The Shawanese sent Thomas Smallman, as a prisoner among them, to the camp, with some of the horses stolen by the Senecas; and also, sent word that they would come on the 10th inst., with their prisoners; and sent the following letter:

"WAGHATAWMAKA, Nov. 8th, 1764.

"Brother: We, the Shawanese, have thought proper to send our friend, Mr. Smallman, to acquaint you of our arrival at this place, and have, according to your desire, brought with us a great number of your flesh and blood, which should have been given up to you before now, had we not heard some evil report, that you had some bad designs against us. We now dispatch the Beaver with one of our young men, to know the truth of it, and shall, upon your invitation of writing, proceed with all the prisoners to your camp. We, the Shawanese, are come, with no other intent, than to ratify and confirm our ancient friendship, and make an everlasting peace with you, our brothers. I am, in behalf of the Shawanese,

"Your friend and brother,

"RED HAWK,

"*or Mesquapamesque, Chief Captain.*"

AT A CONFERENCE HELD WITH THE SENECAS, LIVING UPON THE OHIO AND CUSTOLOGA (TRIBE OF DELAWARES), AT A CAMP UPON MUSKINGUM, NOVEMBER 9TH, 1764.

Present—Col. Henry Bouquet, commanding his Majesty's forces in the Southern district, and all the officers mentioned, and several gentlemen of the army, at the former conference. Mr. Alexander M'Kee, assistant agent for Indian affairs.

Indians—Keyashuta, chief, and ten warriors, Senecas; Custologo, chief, and twenty warriors.

Keyashuta, speaker: "Brother, the misfortune which has happened, of one of your people being murdered, the day before yesterday, gives us the same sorrow it gives you; and we beg, that this accident may be no hindrance to the friendship already begun between us." A string.

"Brother: By this string of wampum, we wipe the tears from your eyes, and remove from your heart the resentment which this murder has raised against us; and we hope that you will throw away everything bad that this may have occasioned, and hear us freely." A string.

"Brother: We have strictly complied with your desire, and now deliver you these prisoners, which are the last of your flesh and blood that remain among us. The Senecas and Custologa tribes are now gathered together, and bury, with this belt, all the bones of the people killed during this unhappy war, which the evil spirit occasioned among us. Brother, we cover the bones which have been buried, in such a manner, that they never more be remembered." A belt.

"Brother: We cover them again with leaves, that the place where they are buried may never more be seen." A string.

"Brother: As we have been a long time astray, and the path between us and you stopped, we hope the path will be again cleared; and we now extend this belt of wampum between you and us, that we may again travel in peace to see our brothers, as our ancestors formerly did; and as you will hold it by one end, and we by the other, and we hope we shall always be able to discover anything that may happen to disturb our friendship." A belt.

"Brother: As we have now extended a belt representing the road between you and us, we beg that you will take fast hold of it, that the path may always be kept open between us. This is all we have to say at present." A string.

Colonel Bouquet's answer to Keyashuta and Custologa, at the camp upon Muskingum, November 9th, 1764.

"I have heard with pleasure the speeches you have made, which I shall now answer." A string.

"Two days ago, one of our men was murdered. I do not charge you, personally, with that murder; but as it has been committed in your country, the blood must remain upon your heads, till the murderer be delivered up, to be punished capitally." A string.

"I received these last three prisoners, which you now deliver, and I bury the bones of the people who fell in the war, so that the place be no more seen." A string.

"Your readiness in complying with every condition I have already required of you, convinces me that your intentions are upright, and consequently I will now treat you as brethren, and speak to you as such." A string.

Brother: You ask peace. The King, my master, and your father, has appointed me to make war upon you; but he has other servants, who are employed in the work of peace; and his Majesty has been pleased to empower Sir William Johnson, to make peace with the Indians; it is to him, therefore, that you are to apply; but before I can give you leave to send to him, two things are necessary to be settled: The first is, that as peace is not yet made, you will deliver to me four officers as hostages, viz:—two for the Senecas, and two for the Custalogos tribe, who are to remain in our hands at Fort Pitt, till the peace is concluded with Sir William Johnson, as a security that you shall commit no hostilities, or violence against any of his Majesty's subjects or proprieties; and when the peace is made, they shall be delivered back to you." A belt.

The second is, that the deputies you are to send to Sir William Johnson, be fully empowered by you to treat for your tribes, and that you engage to abide by what they stipulate in the treaty. Sir William Johnson will settle everything con-

cerning trades, or any other points, necessary to render the peace everlasting." A belt.

"Brother: The deputies you are to send to Sir William Johnson, as well as the hostages to be delivered in my hand, are to be named and presented to me for my approbation." A string.

"I will inform Sir William Johnson what has passed between us, and I speak to you now, on your own belts, that your deputies may repeat to Sir William Johnson all you have said to me." A belt.

"Brothers: I believe you have now delivered up all the prisoners you had in your tribes; but, if any should yet be discovered amongst you hereafter, you are to deliver them at Fort Pitt, as well as any of those now delivered up that might return to you." A string.

"Brother: You have not mentioned to me Captain Pipe and Captain John, who are both detained at Fort Pitt, but I have not forgotten them, but as you have now delivered to us all our people, I will return to you these two. There are still more of your people amongst us, but as they are not my prisoners, I can not dispose of them; but I will recommend it to the general to have them given to you, when the peace is concluded. The Colonel took then, for the first time, the chief by his hand, which occasioned great joy amongst them."

AT A CONFERENCE HELD WITH THE TURKEY AND TURTLE TRIBES OF THE DELAWARES, AT THE CAMP AFORESAID, NOVEMBER 10, 1764.

Present—Colonel Bouquet, with the officers, &c.

Indians—King Beaver, chief of the Turkey tribe, and twenty warriors; Kilepama, chief of the Turtle tribe, with twenty-five warriors; Custalogo, Keyashuta, with the Indians present on yesterday.

It gave us great satisfaction to hear the good speech you made yesterday to one of our tribes, and as you desired at Tuscarawas, to see your flesh and blood, I now deliver thirteen, who are the last we have remaining in our tribes; and it will likewise give us great pleasure, that you will take us once more by the hand as your brethren, that we may travel the road now open us, in peace to see you. A string.

"Brother: I return a great many thanks in behalf of the chiefs, warriors, women and children of our three tribes, who are all glad to embrace peace once more with their brethren; and we likewise return God thanks, for giving us the opportunity to take you by the hand in peace, which shall never more be broken on our side. Our young men shall now think of nothing but hunting, to exchange their skins and furs with their brethren for clothing." A belt.

"Brother: Should we at any time discover any of your people who are not now delivered to you, they shall immediately be sent you, as well as those who may attempt to return to us." A string.

Colonel Bouquet desired to know before he spoke to them, the reason there was no chief of the Turtle tribe. They answered, their chief was not present, but that his brother, Kalatama, acted for him. The Colonel then asked them whether they would choose to have the speech delivered yesterday to the Senecas and Custologa tribes, repeated to them; which they said they would be glad to hear from himself; upon which the same was repeated with the following addition, that an Englishman has been murdered by some of their people on the frontiers, and that they had brought the scalp to their nation, that they should be immediately delivered up, and that each tribe should deliver the same number of hostages and appoint the same number of deputies as has been stipulated to Sir William Johnson. A belt.

November 10th—In the evening, the officers and three men of the Virginia volunteers returned, who had been sent the 2d inst., with a message to the Wyandotts, and brought the following message to one of their chiefs:

To Colonel Bouquet:

"As I have received certain intelligence, that all our chiefs have left their towns, and gone some distance to the westward to hunt, I hope you may not take it amiss, that I do not proceed after them, being unacquainted with the places they may resort to. But I will send one of our young men this winter to deliver your message to them; their answers to which, you shall be acquainted with early in the spring, at which time we can conveniently carry all our prisoners to Fort Pitt.

[Signed] Oterunkque."

Written the 8th of November, 1764, near the head of Sciota.

The above officer was informed at a Delaware town, that the Wyandotts have passed that town with a number of horses, which they had stolen from the English.

AT A PRIVATE CONFERENCE HELD WITH THE CHIEFS OF THE DELAWARES, THE 11TH INSTANT.

Present—Colonel Bouquet, Colonel Reed, Captain Ourry, Mr. Alex M'Kee.

Indians—Custologa, King Beaver, the New-comen-bad.

King Beaver, speaker:

"Brother: Yesterday you desired that we would appoint and present to you, the hostages to be left in your hands. We have named six and also five, to go to Sir William Johnson. They are men of experience, on whom we can rely and proper to treat for us. Their names are:

Hostages.—Mondeaticker, Mendies, or Davis, Killachkpcher, or Andrew Taump, Katepa komen, or Simon Girty, Possquetonckena, or Jo. Compass, Waylskonowas.

Deputies.—Killbuck, Keyeveyaughing, Lahalapowhy, or Kitchen, Telapiskeva, Luquest, or Flour.

"Brother: You desire to know the deputies and hostages we should appoint; you have now their names, and these are the men. You also required of us the man who had killed one of your soldiers. It is not in our power to deliver him, but as soon as we can discover who he is, and of what nation, we shall inform you, and then you can demand him of his chief." A string.

Colonel Bouquet's answer:

"Brothers: I am glad you have appointed the deputies and hostages required of you. I have no objection to the persons you mentioned; they shall be well treated, and we shall take the same care of them as of our own people.

"I am satisfied for the present with what you say in regard to the man who has struck us. As soon as I shall know of what nation, I shall demand of the chief, and you will then be clear of the blame. I think it not proper that any of your people should go to our settlements, the inhabitants not being yet reconciled with you; but if some of you are desirous of going to Fort Pitt, you may with safety." A string.

The Beaver spoke:

"Brother: We now have produced to you the deputies we intend to send to Sir William Johnson; as they cannot understand nor express themselves in English, we beg you will send an interpreter with them." A string.

Colonel Bouquet's answer:

"Brother: You shall have from me all necessary assistance, and if you tell me what man you choose for an interpreter, I will appoint him." A string.

The Beaver's reply.

"As Owens speaks our language so well, and is accustomed to the words, we should be glad if he could accompany them.

Colonel Bouquet: They shall have him.

The Colonel then spoke to the chiefs:

"The chief of the Turtle tribe having given me great reason

to be dissatisfied with his conduct, I depose him this moment, he is no more chief. That tribe is, therefore, to choose another chief, and present him to me, and I will confirm him, and he shall be king of the Turtle tribe, and acknowledged as such by the English.

"Richoumeack, or the Two Feathers, and Cockadanis, is to go with the captives to Fort Pitt."

MINUTES OF A CONFERENCE HELD WITH THE SHAWANESE, NOV. 12, 1764, COL. BOUQUET, WITH THE OFFICERS AND SEVERAL GENTLEMEN, AS MENTIONED IN THE FORMER, HELD WITH THE DELAWARES.

Indians, Shawanese—Keissinaucthat and Nemicha, Chiefs, Red Hawk, Lawissimo, Bensiwasiua, Ervenceunwee, Keightughque, and forty warriors.

Senecas—Keyishuta, and ten warriors.

Cocknewagaas—Oshharrygowa, a Chief and twenty warriors.

Delawares—Custologa and King Beaver, Chiefs, and thirty warriors.

The Red Hawk, speaker:

"Brother: We have come to this place to see you, and thank God that we are here met together, which gives us all a great deal of pleasure.

"Brother: You will listen to us, who are your younger brothers, and as we discover something in your eyes which shows you are not satisfied with us; we now wipe away every thing bad between us that you may see clearly; and, as you have heard many bad stories, we likewise clean your ears that you may hear us speak, and remove every thing bad from your heart, that it may be like the heart of your ancestors of whom they thought nothing but good." A string.

"Brother: When you arrived at this place, and we were informed of your desire, we immediately set about gathering your flesh and blood; and accordingly all that could be collected by this time we have brought to you; but there remain more among us which you may assure yourself you may see in the spring.

"Brother: One year and a half ago we made a peace with you at Fort Pitt, which was soon after broken, but that was neither your fault nor ours; but the whole blame is to be laid on the Ottowas, who are a foolish people, and are the cause of this war. When we now saw you coming this road, you advanced towards us with a tomahawk in your hand, but we, your younger brothers, take it out of your hand and send it up to God to dispose of it as he pleases, by which means we hope never to see it any more. And now, brethren, we beg leave that you, who are a warrior, will take hold of this chain of friendship and receive it from us, who are always warriors, and let us think no more of war, but to take pity on our old men, women and children." A string.

"Brother: Since the peace we made at Fort Pitt many of our young men on both sides have been killed by this war occasioned by the Ottowas; but now I know we bury their bones so that they shall be seen no more.

"Brother: Now we have thrown away every thing bad out of our hearts. We hope you will hear favorably of our good men who are not now at home; but will surely come to speak with you in the spring at Fort Pitt, and then you shall hear nothing but good." A belt.

"This is all your younger brethren have to say to you at present."

They then produced the following messages, letters and treaties which were read:

A treaty held with them, April 23d, 1701.

A message from Governor Gordon, Dec. 4th, 1730.

A letter from Thomas Penn, Jan. 18th, 1732.

Another letter from Gov. Thomas, Aug. 15th, 1742.

After which he added:

"Now, brother, I beg that we, who are warriors, may forget our disputes, and renew the ancient friendship which appears by these papers to have subsisted between our ancestors."

Col. Bouquet answered:

"Captain and Warriors: I have heard your speaker, and have seen the papers you have laid before me. I shall take them into consideration, and to-morrow morning I will give you my answer at this place. In the meantime I will receive the few prisoners you have brought us."

They delivered thirty-six prisoners.

AT A CONFERENCE HELD WITH THE SHAWANESE AT MUSKINGUM, 14TH NOVEMBER, 1764.

Present—Colonel Bouquet, with the same Officers and Indians as at the Conference of the 12th.

Col. Bouquet's speech to the Shawanese:

"Captains and Warriors: The speech you delivered the day before yesterday, would have been agreeable to me, if your *actions* had corresponded *with your words*. You spoke much of your disposition of peace, but at the same time you neglected to comply with the only condition upon which you can obtain it. To set this matter in a clear light, I will repeat to you what has passed between me and your Chiefs. I received a message by two Indians, at Fort Pitt, of the Six Nations, who were empowered by the Senacas living upon the Ohio, the Delawares and Shawanese, to ask for peace. I told them if you were desirous of peace, your chiefs should come to Tuscarawas and speak themselves to me; accordingly Keissinanchtha met me at that place, a month ago, with some of your people, and having heard the condition presented to the Senecas and Delawares, he told me he accepted them likewise for the Shawanese, and that they would certainly come to me at this place in ten days, when they would deliver up all their prisoners; in consequence of that engagement, I did not attack you as I had intended, but have waited for you at this place ever since; you are come at last bringing only a small parcel of the prisoners, and you propose putting off the rest till spring. The Delawares have been equally concerned with you in the war. They have submitted to the conditions I required of them; fully complying with every part of your engagements with me, and have given me entire satisfaction by their conduct in the course of this transaction. What right have you to expect different terms? I shall cut this matter short with you, and before I explain myself further, I insist upon your giving me an immediate answer to the questions I shall ask you." A string.

"First. Will you immediately collect and deliver up all the prisoners in your possession, men, women and children, and the French living among you, with all the negroes you have taken from us, either in *this* or any *other* war, and that without any exception or evasion whatsoever?

"Secondly. Will you give six of your people as hostages to remain in my hands as security that the above prisoners shall be delivered without delay, and that your nation shall commit no hostilities against the persons or property of his Majesty's subjects?" A belt.

Their answer.

Benwisaker, speaker.

"Brother: What you now have required we agree to. Six of our people shall go with you as hostages, and I, myself, will immediately return to our lower town, and collect all your flesh and blood, that you may see them as soon as I can carry them to Fort Pitt. As to the Frenchmen you insist upon to be delivered up, we cannot do it; they are your prisoners, do with them what you please; but we believe they are returned before this time to their own country.

Here they named the following hostages:

Red Hawk, or Mesquapelathee, Ewukumuee, or Husstler, Keightighqua, or Tawmemabuck, or Cornblade.	Wecawakpa, or Whitelegs, Neightthakeina.

Colonel Bouquet's answer:

"Captains and Warriors: As you have consented to the terms I offered you, I will now treat you with the same indulgence shown to the Delawares, and put you in the way to renew the friendship which formerly subsisted between us." A string.

"I came here determined to strike you, with a tomahawk in my hand, but since you have submitted, it shall not fall upon your heads. I will let it drop, and it shall no more be seen. I bury the bones of all the people who have fallen in this war, and cover the place with leaves, so that it shall no more be perceived." A belt.

"Having now buried the dead, and seen that you have removed every thing bad from your hearts, I will again treat you as brothers, and speak to you as such." A string.

"Brother: As you are now going to collect all our flesh and blood remaining among you, to deliver them up as soon as possible at Fort Pitt, I desire you will use them with tenderness, and look upon them as brothers and no longer as captives; and as they have several relations who are anxious to see them, I intend to send some of them with you from this army, and I intend to send some to assist you in bringing them to Fort Pitt. I hope you will give them all the assistance in your power." A string.

"Brother: I have now settled with you, every thing as warriors, what remains concerning the peace, and will be settled with your chiefs."

Col. Bouquet's speech to the Chiefs of the Shawanese:

"Brothers: Every condition preliminary to a peace, having been agreed upon between us, I permit you to appoint deputies to go to Sir William Johnson to make peace. The same deputies are to have the same power to treat for your nations, and you are to promise to execute punctually what shall be stipulated to them at that treaty; as soon as you have appointed them, you will present them to me, and I will give them letters for Sir Wm. Jonnson, to inform him of what has passed between us at this place." A belt.

The Cachnewagas, addressing the Shawanese with a string of wampum, told them, they were glad to see them settle matters peaceably with their brethren, the English, and bade them be strong in doing good, and that their peace would last forever." A string.

King Beaver addressing the Shawanese:

"Grand Children: It gives me great pleasure to see you comply with everything required of you by our brethren, the English; and as they have desired to see all their flesh and blood, be strong, deliver them all up, as we have done, and then we may expect everlasting peace; and observe what our uncle, the Cachnewago Indians have said to you." A belt.

Keyashuta, addressing the Shawanese:

"Brothers: Be strong and perform everything you promised; and I desire you will appoint some of your wise men, with the deputies going from the Delawares and us.

Bennawisaker returned the Cochnowagas and Senecas thanks, for the good advice they gave them, and said, "His nation would hold fast by the friendship now settled, as it was what they long wished for." A string.

Then he told Col. Bouquet, that he would immediately go home to his town, to make his people acquainted with what had passed, as it would give them all a great deal of pleasure.

[Minutes of Provincial Council, December 5, 1764.]

Immediately on the conclusion of the several conferences, Col. Bouquet wrote the following letter to Governor John Penn:

Camp at the Forks of Muskingum, Nov. 15th, 1764.

Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you, that the Mingoes, the Delawares and the Shawanese, after a long struggle, have at last submitted to the terms prescribed to them, viz:

1st. To deliver all the prisoners without exception.

2nd. To give fourteen hostages, to remain in our hands as a security, for the strict performance of the first article; and that they shall commit no hostilities against his Majesty's subjects.

Upon those conditions, they are permitted to send deputies from each nation to Sir William Johnson, to make their peace.

The Mingoes have given two hostages; the Delawares six; the Shawanese six.

The enclosed copy of our proceedings with these nations, contains a minute account of the whole transaction. Therefore, I shall not trouble you with particulars.

I am only to request, that you will have a suspension of arms with these savages, published in your governments, and I may presume to assure you, from their present humble dispositions, that the troops stationed on your frontiers, may be discharged, and the inhabitants return with safety to their deserted plantations.

We have, already, upwards of two hundred captives delivered, and many of them have remained so many days amongst them, that they part from them with the greatest reluctance. We are obliged to keep guards, to prevent their escape; and unless they are treated with indulgence and tenderness by their relatives, they will certainly return to their savage masters.

The Delawares and Mingoes have not only delivered all their prisoners, but even their own children born from white women.

The Shawanese have been very obstinate, and nothing has prevented the chastisement they deserved, but the certainty, that if they were driven to despair, they would massacre one hundred and fifty prisoners then in their hands. However, their pride has been humbled, and they have been forced to submit to the same conditions as the other nations.

The troops of our government have carried on the service with great zeal and cheerfulness, and their conduct does them honor in every respect.

I shall immediately send them to Carlisle, with the prisoners belonging to the province; as several of them are not known, I beg you will appoint a person to receive them at that place, and provide them with the necessaries of life, till they are claimed.

I have the honor to be, with great regard, sir,
Your most obedient and most humble servant,
Henry Bouquet.

CHAPTER XXVII.

THE FIRST WHITE SETTLER OF INDIANA COUNTY—WALLACE'S FORT—WALLACE'S MILL—NOTED PIONEERS—EXCITING SCENES—CAPTURE OF WALLACE—LAST ATTACK ON THE FORT.

THE first white settler of Indiana county was undoubtedly George Findley, who had migrated to the Pumroy and Wilson settlement, or what is now Derry township, Westmoreland county, in 1764. In 1765, he selected the tract now occupied by his grandson George Findley Matthews, in East Wheatfield township, where his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Matthews, is still living, though born on the 28th of January, 1784.

This selection was made by a tomahawk, but these tomahawk rights were as valid in those days as the more cumbersome surveys of later dates. His visits to his land were as frequent and his *stay* as long as the troublesome times would permit, and when the revolution began, he had a clearing of about ten acres, and a rude cabin for his bride whom he had married in Maryland, not far from Hagerstown, in 1776.

In 1784, he again returned to his improvement, and continued his residence there, though repeatedly forced to seek shelter at Fort Ligonier, or Palmer's Fort.

For further details, see history of East Wheatfield township, and Mrs. Elizabeth Matthews, of same township.

Wallace's Fort was erected in 1764 or 5.* This, Gilson's Fort near new Derry, and Craig's on the Loyalhanna, were the resort of the flying inhabitants when the alarm signal of three rapid shots told that the red face was nigh. Wallace's Fort stood immediately above the present site of the mill. It contained about half an acre of ground and had a fine block-house within the enclosure. In any case of actual attack by the Indians, the women and children were placed in the lower story, while the men proceeded above, and from the port-holes the trusty rifles made havoc with the brutal foe.

WALLACE'S MILL, THE FIRST WEST OF THE ALLEGHENIES.

Richard Wallace, soon after getting his farm in order, began what, at that time, was a great enterprise, the erection of a mill. This in the course of time, was completed. The site was a little below that of the present one, and may have been so chosen, in part at least, to secure the protection of the fort above. The first mill was small and had but one run of stones in it. This is supposed to have been the first mill west of the Alleghenies.

Before its erection here, the hardy settlers often crushed their corn by hand. The mill was resorted to from all the region, and many a weary traveler traversed the forest path from the country beyond Kitanning, distant forty miles, with his bag of corn on horseback, to be ground at Wallace's mill. The old mill witnessed many trying scenes when the red man spread terror through the forest and often the fear of the pale-face's rifle alone saved it from the torch of destruction.

It may be stated that after undergoing repairs at various times, it was rebuilt by Peter Wallace, his son, on its present site; that it has since been enlarged, and is still regarded as one of the best in the country.

Of the settlers who had located in the vicinity of New Derry, Col. John Pumroy, William Barr, Alexander Barr and William Guthrie were quite noted. But the most prominent man, the hero in their contests with the Indians, was Major James Wilson,† grandfather of Wilson Knott, deceased, late of Blairsville. He had a tall, manly form, and was possessed of remarkable activity and undaunted courage. These pioneers were exposed to constant peril from the Indians. Although they lived in times of comparative peace, the treachery of the red man was too well known to permit them to be caught unprepared for an attack.

The Indians generally made their incursions in the fall of the year. During harvest time also, they often became very troublesome. They often lurked in the woods, and cut off the unsuspecting settler when he least apprehended danger. They ploughed, they reaped, rifle in hand. Major Wilson used to relate how he stood with his rifle, in his cabin door, while his wife brought water from the spring.

On certain occasions, the "signs" of Indians had been seen in the woods, for several days, and it was supposed that Barr's Fort would be attacked the following morning. This fort stood about a mile north of New Derry. While they expected an attack there, they were much surprised to hear firing at Wallace's Fort, about five miles distant. Great anxiety was felt by those at Barr's Fort, for their friends at Wallace's. Major Wilson with forty others volunteered to go to their aid. Leaving therefore barely sufficient force at Barr's to protect the fort, and to keep the women in heart they started. The firing continued all the time as they approached.

When they reached Wallace's the little party within were engaged in hot conflict with about a hundred Indians, who had made an early attack on the fort. The enemy no sooner perceived Wilson and his company than they turned upon them. There was formerly a bridge over the ravine, which is about five hundred yards above the fort. Wilson, with a few of his party, had crossed this. Being compelled to retreat, he found the Indians had taken possession of the bridge. Here he was engaged hand-to-hand with them. He knocked several of them off, and thus prepared the way for himself and his friends.

He then took his position near a large oak, on the bank beyond, and plied his rifle with deadly effect on them. But the Indians were too numerous for the little band, and they were compelled to retreat. They kept up a retreating fire all the way to Barr's Fort. About a mile from Wallace's, Barr was killed. When they had nearly reached the fort, Robert Barr also fell. He was engaged with four Indians, fighting manfully with the butt of his gun. Major Wilson shot one of the Indians, who fell dead on Barr. The next instant a tomahawk was buried in Barr's skull. All the four Indians with whom he was fighting were killed.

Shortly after this an alarm was again given of the approach of Indians. All in the vicinity of Wallace's Fort fled to it. Major Wilson happened to be among them. A man named Reddick, when seeking the fort, was attacked by a party who had concealed themselves under the bridge aforementioned, but he was fortunate to make good his escape to the fort. It was supposed that the Indians were few in number, and Major Wilson, with characteristic bravery, proposed to attack them with a small party.

Taking some six or eight men he pursued, and in a short time came up with them. They were found lying in the grass, on the top of what is known as Culbertson's Hill, about a mile from the fort, on the farm now belonging to John Stouffer. The Indians immediately fired. The band of Indians was much larger than they supposed, and Wilson and his party, with about thirty or forty Indians in pursuit, made for the fort.

Loading and firing as they ran, they supposed they had killed several, but never certainly ascertained. These are a few of the many incidents which occurred around the old fort, and give us some idea of the scenes through which the settlers of the region were called to pass.

After the termination of the French and Indian war, in 1763, the Indians were not so hostile as when incited by the French. But when the Revolutionary war broke out, being urged by Great Britain, they attacked the settlers with ruthless and constant barbarity.

Wm. Findlay, author of a history of Western Pennsylvania, speaking of this period, says: "During the whole time of the Revolutionary war, and for some time after it ceased, the country was cruelly wasted by perpetual savage depredations. The whole of what is now Westmoreland and Allegheny counties was either actually laid waste, or the inhabitants obliged to shelter themselves in forts."

Yet in the intervals of these periods of special hostilitity, the Indians made frequent incursions into the settlements. In one of these which occurred just before the outbreak of the Revolutionary war, Richard Wallace was carried off prisoner, and taken up and down through Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio. He wandered with the Indians wherever they roamed, and made his company so agreeable to them that he became quite a favorite.

*Rev. William Cunningham, in History of Cunningham Family.

†Subsequently became Colonel.

All the time he was forming various plans of escape, but failed in effecting it. Months passed, when traveling northward, they brought him to the shores of Lake Erie. The war having broke out, the Indians passed their captive into the hands of the English. He was taken to Montreal, which was now in their possession, having been ceded to them at the close of the French and Indian war. But his situation there was but little better than when roaming with the savages. He was in reality as much a prisoner as before.

He found here quite a number of captives detained as himself. With one of them, a bold and hardy companion, he effected his escape. One dark, cold winter night they silently got over the walls of the fort. They now found themselves, in mid-winter, a heavy snow on the ground, without sufficient provisions, several hundred miles from home. They had a very small quantity of food, upon which they subsisted for a few days by living as lightly as possible. A small dog fell in with them, and accompanied them for a time, when they were compelled to slay it for food.

They steered their way as best they could through the Northern part of New York and the wilderness beyond, and after unnumbered privations and difficulties, Wallace reached home in the early summer. The joy of the family when they received him as one from the dead we will not attempt to describe. He is supposed to have been absent about eighteen months.

The summer of 1782 was a most sorrowful one to the frontier. The tomahawk and scalping knife did fearful work, and only smouldering heaps marked the situation of many a settler's happy home. Flying in despair from the most western settlements, the miserable inhabitants had gathered around and in Hannahstown and Sewickley. It was during that memorable summer that Hannahstown, the county seat of Westmoreland (situated about four miles from of Greensburg), was burned, and many living in the vicinity dragged away wretched prisoners.

It was in the following year (1783) that the last hostile demonstration was made against Wallace's Fort. The families had fled there on an alarm that the Indians were approaching. They had been in the fort but a short time when an officer was observed cautiously creeping up the mill race. It was known that the Indians were around. When he was nearly below the fort he waved a white flag as a symbol of peaceful intention. His object, doubtless, was to decoy some persons from the fort, who would be attacked by the Indians lying in ambush.

This was believed by those within, and while he stood waving his deceptive flag, a ball pierced his breast and he fell mortally wounded. Those who accompanied him, fearing the deadly rifle within the fort, did not dare to lift him, but beat a precipitate retreat. With that caution which they had learned from constant warfare with their wily foes, they remained within the walls of the fort the greater part of the day. Finally, when all supposed they had fled, they descended with loaded rifles and found the body.

A bundle of papers which they discovered in his breast, and which the bullet had pierced, fully confirmed all their suspicions of his character and designs. He was a British officer, half-breed Indian, employed by the British to conduct the savages to war. He was buried a short distance above the old mill. This was the last man killed at Wallace's Fort.

The fort was still used when circumstances demanded. After the peace of 1783 it was rarely resorted to. It fell gradually into decay until the stockade walls, the monuments of troublous times in which they were built, had finally disappeared. Not a vestige now remains.

In peace the rustic swain drives the plow over the spot, all-forgetful of the many thrilling associations, unless, perchance, some rust-eaten instrument of death, turned up by his ploughshare, carries him back to the conflicts of those perilous days.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

ANECDOTES OF THE PIONEERS OF THE CONEMAUGH VALLEY,* BEING STORIES OF PUMROY, WILSON AND OTHERS FROM VARIOUS SOURCES—DIFFERENT VERSIONS OF FIGHTS AFORE MENTIONED—MAJOR WILSON.

ONE year when the hunting season commenced, the settlers missed horses, supposed to be stolen by the Indians. Blankets also were attractive objects, and the Indians also stole them. A horse and some blankets were stolen from Wilson. He followed the horse tracks through the woods about ten miles, and found him tied near an Indian wigwam, within a mile of where Hannastown was built, and three miles from the site of Greensburg. It being dark, the Indians had laid down with Wilson's blankets over them. He removed the horse to some distance, returned to the Indian camp, pulled the blankets off the Indians, who were five in number, and made for his horse.

One of the Indians, more active than the rest, pursued him so closely as to throw at and hit him with a tomahawk. Although Wilson tried to dodge the blow, it hit him on the shoulder and inflicted a wound, the mark of which he carried to the grave. But he knocked the Indian down with the muzzle of his gun, and mounting his horse made his escape.

When the hunting season had increased the number and insolence of the Indians, Wilson returned to his native valley, but came back in the spring following. The settlement had by this time became more extensive, and many fights with the Indians having occurred, in which the latter lost many men, and the settlers, several, it was deemed prudent by the settlers to form an organized force. Accordingly John Pumroy was appointed Colonel, and James Wilson, Major.†

Colonel Pumroy was a brave man, and the character he has left behind him is very respectable. But to Wilson is ascribed by tradition, the head to plan, and the hand to execute, for he was familiar with all manner of Indian strategy; a kind of knowledge he had no doubt acquired in his native valley before he crossed the mountains.

The contests with the Indians became frequent, but Wilson so well knew their places of concealment, their modes of attack and defence, and so frequently had he foiled them in skirmishes that, having so often been deliberately aimed at and missed by their best marksmen, he was considered "a great medicine," and they dreaded to encounter him.

For several weeks at one time, the "signs" of Indians were seen and a strict watch was kept, as they were known to be lurking in the woods, in all directions. Mrs. Wilson did not attempt to go to the spring-house in the morning, or to milk the cows without Wilson was ready at the house with his rifle, to guard and protect her.

Simon Girty said the Indians had watched three weeks to kill or capture Mrs. Wilson, when she came to the spring. They were hid in the hazel copse close to the spring, but were afraid of the tall man in the door with his rifle in hand. They said they could have reached her with their guns.

It now became necessary to erect defences against Indian hostility, and two forts, as they were called, were built; one at Barr's, called Barr's Fort, on the farm now occupied by William Gilson; the other at Wallace's, called Wallace's Fort. They were stockades similar to those ordinarily erected against the Indians and about —— miles apart. After their erection, guard was kept in each, and in prospect of danger, the women and children were placed there for protection.

On one occasion when Wilson was putting up his harvest, though no appearance of Indians had been noticed for some

*Greensburg Herald. †Afterward became a Colonel.

time, his horses becoming wild and unmanageable, he suspected there were Indians about, and kept a lookout for them. Finally the horses became entirely untractable and ran off with the sled to which they were hitched, partly loaded with hay.

There were two opposite doors in the house, and the horses, sled and all entered at one and went out at the other. A feather bed having come in contact with the poles of the sled, accompanied it, and hay and feathers were strewn together by the wind.

Wilson let the horses run, and took up his rifle; the Indians saw him and ran, he pursuing for some distance until he came upon the head and scalp of one of his neighbors. The head had been cut off the body, within sight of where they had been making hay, and he averred that it gasped after he spied it.

He ascertained the party to consist of between thirty and forty Indians. Having taken his family to the fort, he raised a party of settlers, pursued, overtook and killed several of the Indians. Pursuit was kept up to the Allegheny river, where the Indians scattered and the trail was lost.

The settlers now united and kept guard at the harvest field, first of one neighbor, then another, until all were through.

During the fall of that year, the families had to remain in the forts.

Various attempts were made to intercept Wilson by the Indians. Sometimes they would gobble like a turkey, sometimes crow like a cock, to draw his attention, but he knew their tricks too well.

It had been ascertained that for fleetness he excelled any of them, and as to fear he had no acquaintance with it. He could keep ahead of them in a running fight, load his gun, turn and fire, and still keep out of their reach.

After harvest, he had his horses pasturing in the meadow, but all the inhabitants were in the fort, as the Indians were known to be in the neighborhood. On going for the horses they were not to be found. He had heard the rattle of the bells early in the morning, at the fort, and had said that the Indians were now taking his horses out of the meadow, and he would go and kill some of them.

There were but few men in the fort, and persuasion was used to deter him, but he went on, and found the fence laid down, the horses out and in sight. The Indians, seeing him, secreted themselves in the woods and bushes just at the gap through which the horses had passed, and before he knew, was surrounded by them. They sprang up to make him a prisoner, but he ran like a deer, and was soon out of their reach. They fired and gave chase, but he kept them at his own distance, knowing how far their pieces would carry, and fired with effect, until they ran him five miles, when they gave up the pursuit. He believed he had killed several.

The firing was heard at the fort, and all gave him up for lost. But taking a large circuit to avoid the Indians, to the great joy of his family and friends, he got into the fort that night.

Great apprehension now existed of an attack upon the fort by a large force of Indians. Tracks of many Indians were seen in the morning, but they seemed afraid to try the fort.

At the time of hay harvest the next season, the Indians again became quite troublesome. One day while in his meadow Wilson heard the firing of guns in the direction of Col. Pumroy's house, which was on the farm now occupied by John Cummings, about one mile off. He instantly directed his family to the fort, as he knew the Indians had attacked Pumroy, and would soon be there. While in the act of starting they saw a man running from Pumroy's, who had been in the meadow mowing where Pumroy was attacked. One man was killed in the meadow, the others, of whom this was one, ran for their lives to the fort. He said Pumroy and his family were in the house giving battle.

Wilson placed his wife and children on horse back, and rifle in hand, on foot, saw them safely taken in. The crack of rifles was still heard in the direction of Pumroy's. He proposed to go to the Colonel's relief, but not a man would venture with him. Mounting his horse, he said deliberately that he "*would relieve Pumroy or die.*"

Seeing him inflexible, James Barr said he should not go alone, and the two started together. On getting to Pumroy's fields, they laid the fence down in several places, so that if pursued they could pass without interruption. From a small eminence near the house everything seemed quiet, and not knowing but Indians had possession, Wilson, in his customary loud voice, called out, "Pumroy, are you alive?" To his great gratification, Pumroy answered, "yes, come on and we will kill all the d—d rascals yet."

Wilson and Barr then went to the house. They saw some Indians at the barn, but could see they were cowed. In the house they found Col. Pumroy and Hannah, his wife, up stairs, the children being stowed away under the puncheon floor, with directions to keep quiet. The Colonel had fought the savages over three hours. He had two good rifles. Hannah loaded one while he was using the other to the best advantage, shooting through port holes, and hallooing to the Indians to come on, he was ready for them, inducing the Indians to suppose there were many men in the house. Hannah was a great snuffer, and the Colonel said she deliberately took a pinch between the loadings.

Much blood was seen around the house, and it was supposed several were killed and wounded. The party rode and walked through the Indians, placing Pumroy's family safely in the fort. When that was done, they raised a force and made an attack on the Indians at Pumroy's house, which they had entered as soon as the family left, and had taken everything out of it.

Their intention had been to take the house that night, and kill Pumroy and his family. But as soon as they saw the party from the fort, they gave three loud shouts and ran off. Pursuit was made, but without success. Next day traces of bodies dragged away were seen, and much blood.

The act of Wilson was considered a very daring one. Pumroy was often heard to say that "Wilson had saved him from the jaws of death and the gates of hell.

Shortly after this it was expected that the Indians would make an attack on Barr's fort, as it was ascertained they had been watching it for some time. But while on their guard against an attack there, one was made on Wallace's fort, six miles distant.

This fort was a stockade inclosing half an acre or more. It stood on the hill a little west of the brick house, now occupied by Samuel Dixon, and covered the mill and spring of water west of the brick house. The stockade on the side next the mill (for there was a flouring mill there then, about where the present one stands) was about sixty yards distant, and on the high ground above McGee's run, which propels the mill. The mill and spring were both within rifle range from the fort.

The following is a version (published in 1810) of the same battle mentioned in the previous article:

In the morning early, a party of Indians over one hundred strong, made an attack on this fort. The firing was distinctly heard at Barr's fort where Wilson was. Great alarm was felt for the safety of Wallace's fort, and a party of forty men volunteered to go to its relief, leaving only enough men to protect the women and children, and to keep them in heart.

Wilson took command of the party, and moved at full speed. The firing continued, and when the relief approached, the Indians turned on them, and being so much more numerous, a desperate fight ensued. Eventually the Indians surrounded them, and Wilson had to order a retreat.

His party had approached the fort over a bridge, crossing

a ravine about forty yards west of the fort. The ravine must have been much deeper than now. Himself, with a portion of his men, had crossed the bridge, and closed in a hand to hand fight with the Indians; but, being out numbered as before observed, were ordered to retreat. By this time the Indians occupied the bridge in a dense force, so much so that Wilson, in opening a way for his men to retreat, threw several Indians over the bridge. He finally crossed in safety and placed himself behind a white oak tree, close to the ravine, which is now standing, where he plied his rifle on the Indian mass with deadly effect.

The whites retired across the bridge, and on the edge of the field (now belonging to Hardy Sloan) Barr, a brother to Wilson's wife, was killed. A retreating fire was kept up till they arrived at Barr's fort. The gate opened, and as the party rushed in, another brother of Mrs. Wilson was shot dead in the gate.

During the contest Wilson saw four Indians trying to tomahawk one of his brothers-in-law, Robert Barr, who was fighting them with the barrel of his gun. They were trying hard to kill him, and he was fighting nobly. He was still able to keep them off with the muzzle of his gun, which was all bent up. One of the Indians was in the act of priming his gun from his powder horn, when Wilson shot him through the horn and he fell dead. Just at that moment, a tomahawk was sunk into Barr's skull. All four of the Indians were killed before they could get up to the main body.

The Indians pursued all the way, but the orders of Wilson were strictly obeyed; he cheered them up, and it was long the subject of conversation in the settlement afterward that his words of command at Wallace's Fort were distinctly heard at Barr's, near six miles off.

A young man, Abraham Cahill, about fifteen years of age, anxious to see the fight, mounted Wilson's gray mare. She was one of those contrary animals that sometimes play the mule, and refused to stir. Before young Cahill was aware, the battle was all around him. The Indians probably intending to make him a prisoner, did not shoot, but his mare refused to budge.

While the Indians were in chase, he jumped off and took to his heels. In his way was a large log, which he did not know whether to jump over or go around. But looking back he saw two Indians close to him with drawn tomahawks, and thought no more of the log.

The Major saw the lad's danger, and being ahead of him loaded his rifle in great haste, out of his powder horn without measure, met Cahill, took the two Indians in line and actually killed both at one shot. Cahill got safe into the fort.

MAJOR WILSON.

Such are a few of the incidents in the life of Major Wilson. Many more might have been preserved had the attempt to collect them been made at an earlier period.

After the wars were over Major Wilson devoted himself to the business of his farm, which consisted of about eight hundred acres of beautiful and rich land, now in the occupancy of John Bell, Jr., near New Derry.

His house was the home of a true western hospitality, and no man possessed more local popularity. He was frequently offered respectable offices, but he uniformly refused.

His family consisted of three sons and four daughters, and till 1820 he resided on the same farm.

His death was sincerely regretted by his numerous friends and acquaintances, all of whom had more or less experienced his kindness, or learned the self-sacrificing loyalty of his nature, and the deep indebtedness of the early settlers to "the might that slumbered in a true man's arm."

Major Wilson was about six feet and one inch in height, well made in proportion, very straight and very active.

Like most men of his type, he cared little for money. To the poor he was a steadfast and reliable friend.

His remains, along with those of his wife, two unmarried sons and one unmarried daughter, and his married daughter, mother of the late Wilson Knott, Esq., of Blairsville, all repose on the farm of Gilson, formerly Barr's Fort, where the bodies of the two brothers of Mrs. Wilson, killed by the Indians, were buried in early days.

CHAPTER XXIX.

MINUTES OF CONFERENCES HELD AT FORT PITT IN 1768, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF GEORGE CROGHAN, DEPUTY AGENT FOR INDIAN AFFAIRS, WITH THE CHIEFS AND WARRIORS OF THE OHIO, AND OTHER WESTERN INDIANS.

SEVERAL causes conspired, threatening another Indian war. The whites had encroached upon Indian lands, on the Redstone creek, Youghiogheny and Monongahela rivers — several Indians were massacred — these grievous injuries were seriously felt by the Indians, and they at once resolved to avenge themselves; but no sooner had Sir William Johnson learned the designs of the Indians, he hastens to communicate them to the Governor of Pennsylvania, who immediately sent commissioners to Fort Pitt to treat with the Indians in reference to these matters, as appears more at large from the following:

At a conference held at Fort Pitt on Tuesday, April 26, 1768, with the chiefs and principal warriors of the Six Nations, Delawares, Shawanese, Munsies and Mohickons, residing on the waters of the Ohio.

Present — George Crophan, Esq., Deputy Agent; John Allen and Joseph Shippen, Esq., Commissioners from the Province of Pennsylvania; Alexander M'Kee, Commissary of Indian Affairs; Colonel John Reed, Commandant; Captains, Charles Edmonston and Pownall; Lieutenants, Thomas Ford, Alexander Maclellan, Jesse Wright, Samuel Steel, William Wood, Thomas Ball; Ensigns, Thomas Hutchins, Robert Hamilton, James Savage, Godfrey Tracy, and Henry Montour, Interpreter.

Indians — Chiefs of the Six Nations, viz: Keyashuta, White Mingo, Soneno, Allyondongo, Onaughkong, Gettyquaye, Onondagago, Cadedonago, Soggeyadentha, Thomissagarowa, Oyanay, Tocaughquotteto.

Chiefs of the Delawares, viz: Nettawatways, or Newcomer, Custellogo, Beaver, Latort, Spawgossa, Nessicuthethem, Cascatchou, Kekiwenum, Washawanon, Mahetsaughkong, Loyalaughland, Tugosso.

Chief warriors of the Six Nations, viz: Tocageda, Toedassaho, Kennissoen, Thagonneyesus, Dawatdehough, Awanneynatha, with two hundred and ninety-three warriors, besides women and children.

Chief warriors of the Delawares, viz: Chaplain Jacobs, Winganum, Captain Pike, Captain Jonny, Quequadagaytho, or Greg-Eyes, White Wolf, Theckoton, Opemalughim, Killaykhehon, Wiesahoxon, with three hundred and eleven warriors, besides women and children.

Shawanese chiefs, viz: Kaysinnaughtha, or The-Hord-Man, Etawakissaho, Maughkatethwa, Maykyppuckathey, Maughkateymawaywa, Mymwha, Bennoxcumma, Naynichtha, Wassaynametha, Wethawathocka, and their chief warriors, viz: Thethawgay, Waughcomme, Othawaydia, Mawaydia, Munnessa, Kawcomme, Shilleywathetha, Quighbya, with one hundred and forty-one warriors, besides women and children.

Chiefs of the Munsies, viz: Autlemaway, Kendasseong, Wassawayhim, Quekquahim, Waughellapo, with one hundred and ninety-six warriors, besides women and children.

Chiefs of the Mohickons, viz: Wennighjalis and Kelleigheon, with ninety warriors, besides women and children.

Seven Wyandotts were sent to attend the conference. The whole number of Indians, besides women and children, was 1,103.

The Indians, seated in order, Mr. Croghan opened the conference, as follows:

"Brethren of the Six Nations, Delawares, Shawanese, Munsies and Mohickons: I am glad to see so many of your different nations assembled at this council fire; and with this string of wampum I clear your eyes and wipe away your tears that you may see and look at your brethren, the English, with pleasure." A string.

"Brethren: With this string I clean the sweat off your bodies, and remove all evil thoughts from your minds, and clean the passage to your hearts, that everything which may be said to you from your brethren, the English, may rest easy there." A string.

"Brothers: With this string I clear your ears, that you may hear and consider well what is going to be said to you at this general meeting of your several tribes." A string.

"Brothers: I take this first opportunity of our meeting in council to introduce to you the Commissioners of Pennsylvania, appointed by your brother Onas and the wise men of that government, and desire you will give particular attention to the several messages those gentlemen are charged with." A belt.

After the above speeches were explained to the different nations, Mr. M'Kee delivered to them the message which Governor Penn sent to his care in February last, having had no opportunity till now of meeting with the chiefs of the several tribes together, though he had dispatched messengers to inform them of his having such a message to communicate to them. The message reads:

"By the Hon. John Penn, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware, &c., a message to the chiefs and warriors of the Six Nations, Delawares and Shawanese, at Ohio.

"Brethren: I am sorry to acquaint you that one Frederick Stump and John Ironcutter, some time ago, having sold some rum to a few Indians of your nations, they all got drunk at Stump's house, on Middle creek, and in their liquor threatened to kill him and his family, as he says, on which those two wicked men murdered several of your people.

"Brethren: You must be all sensible that there are bad and foolish people of all nations, whom, at times, the evil spirit gets the better of, and tempts to murder their most intimate friends, and even relations, in order to disturb the peace and tranquility of their neighbors. These accidents often happen amongst yourselves as well as among us; but the imprudent act of a few foolish people, should not disturb the peace of the many wise and innocent amongst us. The Great Giver of life has given us a good heart, and Congress to speak the sentiments of our hearts to each other; and, when any misfortune happens of this kind to either of us, we should consider well the consequences, and meet under the tree of peace and smoke together, as our forefathers formerly did, and endeavor to adjust, and settle any disputes that might happen, that so no black clouds might rise over our heads to prevent us from seeing the sun rise and set over us in the strictest friendship. This is the method I propose to take on this unlucky occasion, and recommend to you my brethren, and desire you may rest easy and satisfied till you hear from me again. The strictest justice shall be done you, and I make no doubt, but you will be satisfied with my conduct.

"On first hearing of this unfortunate affair, I issued a proclamation, and had those two men apprehended and put into prison, and make no doubt but to bring them to that punishment so heinous a crime deserves by the laws of the country. I have written to Sir William Johnson, and informed him of this accident; and as soon as my express returns you may be sure to hear from him further on this matter; and more to your satisfaction, as you will be convinced of the justice and upright intentions of all his Majesty's subjects towards your several nations." A belt.

Given under my hand, and the lesser seal of the said province of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, the 22d February, [L. S.] A. D. 1768.

JOHN PENN.

By his Honor's command,
JOHN SHIPPEN, Jr., Secretary.

"Wednesday, 27th April.—Mr. Croghan and the commissioners of Pennsylvania had a meeting with the chiefs of the several tribes, and explained to them the heads of the several speeches to be delivered to them from the Governor of Pennsylvania. After the above chiefs had considered what had been told them, the Delawares and Shawanese, on a belt and string of wampum, expressed their satisfaction at seeing commissioners from Pennsylvania at their council fire; and returned Mr. Croghan thanks for introducing them to their several nations, assuring him they would pay due attention to what those gentlemen should say to them from their brother Onas, and their brethren of the province." A belt and string.

"Friday, 29th April, 1768.—Present, the same as before. Mr. Croghan addressed himself to all the different tribes, and spoke as follows:

"Brethren: The other day I introduced you to the commissioners from Pennsylvania, and informed you they had several messages to you from the Governor, and good people of that province. They are now going to speak to you, and I desire you will pay due attention to what they shall say."

The commissioners then, in the name of the Governor of Pennsylvania, delivered the following messages to the Indians:

THE HON. JOHN PENN, ESQ., LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, &C., TO THE SEVERAL TRIBES OF INDIANS LIVING ON, AND BEYOND THE OHIO, VIZ: SIX NATIONS, SHAWANESE, DELAWARES, &C.

"Brethren: It is not long since I sent a message to you, to be delivered to you by Mr. Alexander McKee. You will see that that message was sent on purpose to acquaint you, that two of our inhabitants had murdered some of our Indian brethren, at Middle creek, near Susquehanna, and that I was taking all the pains in my power to have the murderers apprehended, and brought to the punishment they justly deserve. Ever since I sent that message to you, my heart has been so deeply afflicted with sorrow, for the loss you have sustained by that barbarous act, that I could not rest or sleep quiet in my bed; as well as I knew it was a great breach of the solemn engagements we had entered into, of preserving the strictest friendship between us, in not suffering the least link of the chain to be broken, or any way hurt.

"I have longed much to come myself to the Ohio, to take you by the hand, and sit down and condole with you on so melancholy an occasion, in the losses you have sustained in the death of some of our good brethren, the Indians; but I must let you know that the great affairs I have to manage in the government, necessarily detain me at this time in Philadelphia. I have therefore appointed my good brothers, John Allen, Esq., and the provincial secretary, Joseph Shippen, Esq., commissioners to meet you on this occasion, and to speak and condole with you in my stead. They will deliver this message to you in my name, and whatsoever they shall say to you, you

may hear and believe in the same manner as if I was present among you, and spoke to you myself; for you may depend on it, they will say nothing to you but the real truth, and what are the sincere sentiments of my heart." A string.

"Brethren: I told you also in that message, that I had communicated this melancholy news to Sir William Johnson, and promised you that as soon as I should receive his answer, you should hear from me again, and I hoped in such a manner as would be to your satisfaction.

"Brethren: I am now to inform you that I have since received Sir William Johnson's answer, and am pleased to hear that he has laid this matter before a large number of Indians, as well as the Six Nations, as of several other northern tribes of Indians, with whom he has lately held friendly conferences at his house; and Mr. Croghan will relate to you whatever was done at that treaty." A string.

"Brethren: The unhappy accidents which have happened to some of your people in my government, have given me great concern, as I have already told you. I, with this string of wampum, gather up the bones of all our dead friends, and bury them in the earth, that they may be no more seen." A string.

"Brethren: As I have buried the bones of all our deceased friends, I condole with you for the loss you have sustained in them, and cover their graves with these few goods." Delivered the condolence presents.

"Brethren: With this belt of wampum I clear the blood off the leaves and earth, wherever it was sprinkled, that the sweet herbs which come through the earth may have their usual verdure, and that we may all forget the unhappy accidents that have happened." A large white belt.

"Brethren: Hearken now to what I have to say further to you, in behalf of myself and all the good people of this province. I am informed that some wicked and ill-disposed people have told you lies; endeavored to make you believe that the good people of my province are not well affected towards you, but intend you some mischief, and are not desirous of preserving the chain of friendship bright and entire between us. You may depend on it, that all such representations are false, and without the least foundation, and are made with no other view than to make a breach between us; and the authors must be looked upon as our greatest enemies. To assure you that I am desirous and sincere in my intentions, to live always in the strictest harmony with you; and to remove every uneasiness that may be lodged in your breasts, I have empowered and instructed my commissioners to confer with you on any matters which may immediately relate to my government, and to hear what you may have to say to me, with regard to all such things as may contribute to preserve the peace, and strengthen that bond of friendship in which you are united with the good people of this province; and I make no doubt but you have the same good dispositions that I have, to promote that end; and that all things will be freely communicated to one another in these conferences. I desire, therefore, that you will fully inform my commissioners of everything that gives you the least uneasiness, that I may know it, and endeavor to remove all cause of discontent among you." A belt.

"Brethren: I have told you everything that I had to say to you relative to the unhappy murder committed by two of our wicked people, on some of your brethren; and as I am, and have been doing everything in my power, to bring those offenders to justice, I cannot help reminding you of the number of people I have lost in the Indian country, by some of your foolish young men; and as I am determined that the strictest justice shall be done you, I must let you know that I expect the same justice from you for the loss of his Majesty's subjects intrusted to my care. This is agreeable to the treaties of friendship long subsisting between your several nations and us; and if we both unite in attending strictly to those treaties, we shall be able to preserve the chain of friendship bright, and without rust. It was likewise agreed at those treaties, that whenever any accident should happen that might give the least uneasiness, or in any manner endanger the friendship subsisting between us, we should immediately inform each other of it. Now you see that I have not forgotten those ancient treaties; for as soon as I had knowledge of those unlucky accidents which happened in my province, I immediately sent you notice of them by a speech and belt, to be delivered to you by Mr. McKee, and I now send my two commissioners to condole with you on that melancholy occurrence. I must now inform you of such English subjects belonging to my province as have been murdered in the Indian country, and have come to my knowledge, viz: Henry O'Brien, Peter Brown, and eight other men, in proceeding down the Ohio last August (1767), with two large batteaux loaded with goods, were murdered by the Indians, and part of the goods taken away, near the falls of that river. Thomas Mitchell, a trader, was likewise murdered in one of the Shawanese villages last fall. John McDonald was also murdered near Fort Pitt, in December last, by a Delaware Indian." A belt.

"Brethren: With this belt I renew, brighter and more strong, the chain of friendship that subsists between us; I have still fast hold of one end of it, and I desire you will also keep fast hold of the other end; and let us both forever hold it fast, that we may hereafter continue as one man, and act together in all matters relating to our mutual welfare, as brothers who have the same interests and concern for each other's peace and happiness."

A belt representing a chain held by a hand at each end, of eleven rows.

John Penn.

By his commissioners, } John Allen, [Seal.]
Joseph Shippen, Jr. [Seal.]

Dated at Fort Pitt, April 29, 1768.

The commissioners having delivered the Governor's messages in council, Mr. Croghan addressed the Indians as follows:

"Brethren: You have now heard what the Governor of Pennsylvania hath said to you, by his commissioners, and you see that he and the wise men of that province have not forgotten the former friendship which subsisted between your forefathers and theirs. They have now condoled with you for your lost friends, agreeable to your ancient customs, and spoke their minds freely on every subject that has caused their meeting you at this time, and have called upon you to do the same on your parts. They have brightened the chain of friendship, have done everything in their power to preserve that friendship, which was made between your forefathers and the first settlers of this province, who came over with your ancient brother Onas.

"Brethren: I now desire you will assemble all the wise men of your several tribes together, and call to mind your former treaties with the good people of Pennsylvania, and consider what has been said to you, and speak your mind freely and openly to the Governor's commissioners that everything which gives you uneasiness or discontent, may be fully known to your brother Onas, as he has desired."

After the above speeches were interpreted to the different nations, one of the chiefs spoke and said they would take them into consideration, and let us know when they should be ready to answer them.

Then a deputy sent from the Six Nation country got up, and delivered the following message to the several nations present:

"Brethren: I am sent from the Six Nation council with this speech to inform you that they have considered well the past conduct of their warriors, in going through this country to and from war, who have made a practice of stealing horses, and behaving otherwise very ill to their brethren, the English,

and have forbidden them their doing any mischief for the future; and do now desire you the Shawanese, Delawares and Wyandotts to do the same, and throw all evil thoughts out of your minds and hearts; and to think of nothing but promoting a lasting friendship with your brethren, the English, as we your older brothers, the Six Nations have determined to do." A belt.

After the Six Nation deputy had finished the foregoing speech, and it was interpreted to the Indians, Mr. Croghan informed them of the Congress Sir William Johnson held with the Six Nations, Canada Indians, and other northern tribes, of the business transacted with them, and the peace settled between those several nations and the Cherokees; and that the deputies of the latter with a number of the Six Nations were to return home by the way of Fort Pitt, and recommended it to the different tribes present to behave in a friendly manner to them, and see that they passed safe through their country, on which Mr. Croghan gave them a belt.

Sunday, May 1st, 1768—Present, same as before. Quequedagaytho, speaker for the Delawares, rose up and made the following answer to the message from the Governor of Pennsylvania:

"Brother: We return you thanks for your kindness in sending commissioners to condole with us on account of the unhappy accidents which have happened between us; as also for the friendly messages they have delivered to us in your name, and you may be assured we shall pay due regard to everything you have therein said to us."

He then requested the several nations present to attend to what he was about to say farther to their brother, the Governor of Pennsylvania, and proceeded:

"Brother: The grief and concern which you have expressed to us on account of the late mischiefs committed on our people, we believe to be very sincere, and that they were caused by the evil spirit. You have also mentioned in a particular manner several losses which you have sustained in the Indian country. We are heartily sorry for them, but must acquaint you that as to the murder of the ten men in the batteaux down this river, we have heard of it as well as you, but it was committed by another nation, and not by any of the tribes here present, so shat we have not had the least concern in this unhappy affair. It is too true that one of your people was killed by the Shawanese, and we are also very sorry for that accident. As to the man who you say was killed near Fort Pitt, by a Delaware Indian, we tell you that the person who committed that act was half a white man and the other half an Indian; so you see brothers, that you are equally concerned with us in that breach of friendship; but I hope brother, all these misfortunes are now buried in oblivion, and that our children may never think of them more, and that we may continue in the strictest friendship." A belt.

"Brother: I shall in the next place speak to you concerning the friendship that subsists between us. I hope we shall always be firm in it; and we shall endeavor on our parts to keep the chain as bright and strong as our forefathers did at their first councils, which were held by wise men." A string.

He then repeated the same ceremonies that we had used in burying the bones, and said:

"Brother: I now gather all the bones of your deceased friends and bury them in the ground in the same place with ours so deep that none of our young people may ever know that misfortunes have happened between us; and it gives us great satisfaction that our brother Onas has not forgotten this ancient custom of condoling with our losses." A belt.

"Brother: By this belt I also wipe away the blood, as you have done from the earth, and make your bodies quite clean, that you may appear to have as good hearts as those of our wise forefathers; and we hope what passes in this council will never be forgotten." A belt.

After repeating what had been said to them relating to the chain of friendship, he concluded.

"Brethren: We are much obliged to the Governor for speaking so freely and openly to us from his heart, and as he has recommended to us to take fast hold of the chain of friendship, we assure him we shall take his advice, and will do it; and that we shall likewise speak to him from our hearts; for we look upon this as the only way to preserve our friendship; and we shall take care to guide and direct our young people, to behave as they ought to do, in promoting the peace and cultivating the strictest harmony between us." A belt.

The Beaver, a chief of the Delawares, then rising up desired all present to pay attention to what he should say to his brother, the Governor of Pennsylvania:

"Brother: We, the old men of the different nations present, are much rejoiced that the chain of friendship is now brightened by our brother, the Governor of Pennsylvania, and we return him thanks for putting it into our minds in the manner he has done, which convinces us of his good intentions.

We, the Delawares, Shawanese, Munsies, Mohickons, Wyandotts and our uncles, the Six Nations, will keep fast hold of the chain of friendship, in the manner you desire us. We now desire the Governor will also take hold of the end of this belt, which we stretch along the road between him and us, in order to clear it of the briars and brush that have grown up in it, that we may all travel it in peace and safety.

"Brethren; We make the road smooth and pleasant for your commissioners to travel home, and make a report to you at our ancient council fire in Philadelphia, of what they now hear from us; and when you consider our speeches, you will find that our hearts are good, and that we are determined to preserve the road of peace free from any interruption on our parts. We desire that you will take the same care on your parts; for if logs shall be laid across it by any of your people, it will be undoing everything that is now agreed on between our several nations and you, at this meeting." A belt.

Then Quequedagatho rose and said that they had spoken everything they had to say at this time, to their brother Onas, and addressing himself to Mr. Croghan, spoke as follows:

"Brother: We have been long acquainted with you, and we are well pleased with your behavior toward us; and at this time are the more obliged to you, for introducing to us the commissioners from the government of Pennsylvania; as it has given us a good opportunity of renewing our peace with the good people of that province, with whom our forefathers always lived in the most perfect friendship. You spoke to us the other day, and recommended to us to take into our most serious consideration, the several matters we have heard from the Governor of Pennsylvania by his commissioners; and to weigh them well in our minds, before we give our answers to them.

"Brother: We have taken your advice, and you may be convinced of this, by what we have just now said in behalf of the Delawares, Munsies and Mohickons." A belt.

The speaker of the Delawares then observed, that they had finished what they had to say at this time. Then the chief of the Six Nations rose up, and addressing himself to the commissioners of Pennsylvania, said:

"Brother: We have heard, with attention, what the Delawares have now said to you, and we shall speak to you to-morrow; and so will our younger brothers, the Shawanese."

Monday, May 2, 1768. *Present*—The same as before.

Thonissahgarona, a chief of the Six Nations, got up and addressing himself to the several nations present, said:

"Brother: The Great Giver of life has brought us all together at this council fire, in order to promote the good work of peace; and we have heard what our brother Onas has said to

us by his commissioners; and you will now hearken attentively to what the Six Nations are about to say to him, in answer to his message." A string.

Then addressing himself to the commissioners of Pennsylvania, he said:

"Brothers: You have already heard what our nephews, the Delawares have said to you. They have spoken freely and openly to you from their hearts; and we hope it has made a proper impression on you. We are now, in like manner, going to open our hearts to you freely, and we also hope, that what we shall deliver, will be received by you in a friendly manner." A string.

Brother Onas: In your several speeches, you have desired us to open our minds freely, and to speak before you every thing that gives us uneasiness. We are obliged to you for this advice, which we shall follow, and are glad of an opportunity to speak to you in council.

"Brother. It is not without grief that we see our country settled by you, without our knowledge or consent; and it is a long time since we first complained to you of this grievance, which we find has not yet been redressed; but settlements are still extending farther into our country. Some of them are made directly on our war path leading to our enemies country, and we don't like it.

"Brothers: You have laws amongst you to govern your people by, and it will be the strongest proof of the sincerity of your friendship, to let us see that you remove the people from our land; as we look upon it, it will be time enough for you, when you have purchased them, and the country becomes yours." A belt.

"Brother: We have heard with pleasure what you have said to us; you have made our hearts easy with respect to the losses we have suffered by you; and therefore, we shall not take notice of any past misfortunes. We are glad to find our nephews, the Delawares, has fast hold of the chain of friendship with you; and by this belt, we join our hands with you and them, in holding it fast. We speak now in behalf of the Six Nations residing in this country, as there are some of every tribe present; and we wish, brethren, that you may be strong and well disposed to preserve that friendship, as we are." A belt.

"Brother: I have now done speaking, and have told you every thing that remains in our hearts, which gives us, and the several nations in this country any uneasiness."

Tuesday, May 3d, 1768. *Present*—The same as before.

Nymwha, a speaker of the Shawanese, addressed himself to all the Indians, desired they should attend to what he was going to say to the commissioners of Pennsylvania, and all the English brethren present, and spoke as follows:

"Brethren: When you talked of peace to us at the time we were struggling in war, we did not hearken to you at first. You mentioned it a second time to us; we still refused to attend to you, but after repeating it to us several times, we consented to hear you. We then looked at you, and saw you holding instruments of war in your hands, which we took from you and cast them into the air out of our sight. We afterwards desired you to destroy your forts, as that would be the way to make all nations of Indians believe you were sincere in your friendship; and we now repeat the same argument to you again. We also desired you not to go down this river in the way of the warriors belonging to the foolish nations to the westward; and told you that the waters of this river, a great way below this, were colored with blood. You did not pay any regard to this, but asked us to accompany you in going down, which we did, and we felt the smart of our rashness, and with difficulty returned to our friends. We see you now about making batteaux, and we make no doubt you intend going down the river again, which we now tell you is disagreeable to all nations of Indians, and we now again desire you to sit still at this place. They are also uneasy to see that you think yourselves masters of this country, because you have taken it from the French, who, you know, had no right to it, as it is the property of us Indians. We often hear that you intend to fight with the French again. If you do, we desire you will remove your quarrel out of this country, and carry it over the great waters where you used to fight, and where we shall neither see nor know anything of it. All we desire is to enjoy a quiet peace with you both, and that we should be strong in talking of peace. We have now spoken to you from our hearts, and hope we shall exert ourselves in promoting a lasting friendship. All we have to say to you now is to be strong, and let us agree to what we desire of each other. When you first talked of peace to us, you desired of us to sit over the river quietly at our fires; but our women and children were frightened away by the noise you made in repairing your fort; but if you do as we desired you, they will return without fear." A belt.

"Brethren: You have heard what we have desired in our last speech, and we hope you will comply with our request, and not attempt to go down this river again, as the nations who live that way are surprised to see you make a practice of this at the same time you are making professions of friendship to us. We, therefore, desire you will put a stop to your people going down this river till we have spoken to the nations living in that country, which we intend to do with the assistance of our brothers, the Six Nations, and our good fathers, the Delawares." A string.

"Brethren: The reason of our mentioning this matter at this time is because we hope you will take pity on us, and do as we have desired you."

Then Kissonauchtha, a chief of the Shawanese, rose up and said:

"Brethren: We are glad to see you here, and that you are sent by the Governor of Pennsylvania to confer with us at this council. It much rejoiced our hearts to take you by the hand on your arrival, and we assure you that the several nations now present are equally rejoiced with us on this account." A string.

"Brethren: You have informed us that you are sent by the Governor and wise men of Pennsylvania to hear what may pass at this council. We are glad to hear you say you had made the road clear and smooth as you came along, and that you had brought to us the chain of friendship in your hands, from our brethren, the wise men of Pennsylvania. This has dispersed the dark cloud of night which hung over our heads on account of many late misfortunes which have happened and brought to us the light of the clear day. You have no doubt heard of many bad reports of mischief, which may have made ill impressions on your mind against us; we now remove them quite away, and make your hearts easy on our parts, that when you set off you may travel it back with pleasure to your council house at Philadelphia, which I likewise sweep clean, that your wise men, when you return, may sit down in it with satisfaction and comfort, and look back upon us, their brethren, remembering that we have not forgotten our ancient friendship.

"Brethren: We have now, on all sides, cleared and made smooth the road between you and us; and we desire you, on your parts, to be strong, and not suffer any of your soldiers to travel it who carry sharp edged weapons with them, as that may injure the friendship existing between us." A belt.

Mr. Croghan then acquainted the Indians that the Commissioners of Pennsylvania would take the above speech into consideration, and answer them to-morrow.

This afternoon fourteen canoes arrived here, containing thirty-eight Munsies and Mohickons, exclusive of women and children, who reside on the head of the West Branch of the Susquehanna.

Wednesday, May 4, 1768. P. M.—Present, the same as before.

Thonissahgarawa, a chief of the Six Nations, rose up and addressed himself to the gentlemen and the several nations present, apologised for some difference which happened this morning among themselves, as it was the means of preventing our meeting them in the forenoon, and desired that their brethren, the English, and the tribes of Indians present, would take no notice of it." A string.

The same chief then spoke as follows: "Brethren: I am sorry to hear what our brethren, the Shawanese, said to you yesterday of your keeping possession of the forts you have taken from the French, for it was agreed upon by the Six Nations, as well as all other Indians, that the French should be driven out of this country, and the possession of all their forts and towns put into the hands of our brethren, the English; and the road of peace was opened from the sun-rising to the sun-setting for all nations to travel in." A string.

Then Kayashuta, a chief of the Senecas, got up, and, laying down a copy of the treaty of peace made by Col. Bradstreet with the Indians in the year 1764, spoke as follows:

"Brethren: What our chief has just now mentioned to you is very true, and you will see by this paper that during the late unhappy differences between us we held a treaty with Colonel Bradstreet, by which we agreed that you had a right to build forts and trading houses where you pleased, and to travel the road at peace from the sun-rising to the sun-setting. At that treaty the Shawanese and Delawares were with me, and know all this well; and I am much surprised that the Shawanese should speak to you in the manner they did yesterday."

The Commissioners then addressed themselves to the Six Nations, and spoke as follows:

"Brethren of the Six Nations: It gives us great pleasure to hear what you said the other day to your brother Onas, and we thank you in his name for the readiness you discovered in brightening and making strong our ancient chain of friendship; this will be very agreeable to him, as we know he is sincerely determined to continue to do the same on his part.

"Brethren: Esteem it a strong mark of the sincerity and goodness of your hearts, that you have opened them to us so freely and so fully, as your brother Onas earnestly desired you, that he might know whatever lay still concealed within your breasts, which gave you any uneasiness.

"Brethren: You have candidly and publicly told us that you are now easy with respect to all former losses you have suffered by our means and that you will take no further notice of such things. This entirely corresponds with your strong professions of friendship." A string.

"Brother: You have also freely, and without reserve, informed us, that the only grievance which you now have reason to complain of, is the settlements made on your lands. We are glad, brothers, we have now so good an opportunity of acquainting you, as well as the several nations present, with the mind of your brother Onas, and the endeavors which have been made to do you justice in this respect.

"Brother: We can assure you that nothing has given more concern than to find a number of foolish people should dare to seat themselves on lands within this province, which your good friends, the proprietaries, have not as yet purchased from your Governor Penn; therefore, as well from his own desire and earnest inclination to remove this injury done you, as by the express commands of our great King George, issued proclamations, near two years ago, ordering all persons whatsoever, who had settled on your lands, to remove without delay, and forbidden others from taking the least possession of any, under the severest penalty of the law.

"Brother: As the people who have settled your lands, came chiefly from Virginia, the government of that province likewise, issued proclamations and orders to the same purpose. The King's General, too (His Excellency General Gage), has twice sent up parties of soldiers to the people living on Red Stone creek and the Monongahela, to warn them off your lands, and threatened them with seizing their persons and effects, if they refused to move away. But, brother, we are sorry to tell you, that none of these measures had the desired effect; and therefore, Governor Penn and his Assembly, having still your interest greatly at heart, passed a law in February last, inflicting the penalty of death on all persons who should continue on your lands, after the first day of June next. And in order that the people who were settled on them, might have timely and proper notice of that law, Governor Penn, near two months ago, sent to them four prudent and honest men to distribute copies of it among them, with a number of proclamations, commanding them to obey it strictly, under the penalty of death; and also, to read and explain them fully to all those people.

"Brother: These four men have lately returned home, and reported to the Governor of Pennsylvania that they had executed his orders, but that they were told by the people settled at and near Red Stone creek, that they had been encouraged by the Indians themselves to continue on those lands; that, however, they were determined to obey the law and move off without delay. But, brethren, we are sorry to tell you, that as soon as the men sent by the Governor had prevailed on the settlers to consent to a compliance with the law, there came eight Indians, who lived at the Mingo town, down this river, and desired the people not to leave their settlements, but sit quiet on them till the present treaty at this place should be concluded." The people on receiving this advice and encouragement, suddenly changed their minds, and determined not to quit their places, till they should hear farther from the Indians.

The Indians then delivered to the men sent by the Governor, a string of wampum, and a speech which they desired them to carry to the Governor. The speech was this: "You are sent here by your great men to tell these people to go away from the lands which you say is ours, and our great men have sent us, and we are glad to meet here the same day. We tell you the white people must stop, and we stop them till the treaty; and when George Croghan, and our great men shall speak together, we shall tell them what to do."

"Now, brethren, we cannot help expressing to you our great concern at this behavior of those Indians, as it has absolutely frustrated the steps the Governor was taking to do you justice by the immediate removal of those people from your lands. And we must tell you, brethren, that the conduct of those Indians appears to us very astonishing, and we are much at a loss to account for the reason of it at this time, when the Six Nations are complaining of encroachments being made on their lands. You, yourselves, brethren, must be very sensible that, while any of the Indians encourage the people to stay on your lands, it will inevitably defeat all our measures to defeat them. But, brethren, all that we have now to desire of you is that you will immediately send off some of your prudent and wise men with a message to the people settled at Redstone, Youghiogheny and Monongahela, to contradict the advice of the eight Indians from the Mingo town, and to acquaint them that you very much disapprove of their continuing any longer on their settlements, and that you expect they will quit them without delay. If you agree to this, we will send an honest, discreet white man to accompany your messengers. And, brethren, if, after receiving such notice from you, they shall refuse to remove by the time limited them, you may depend upon it, the government will not fail to put the law into immediate execution against them." A string.

The commissioners then addressed the Shawanese.

"Brother: In the first part of your speeches, yesterday, you acquainted us that it was very disagreeable to you to see a fort

continued at this place, contrary to your expectations, and that you were very sorry to find a number of batteaux building here in order to go down the river. With regard to these things, we can only say, it is not a little surprising to us that you should mention them at this time, as we have always understood that this matter was settled with the Six Nations, and all other Indians several years ago; and their full consent obtained for keeping forts in your country, as well as for going down this river to trade. But, brethren, as we came here to confer with you on subjects which only relate to the province of Pennsylvania, we have no concern in this business. It is an affair of our great King of England, and as such we must refer you for a more particular answer to Mr. Croghan, who you know is appointed by his Majesty to transact his affairs with the Indians in this country.

The commissioners then spoke to the Delawares, Shawanese, Munsies, Mohickons and Wyandotts.

"Brethren: We now return you thanks in the name of the Governor of Pennsylvania, and in behalf of the good people of that province, for the kind manner in which you have received his messages by us. We assure you it gave us great satisfaction to hear you declare in this public council your hearts concurrence with him in keeping fast hold of the chain of friendship, and your determination to preserve it bright, and not to suffer any little accidents to make a breach in it.

"Brethren: It is a strong proof of sincerity of your hearts, that you have resolved to forget entirely all the past mischiefs and injuries which have been committed by the folly of our wicked and rash young men; and we now hope these things will never interrupt our future peace and happiness. Brethren: We also thank you for making the road smooth between you and the people of Pennsylvania, by removing all the obstructions that were in it, in such a manner that it may be traveled by all people with ease and safety. Brethren: It will give us much pleasure when we return to Philadelphia, to communicate to the Governor all that has passed between us in these conferees, and to assure him of your friendly dispositions and upright intentions, which you may depend on we shall faithfully do." A belt.

The commissioners having finished what they had to say to the Indians, Mr. Croghan made them the following speeches:

"Brethren, the Shawanese: When you spoke yesterday to the Governor of Pennsylvania, you desired him to destroy this fort, and not to pass down this river as it was blood; and said that our warriors passing through your country gave you and all other nations great uneasiness in your minds. You are the only nation that has mentioned this circumstance, and I must tell you that this fort was built by the King's orders, and that your brother, the Governor of Pennsylvania, has no concern in this matter."

"Brethren: I well remember when the French first built a fort here and passed up and down this river, you did not desire them to destroy their forts and leave your country. We were at war with your old fathers, the French, when we drove them away and took possession of this fort; after that we conquered them, which you well know; and when we came here the Six Nations agreed to it, and came with us and opened a road of peace through all this country from the sun-rising to the sun-setting, both by land and water, that we might talk in peace with all nations of Indians to the westward; and we thought the Six Nations had a right so to do, as we always understood they were the original proprietors of this country. Brethren: When I was first going down this river by order of his excellency, General Gage, and the Hon. Sir William Johnson, all the nations now present agreed to it, and sent deputies with me to promote the good works of peace with all nations of Indians to the westward, and to receive them into the chain of friendship, subsisting between the King's subjects, the Six Nations, and all others in alliance with them; and to take them under his Majesty's most gracious protection, which has been since done. It is very true, when we first went down, we met with a misfortune from some of the nations we were going to speak to, through the instigation of the French, who then had an influence with those people to pursuade them to do mischief, but ever since that time those nations have behaved well to their brethren, the English; and after that unhappy accident by which we were sufferers, Captain Murray and Mr. McKee, condoled with your nation for your losses, agreeable to the ancient customs of your forefathers, and buried the bones of our deceased friends, whose loss gave me great pain of mind; and I did not expect to find their bones raked out of the ground and brought into council at this time; especially as you must know that we were struck by the very hatchet you yourselves put into their hands to strike the English with."

"Brethren: By the late treaty* of peace between the King of Britain and the French King the latter gave us possession of all their forts and towns as we had conquered them. You likewise took notice yesterday of our building boats and making repairs to this fort. I must tell you that the King, my master, never made war on any Indian Nation in this country; on the contrary, he has always promoted peace among you, an instance of which you see in the peace brought about between the Six Nations and Cherokees. But you all well know that the French acted on different principles, by setting one nation at war against another. This conduct of theirs was not pleasing to the Six Nations. They therefore requested the English to go with them to Sir William Johnson to drive the French from Niagara and put it into the possession of the English, which you all well know they did, and since that time our warriors have passed through from fort to fort, and back again, and no difference has happened between them and your people. I am therefore surprised, brethren, to hear you want to stop the road of peace that has been so long open for all nations, from the sun-rising to the sun-setting." A belt.

"Brethren of the Six Nations, Shawanese, Delawares, Wyandotts, Munsies, and Mohickons, give attention to what I am going to say to you: It gives me great satisfaction to find that the measures taken by the Governor of Pennsylvania, and the wise people of that province, have proved so effectual and agreeable to your several nations as to remove all uneasiness from your minds on account of many accidents that have happened between your people and the King's subjects in that province; and that you have buried them so deep in the earth that neither you nor your children yet unborn may ever call them to remembrance.

"Brethren: Your forefathers lived in the strictest friendship with the worthy founder of that province and the good people that came with him; and you have now renewed and brightened that ancient chain of friendship with the Governor's Commissioners, in behalf of the King's subjects in that Government. I now recommend it to your several nations to hold fast by that chain, and act on the same principles your wise forefathers formerly did." A string.

"Brethren: You have all heard what the Six Nations said to you by their deputies, that they heartily repented of their own past ill conduct towards their brethren, the English, in stealing horses and committing other abuses; and they have desired you, brethren, to cast out all evil thoughts from your minds, and return any stolen horses you may have amongst you, and think

*On the 10th of February, 1763, a definitive treaty of peace was signed at Paris, and soon after ratified. Nova Scotia, Canada, Cape Brenton, and the other French possessions in the north, were confirmed to Great Britain. The boundary between the English and French possessions was fixed by a line drawn along the middle of the river Mississippi, from its source as far as the river Iberville, (an outlet of the Mississippi river, which it leaves fourteen miles below Baton Rouge,) and thence by a line drawn along the middle of the river, and of the lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain, to the sea. The river and port of Mobile were ceded to Great Britain, except the Island and town of New Orleans.

of nothing for the future, but promoting the good work of peace between you and your good brethren, the English.

"Brethren: The King of Great Britain, your father and my master, takes delight in promoting peace among all nations of Indians in this country and his own subjects, which you must be well acquainted with. You all daily experience his love towards you, and his pity for your necessities, by the favors you constantly receive from his officers here and elsewhere; and I am sorry to say that your past conduct shows a want of gratitude in you to his subjects. Whenever the King makes peace with any nation, he never violates his engagements, though he always has it in his power to chastise any people that dare be so hardy as to disturb the tranquility of their neighbors. But I now trust, brethren, that your future conduct will be such as may merit his Majesty's esteem and protection.

"By this belt I now clear the road of peace and make it smooth and easy to travel from the sun-rising to the sun-setting, that your brethren, the English, and all nations of Indians, may travel it with pleasure as one people, united in the strongest chain of friendship, that our women and children yet unborn may mutually enjoy the blessings of a lasting peace.

"Brethren of the Six Nations who are settled at the two creeks: I am sorry to hear from some of your brethren, the English, that whenever any of them pass by your village, you take rum and other things from them. You must be sensible this conduct is very wrong and a breach of your engagements to us. I hope I shall hear no more of it. You have been desired three years ago, by the Six Nation Council, to remove up this river nearer their country; and I now desire you will take that message into your most serious consideration, and do as they have directed you, which will be very agreeable to all your brethren, the English." A string.

Mr. Croghan having finished what he had to say to the Indians, the commissioners addressed themselves to all the nations present:

"Brethren: We are now to acquaint you that by order of the government of Pennsylvania, we deliver to you a present of goods to be distributed among the several tribes present, to clothe your women and children; and we desire you will receive them as a testimony of the affection and regard which the Governor and good people of this province have for you."

The commissioners then delivered the presents to the different tribes, amounting to one thousand and fifty pounds, Pennsylvania currency, including the several private presents made to the chiefs and principal warriors.

This evening arrived here twenty-five Six Nation warriors, on their return from the Cherokee country, and brought with them two prisoners.

At a private conference held at Fort Pitt, on Friday, May 6th, 1768, with all the chiefs and principal warriors of the Delawares, Munsies and Mohickons. Present, Mr. Croghan and the commissioners.

The Beaver rose up and spoke as follows, in behalf of the Delawares, Munsies and Mohickons:

"Brethren: It gives us great pleasure that the conferences are now ended, that the ancient chain of friendship is now renewed, and the road made smooth between our several tribes and our brother, the Governor of Pennsylvania. Every thing you have said respecting the folly of our young people in stealing your horses, and committing other abuses, we have laid to our hearts, and will take care to prevent such misconduct in them in future; and we desire brethren, you will take care that none of your young people steal any horses from us, which they have frequently done." A belt.

He then addressed the commissioners and said:

"Brethren: We now speak to you on account of trade. The traders who supply us with goods come from your province, and we do not take upon us to judge whether the goods they sell to us are dear or not, as we are ignorant of what they cost them; but we are certain from our own knowledge, that they do not allow us the same price for our skins and furs as they did formerly, and hope you will speak to them to allow us a sufficient price for our peltry." A belt.

"Brethren: The country lying between this river and the Allegheny mountains, has always been our hunting ground; but the white people, who have scattered themselves over it, have, by their hunting, deprived us of the game, which we look upon ourselves to have the only right to; and we desire you will acquaint our brother, the Governor of this, and prevent their hunting there for the future." A string.

"Brethren: We have now done speaking on business, and every thing has been settled at this conference to our satisfaction; and we have agreed that two of our principal warriors, named Quequedaguedo and Killbuck, shall accompany you to Philadelphia, in order to see the Governor, and bring us such answers as he shall think proper to send us respecting our trade and hunting country." A belt.

To which the commissioners replied:

"Brethren: We have already communicated to you and the other nations, the several steps taken by the government to do you all justice with respect to the encroachments on your lands; and we shall carefully report to the Governor every thing you have now said to us on this head, that he may take such measures as may be judged most expedient to satisfy you, and you may expect to receive his answer as soon as a convenient opportunity offers."

Saturday, May 7, 1768.—With the chiefs and principal warriors of the Shawanese. Croghan and Commissioners present.

Kissenaughtha, a chief of the Shawanese, spoke to the commissioners:

"Brethren: When you spoke to us from the Governor, you desired us to speak from our hearts, and tell you what gave any uneasiness of mind. We considered your speeches, and did so, which we find by your answer was not agreeable to you. You tell us what we spoke to you did not belong to the Governor of Pennsylvania, but to the King.

"Brethren: We assure you that we are as well disposed to live in friendship with our brethren, the English, as any other nation in this country, and will hold fast to the chain of friendship, now renewed and brightened by our brother Onas, as long as the grass grows or waters run, with all our brethren, the English." A string.

The same speaker addressed Mr. Croghan:

"Brother: We are all very sorry that we should have said anything the other day to our brother Onas that should give you, or his commissioners, any offence, or our brethren, the Six Nations. But as the Governor of Pennsylvania in his speeches desired us to open our minds, and tell every thing that gives us any uneasiness, we are determined to do so.

"Brother: When you spoke to us the next day you told us every thing that passed in the time of war, as well as since, which is very true, and we acknowledged we were wrong, though we did not expect you would do as we requested; and, from what you have told us, we know that is not in the power of any other person than the King, our father. And though you say we are the only nation that has mentioned this to you, we know that all other nations of Indians wish, as well as we, that there were no forts in this country. As to what we said about the boats going down the river, we do not mean that they should not go, but desired you would not send them till we had time to go and counsel with the nations in that country, as we have heard bad news from thence. And as to what we said about our people that were killed when you were taken prisoners, we only mentioned it to show you what a foolish people the Indians there are. It is very true, brother, we did

send a hatchet to those nations in the time of war, but it was sent to us from the Senecas to carry to them.

"Brother: We now desire that you may forget what we first spoke to you about those things, and help us to some council wampum, as we are very poor; and we will immediately set out to talk to all the nations in that country, and take back from them all the belts we sent them, and do every thing in our power to make the road smooth and easy to travel, and convince you that we are much disposed to hold fast the chain of friendship as any nation in this country." A belt.

Monday, May 9, 1768, a meeting with the Chiefs and principal Warriors of the Six Nations—Croghan and Commissioners present.

It was agreed upon by them to comply with the request of the commissioners in sending messengers to the people settled at Red Stone, Youghiogheny and Monongahela, to signify to them the great displeasure of the Six Nations at their taking possession of the lands there, and making settlements on them; and, also, that it is expected they will, with their families, remove without further notice. They accordingly appointed the White Mingo, and the three deputies sent from the Six Nations, country, to carry a message to that effect, and the commissioners agreed to send Mr. John Frazier and Mr. William Thompson to accompany them, with written instructions on behalf of the goverment of Pennsylvania.

Monday, May 9th, 1768, P. M.

The Indian Messengers having agreed to set out for Red Stone creek to-morrow, the commissioners, as an encouragement to them, for the trouble of their journey, made them a present of some black wampum.

They then desired Mr. Frazier and Captain Thompson to hold themselves prepared for accompanying the Indian messengers in the morning, and wrote them a letter of instructions, which follows in these words, viz:

Fort Pitt, May 9th, 1768.

Gentlemen: The Six Nations, at the public conference held last week with them, and other tribes of Indians at this place, resumed their complaints of encroachments being made on their lands, and they have agreed, at our instance, to send four messengers to the people settled on the waters of the Monongahela and Youghiogheny, to express their great disapprobation of their continuing still there; and, also, to let them know that it is expected by the whole confederacy of the Six Nations, that they will remove from the lands they have unjustly taken possession of without further delay. But, as it is necessary, in order to enforce the message from the Indians, and to see that it is properly and effectually communicated to the people, that some prudent person should accompany the Indian messengers, we request you will do us the favor to undertake this business.

As soon as you arrive in the midst of the settlements near Red Stone creek, it will be proper to convene as many of the settlers as possible, to whom the Indians may then deliver their message, which shall be given to you in writing; and we desire you will leave a few copies of it with the principal people, that they may communicate the same to those who live at any considerable distance from them. We herewith furnish you with a copy of the speech delivered to us at this treaty, by the Six Nations, respecting the settlement of their lands, which you will be pleased to read to the settlers for their information.

You may then acquaint them that they must now be convinced by this message, and the speech of the Six Nations, that they have hitherto been grossly deceived by a few straggling Indians of no consequence, who may have encouraged them to continue on their settlements, and that they will now be left without the least pretense or excuse for staying on them any longer. However, we make no doubt but before you reach Red Stone many of the families will have removed, in obedience to the late law passed in this province, which has been read and fully explained to them by the Rev. Mr. Steel, and the other gentlemen, whom the Governor sent up to them in March last.

But should you find any of those inconsiderate people, still actuated by a lawless and obstinate spirit, to bid defiance to the civil authority, you may let them know that we were under no necessity of sending, in the name of the Governor, any further notice to them, or of being at any pains of making them acquainted with the real minds of the Indians, to induce them to quit their settlements, for that the powers of government are sufficient to compel them to pay due obedience to the laws, and they may depend upon it they will be effectually exerted if they persist in their obstinacy.

You may likewise assure them that they need not attempt to make an offer of terms with the government respecting their removal, as we hear some of them have vainly proposed to do, by saying they would go off the lands immediately on condition that they should be secured to them as soon as the proprietory purchase is made. It is a high insult on the government, for those people even to hint such things.

The only motives, therefore, which excite us to make use of the present expedient of sending you with messengers from the Indians on this occasion, is the compassionate concern we have for the dangerous situation and distress of those unhappy people, and the hopes we have, that by this means, they may be convinced it is their true and best interest to pay a due submission to the laws, by relinquishing their settlements without delay.

If any of them should talk of petitioning the Governor for a preference in taking up the lands they have improved, you may assure them from us that it will be to no manner of purpose till they have first complied with the law.

We depend greatly upon your prudence in executing this business to our satisfaction, and recommend it to you to be particularly careful that the Indian messengers are treated with the greatest civility and kindness. When you return to Fort Bedford, we beg you will write us an account of your proceedings. We wish you a safe return to your families, and are with great regard, gentlemen, your humble and obedient servants,

John Allen,
Joseph Shippen, Jr.

To Messrs. John Frazier and William Thompson.

Messrs. Frazier and Thompson being in readiness with their horses and provisions for their journey to Redstone creek, the commissioners sent several times for the Indian messengers, who at last came to them at the fort, and acquainted them that they had been seriously considering the business they were going to be sent on, and it now appeared to them so disagreeable that they could by no means consent to undertake it, and immediately returned the wampum which had been given them. Upon being interrogated as to the reasons of their declining to perform what they had consented to, they answered that three of them were sent as deputies by the Six Nations council to attend the treaty here, and having received no directions from them to proceed any further, they chose to return home in order to make report of what they had seen and heard at this place. They further added that the driving white people away from their settlements was a matter which no Indians could, with any satisfaction, be concerned in, and they thought it most proper for the English themselves to compel their own people to remove from the Indian lands.

After this refusal of the Indians who had been appointed to carry the message from the Six Nations, the commissioners in vain attempted to persuade or procure others to execute the

business, though they used great endeavors for that purpose, and they thought it both useless and imprudent to continue to press a matter on the Indians, which they found they were generally much averse to, and therefore concluded to set out on their return to Philadelphia without further delay. But in a short time afterwards Kyashuta came with Arroas (a principal warrior of the Six Nations) to the commissioners at their lodgings, where the former addressed himself to them in effect as follows, viz:

"Brethren: I am very sorry to find that you have been disappointed in your expectations of the Indian messengers going to Redstone according to your desire and our agreement, and I am much afraid that you are now going away from us with a discontented mind on this account. Believe me, brethren, this thought fills my heart with the deepest grief, and I could not suffer you to leave us without speaking to you on this subject, and endeavoring to make your minds easy. We were all of us much disposed to comply with your request, and expected it could have been done without any difficulty, but I now find that not only the Indians appointed by us, but all our other young men, are very unwilling to carry a message from us to the white people ordering them to remove from our lands. They say they would not choose to incur the ill will of those people, for if they should be now removed, they will hereafter return to their settlements, when the English have purchased the country from us, and we shall be very unhappy if, by our conduct towards them at this time, we should give them reason to dislike us, and treat us in an unkind manner, when they again become our neighbors. We therefore hope, brethren, you will not be displeased with us for not performing our agreement with you, for you may be assured that we have good hearts towards all our brethren, the English."

The commissioners returned Kyashuta many thanks for his friendly behavior on this occasion, and assured him that they greatly approved of the conduct of all the Indians during the treaty, and that they were now returning home with very easy and contented minds. They further acquainted him that the reason for urging them to send a message to the Redstone settlers, proceeded entirely from the great anxiety they had of contributing everything in their power that might expedite that measure taken by the government to do them justice and redress every injury they complained of. Yet as they found the compliance of their request was disagreeable to the Indians, they should not press the matter on them any further, though it appeared to be a step very necessary to be taken at this time.

They then took leave of the Indians in a most friendly manner, and set out on their return to Philadelphia.

CHAPTER XXX.

THE APPLICATIONS OF 1769, SHOWING SOME OF THE TRAILS OR PATHS — A WARRANT BY THE PROPRIETARIES OF 1773 — A WARRANT UNDER THE COMMONWEALTH.

THESE applications were the first method of obtaining lands in Western Pennsylvania. They would read similarly to the following:

"No. 2,390.—George Brown hath made application for Three Hundred Acres of Land, on the Black Lick, to the left hand of the old Indian Path leading from Ligonier to Kittanning.

Dated at Philadelphia, this third day of April, 1769.

To J. Elder, Deputy Surveyor:

You are to to survey the Land mentioned in this Application, and make Return thereof into the Surveyor-General's Office within Six Months from the above Date.

And thereof fail not. JNO. LUKENS, S. G."

OTHER APPLICATIONS.

April 3d, 1769—George McConnell. On a run on the West side of Black Lick creek, below where the path leading from the Kittanning to Ligonier crosses said creek.

April 3d, 1769—George Fendler. Near Wipsey's cabin, near Conemaugh river.

April 3d, 1769—Wm. Longane. At or near the mouth of Connemach, or Yow Lick Creek, near Kiskonetas.*

April 7th, 1769—Benjamin Austin. On Kiskomenetas creek, including Warren's sleeping place, about fifteen miles below Blacklegs Town,† Cumberland county.

14th April, 1769.—Moses Moore, son of John Moore.† Between crooked creek and Plumb creek, on Kittanny Road.

3d April, 1769—Robert Smith, Jr. On crooked creek, about two miles below the old Kittanian town, on Allegheny, joining or near Sam Findley.

3d April, 1769—James Dunn. On crooked creek, about two miles below the old Kittontinien town, beginning at the mouth of said creek, where it empties itself into the Allegheny, or above the mouth of it and running up said crooked creek.

7th April, 1769—Æneas McCallaster. On the Allegheny Mountain, on both sides of Buffalo run, bounded on the northeast by Michael Higgins' land, Cumberland county.

3d April, 1769—George Franklin. On the south side of Allegheny river, near the mouth of Kiskcaminites.

7th April, 1769—James Campbell. On the Allegheny Mountain, on both sides of Buffalo run, bounded on the northeast by Oliver Ormsby's land, Cumberland county.

3d April, 1769—Francis Silvers—On the north side of Kiskiminites, including, or near Warns' sleeping ground, about or near three miles from Kiskiminites' old town.

3d April, 1769—George Campbell, Att'y. Upon Plumb creek, known by the name of Jaems Litart's town, an Indian.

3d April, 1769—Jeremiah Warden, Jr. At Black lick, on black lick creek, between Ligonier and Kittanning.

3d April, 1769—John Gottor.‡ On the waters of Connemach, on the west side of the hill.

3d April, 1769—Rev. J. Elder. Near the Two Licks.

7th April, 1769—Thomas Austin. Joining and below his brother Benjamin Austin, of Kiskiminites' creek, Cumberland county.

3d April, 1769—Susannah Knox. North side of Black lick, adjoining Samuel Dickison on the north side, and Joseph Dickison on the northeast.

3d April, 1769—Jane Silvers. On Kiskiomeanity creek, and near to Warren's Sleeping Groves.

26th May, 1769—David Hall. Adjoining on the southside to a survey made on Kiskaminetas river, at Warren's sleeping place on the south side, Cumberland county.

3d April, 1769—William Roberts. On the south side of crooked creek, near Allegheny river.

---

*Evidently an error in names. Probable location was near the site of Leechburg, Armstrong county. †Near site of Saltsburg.

†"The applicant described the land he wished to have surveyed, and paid one dollar for the order of survey; and within six months after the survey was returned to the Surveyor General, the owner or applicant was to pay at the rate of five pounds per hundred acres and procure his patent; which sum was subsequently increased to ten pounds, payable on application for a warrant."—(McCabe.)

"In the course of 1769, several thousand locations were applied for at the Land Office, and the settlements ware rapidly extended from the Monongahela northward, unto what is now Indiana county."—(Row.)

‡Up to the applications noted, one was addressed to T. Smith, D. S., one to R. McCrea, D. S., and the remainder to J. Elder, D. S.

A WARRANT BY THE PROPRIETARIES OF 1773*.

BY THE PROPRIETARIES.

[L. S.] Rich'd Penn.

Pennsylvania ss. Whereas, Thomas Dundass, of the County of Cumberland, hath requested that we would allow him to take up Three Hundred Acres of Land on the North branch of Black Legs Creek, including a small improvement at the head of a Spring in Westmoreland County. [Provided the same be purchased of the Indians and does not lie in or interfere with our Manor of Pittsburgh or any other of our Manors or Appropriated Tracts,] for which he agrees to pay to our Use, within the term of Six Months from the Date hereof, at the rate of five pounds sterling or Value in current Money of this Province, for every Hundred Acres; and also to pay the yearly Quit Rent of One Penny Sterling, for every Acre thereof, to us, our Heirs and Assigns forever, with Interest and Quit Rent, to commence from six months after date hereof.

To Joshua Elder, Deputy Surveyor, Execute this Warrant, and make Return of Survey as soon as possible unto the Surveyor General's Office.
For John Lukens, Esq., S. G.
Robert Dill.

These are therefore to authorize and require you to survey, or cause to (be) surveyed, unto the said Thomas Dundass, at the place aforesaid, according to the method of Townships appointed, the said quantity of three hundred acres, if not already surveyed or appropriated, and make return thereof into the Secretary's Office, in order for Confirmation; for which this shall be your sufficient warrant. Which warrant and survey, in case the said Thomas Dundass fulfill the above Agreement within Six Months from the Date hereof, shall be valid, or otherwise void.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Land Office, by Virtue of certain Powers from the said Proprietaries, at Philadelphia, this twenty-third Day of July Anno Domini, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-three.

To John Lukens, Surveyor-General.

A WARRANT UNDER THE COMMONWEALTH.†

[L. S.]

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania ss. Whereas, Tench Love, of the county of ———, hath requested to take up four hundred acres of land adjoining land this day granted to Ludwig Campbell, in the county of Westmoreland.

(Provided the land is not within the last purchase made of the Indians), for which he agrees to pay, immediately, into the office of the Receiver General, for the use of this State, at the rate of fifty shillings per hundred acres, in gold, silver, paper money of this State, or certificates; agreeable to an act of Assembly, passed the first day of April, 1784; and to an act, passed the third day of April, 1792, entitled, "An act for the sale of vacant lands within this commonwealth." Interest to commence from the date hereof.

To Enneon Williams, Deputy Surveyor, Execute this Warrant, and make return thereof into the Surveyor-General's Office, according to law.
For Daniel Brodhead, Esq.
John Barrow, Jr.
Thos. Mifflin.
[Signed.]

These are, therefore, to authorize and require you to survey, or cause to be surveyed, unto the said Tench Love, at the place aforesaid, according to the method of townships appointed, the said quantity of acres, if not already surveyed or appropriated, and to make return thereof into the Secretary's Office, in order for confirmation; for which this shall be your warrant.

In witness, whereof, Thomas Mifflin, Governor of the said Commonwealth, hath hereunto set his hand, and caused the less seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, the fifteenth day of January, in the year 1794.

To Daniel Brodhead, Esq., Surveyor-General.

*This form was the second method of obtaining land.

†The Commonwealth succeeded the Proprietaries in 1776, by the Revolution.

CHAPTER XXXI.

FERGUS MOORHEAD, THE PIONEER—PROSPECTS IN THE TWO LICK VALLEY, IN 1770—WITH SOME BROTHERS AND FRIENDS LOCATE IN INDIANA COUNTY IN 1772—HIS CAPTIVITY, &C.—SAMUEL MOORHEAD—JAMES KELLY.

IN the month of May, 1772,* Fergus Moorhead, his wife and three children, his two brothers, Samuel and Joseph, James Kelly, James Thompson and a few others, bid farewell to their friends and relatives in Franklin county, and set out on their journey to the "Indian country" west of the Allegheny. Though the prospects of acquiring extensive possessions and wealth for themselves and posterity, might buoy up the adventurous spirits of the three brothers, it may well be imagined that Mrs. Moorhead left home and all its endearments, with a heavy heart. But, being a woman possessing great energy of character, as is shown in the sequel, and touched, perhaps, with that romantic spirit peculiar to that period of which we are writing, she pressed forward with a firm step and a resolute heart, determined to share with her devoted husband the dangers and trials of the wilderness.

Fergus had a wagon in which he placed the provisions necessary for the journey, his farming utensils and household effects. This was drawn by three good horses. His other live stock consisted of a yoke of oxen, two milch cows, several head of sheep and hogs, and a lot of fowls. The progress of the party was necessarily slow. The military road, opened out some years previous from Cumberland to Fort Pitt, was the only one that led at that time across the mountains, and was in many places scarcely traceable, while it occasionally passed through swamps and ravines, and then again over rocks and along mountain slopes, so as to render it almost impassible. But even this road, bad as it was, had to be abandoned, as its course diverged considerably from the point which the adventurers wished to gain. Hence they had to make their way, as best they could, through the wilderness.

It would be a fruitless task to attempt a description of the toils, the hardships and the dangers, to which the party were daily and hourly exposed. Beasts of prey were roaming on all sides, seeking an opportunity to devour them. The rattle snake and copperhead lay coiled among the weeds and bushes, ready to strike the deadly blow. And, most dangerous of all, the war whoop which sounded from hill to hill, and echoed through the intervening valleys, gave warning of the proximity of the savage, thirsting for plunder and for blood.

In the night and in the day the party were continually exposed to danger. With naught but the heavens for a covering they laid down at night to rest themselves, and forget for a few hours the fatigue of the day in the lap of "nature's fond nurse, baemly sleep," while one of the party stood as sentinel, not knowing what moment they might be attacked by the wild beasts or the Indians. In the day they had often to halt, and cut away logs and remove other impediments, and as there were no bridges, they had frequently to cross streams at imminent peril.

At length, at the end of four weeks from the time they had left Franklin county, the party reached the point of their destination. Where the town of Indiana is now built, was the

*Jonathan Row, Indian Register, 1859.

spot that had been selected for a settlement by Fergus Moorhead, who had made an excursion into this section in 1770. For reasons which to them were obvious, the party changed their determination, and located a few miles further west. Though they were now relieved from the fatigue incident to their journey, our pioneers were far from living at their ease. Having sat themselves down in the forest, without house or shelter, and remote from the nearest settlement, we may readily imagine that their situation was far from comfortable. But, "where there is a *will* there is a *way*," and this trite saying was abundantly verified in the case of the Moorheads.

The land now owned by Isaac A. Moorhead was that which they selected for their future residence. On the first day, they naturally looked around to find a spot of ground on which to erect buildings that would answer their immediate necessities, and selected the site of the Isaac Moorhead house. On the next morning, they commenced the work of building a cabin. After finishing their houses they built pens for their horses, cows, oxen, sheep, hogs and fowls.

When these were completed they were once more enabled to lie down, if not under their own "vine and fig tree," at least beneath their own roof, and enjoy the refreshing sweets of slumber. We next see them laying the "axe to the root" of the sturdy oaks of the forest and prostrating them with unsparing hands. They then planted some corn and potatoes, for which they have cleared and grubbed a small patch of ground, and after this put another one in order for the garden. When all this was accomplished, Joseph and Samuel left their brother and his family to return home. By this time the harvest was rapidly approaching, and it was necessary that Fergus should obtain provision for his stock. In this respect, he was very highly favored. The land subsequently owned by David Ralston, south of Indiana, was then partly clear of timber and brush, and clothed with a coat of luxuriant grass, of which he cut a sufficient quantity to supply his animals during the whole winter.

He then employed himself in clearing land for the purpose of raising grain. The difficulties of a pioneer's life can only be apprehended fully by those who have had such experience as this family had, and the hardships and annoyances are almost beyond human conception. They were buoyed up with the promise made far back in the days that are numbered with the past, that "the desert places should be made glad and the wilderness to blossom as the rose."

The greatest annoyance was the venomous reptiles and beasts of prey, with which the country abounded. It was almost miraculous if they could go beyond their cabin door without hearing the quick snap of the vice-like jaws of the wolf or seeing the subtle panther crouching on a neighboring tree, its fiercely brilliant eyes peering through the thick frontage, or the bloodshot eyes of the catamount glaring hideously from a neighboring thicket. It was nothing uncommon to be confronted by a huge bear or two, who were at all times ready to greet them with a friendly "hug."

The copper-head and rattle-snakes were so numerous that, attracted by the shelter of the house, they would steal into it and secrete themselves in the beds or any place that would afford them concealment. The cunning fox, too, could be seen loitering around in constant readiness to commit some petty depredation.

Their cattle were in imminent danger of the most ferocious of these animals, and not unfrequently Mr. Moorhead or his wife was placed under the necessity of taking the dogs and going to their relief, if they could not escape and get to the house. At night they were very much annoyed by their attacking the cattle or sheep in their pens, and Mr. Moorhead would frequently be forced to arise and assist the dogs in driving them away. This was always attended with the greatest danger, from the fact before mentioned, that the snakes were so numerous as to almost preclude the possibility of escaping unharmed. They were also in constant dread of the Indians, who when the attention of the dogs were drawn to the nocturnal depredators of the cattle and sheep pens, might seize the opportnnity to attack the family in their wild-wood home.

He had brought with him a sufficient quantity of flour to answer his wants till his potatoes and corn would be matured, and fit for use in the fall. The corn he had to carry to a mill on the Kiskimenitis, in what is now Westmoreland county, to be ground into meal. Here new difficulties had to be encountered, inasmuch as he had to go the intervening distance between his house and the mill, without the aid of a road, his course lying through the woods, up hill and down dale; through brake, bush and swamp, and his only guide, the bright sun that shone in the heavens above him. At night, he had to lie out-doors, and his horses had to content themselves with such sustenance as the woods afforded. The dangers of the day would only be supplanted by those of the night. We can imagine that his was "no very comforting condition," and the thought that his wife and three children, in the midst of the wild forests, was not calculated to add to his peace of mind.

The wild game which abounded in the woods, supplied him with all the animal food of which he was in need, but for salt, tobacco, iron, clothes, &c., he had to return to Franklin county, and these articles had also to be packed across the mountains, on horseback. This was no small undertaking for one man, nor was it unattended by great danger, for it required three or four weeks to make the journey. During all that time, he would travel day and night, halting only long enough to permit his horse to graze on the grass that grew in the woods, which was the only food upon which they had to subsist, not knowing at what moment he might be killed by the Indians, or devoured by some wild beast. The reflection that his small family might be at the mercy of the savages, and that on his return he might find them murdered, his home burned, and his goods destroyed, was a source of infinite concern to him, and but served to urge him along the more speedily.

Such were the difficulties and anxieties under which Mr. Moorhead lived for four years from the time he left his fireside and his home in Franklin county, and located in what is now Indiana county, till the ever memorable year of 1776.

Independence year was fraught with important national events and individual incidents. In that year the American colonies took active measures to shake off the "British Yoke," and, in the same year, several engagements, on land and on the sea, occurred. The British employed all the Indians that would engage on their side, to the number, as has been estimated, of about twelve thousand, but many small parties, acting as spies and marauders on the frontier, were not included in that estimate.

At this time of which we write, Samuel Moorehead, who had been elected, captain, was stationed, (in July, 1776), with a small company of backwoods militia, at Kittanning. Being attacked with the small pox, he was unable to perform his duty as an officer, and on this account went to his brother, Fergus, and prevailed on him to take command of the company, while he remained with Fergus' family until he had recovered from his illness. He then returned to Kittanning, and he and Fergus passed the evening together in talking about their family and friends, and planning how they should manage their business. It was agreed that Fergus should return to his home on the following morning, in company with a soldier named Simpson.

A party of Indians, who were lurking around the fort, happened to overhear the conversation of the Moorheads, and, being well acquainted with the road Moorhead and Simpson would take in the morning — it being what was then known as

the "Kittanning Path"—they secreted themselves near it, on a hill, since called "Blanket Hill," about midway between Kittanning and Moorhead's, and there awaited the approach of their intended victims. Upon the arrival of Moorhead and Simpson, who, though on horseback and armed, did not suspect an attack, the Indians fired, killing Simpson and the two horses on the spot, and before Moorhead could extricate himself they seized him and made him a prisoner. After scalping Simpson, they stripped off his clothes and left his naked body lying at the side of the path, with the two dead horses.

The Indians ordered Moorhead to take off his boots, and loaded the two saddles and bridles on his back, and thus accoutred, started with him into the woods, so as to evade pursuit, marching in single file, and taking care not to tramp down the weeds, in order to leave their trail as indistinct as possible. In this way they proceeded rapidly all day, and in the evening came to a halt to take supper, which consisted of the remains of a deer killed some days previous, and of a ground hog, which one of the party shot during the evening.

Having regaled themselves with the food just mentioned, the party prepared for lodgings by gathering some dry leaves on which to sleep, and then made arrangements to secure Moorhead against escape during the night. They caused him to lay down, and drove a stake in the ground on each side of him, and passed a long rope over his body, on each end of which an Indian laid himself. In this way they confined him every night during his captivity.

On the following morning Moorhead was deprived of his clothes, and forced to put on an Indian dress. He was compelled as the day before, to carry the saddles and bridles, and to travel all that day and all the day following, without eating anything. They also took from him his tobacco, thus depriving him of what, under the circumstances, would have been to him a great luxury. After traveling about fifty miles, over hills and rocks, through swamps and thickets, and crossing streams and ravines, they reached an Indian camp. The Indian that had shot Simpson, and the one who first seized Moorhead, fired off their guns and raised the scalp hallo as they approached the encampment. This was a long yell for every scalp that was taken, followed by shrill, quick, piercing shrieks. These were answered from the camp by the discharge of rifles and whooping and cries of joy. All rushed out to meet the approaching party.

As the Indians crowded around him, Moorhead expected to be put to death at once, but they offered him no violence, and entertained the war party with great hospitality. Here they remained two nights and a day, and leaving only in the morning after the second night, traveled about forty miles, and in the evening reached an Indian village. Here he saw the Indians for the first time, perform several dances, one of which was the war dance, from which circumstance he inferred his hour was come, and that he was to be killed forthwith.

But his apprehensions were happily unfounded, though he was compelled to pass through a trying ceremony. After kindling a large fire, the whole company, men, women and children, danced around it for a long time, and then formed into two lines, armed with hatchets, ramrods and switches. Having thus arranged matters, Moorhead was called to run the gauntlet, but as he had never before heard of such a ceremony, he did not understand them. His captor endeavored to explain it to him, saying he was to pass through the two lines and receive a blow from each individual as he passed, and exhorted him to run his best, as the faster he ran the sooner the performance would be over.

Moorhead entered upon the chase with the feelings of a man who supposed he was running for his life, and was severely switched along the line, three-fourths of the way, when a tall chief, more devilish, if possible, than his companions, threw sand in his eyes, which added to his pain and completely blinded him. He tried, however, to proceed, but in his effort to grope along, he was pushed about from one to another, and struck and switched until two young warriors each took him by the hand, and ran with him into a wigwam, where he was quickly visited by his captor, who asked him if he felt sore? Moorhead replied that he felt very much hurt, and inquired what he had done to merit such usage? The Indian replied he had done no harm, but this was the customary treatment of their prisoners; that he had now seen all their ceremonies, and that in future he would receive better treatment.

Moorhead was taken by his captors to Quebec. On their way thither the party traveled leisurely, some days advancing but two or three miles. Relying entirely upon their success in hunting for the means of subsistence, it may readily be understood that they did not "fare sumptuously" every day, but of whatever they had, the prisoner now always got his share. After reaching Quebec, Moorhead was sold to the British, and there kept in confinement for eleven months. The treatment now received was worse, he said, than that which he received from the Indians.

His food was of the coarsest and most unhealthy sort, the bread being dry and mouldy and the meat sour and sometimes almost putrid. From the second day of his captivity till the close his garments were neither changed nor washed. During all of that time his hair was not cut nor combed nor his beard shaved. At the end of eleven months he was exchanged and sent to New York.

From New York, Moorhead set out immediately, on foot, for his former home in Franklin county. Though supplied with provisions, such was the reduced state of his health, in consequence of long confinement and ill-treatment, that he was able only to carry a small stock with him. He was obliged to halt often during the day to rest his weary limbs, and, as his route lay mostly through the wilderness, he had to sleep at night in the open air.

At length his stock of provisions became exhausted; he found himself compelled to kill a dog that followed him from New York, and to subsist upon its meat. Even this unpalatable food did not hold out, and he lived for some days upon frogs and fruits. So altered was his appearance that when he reached his father's, in Franklin county, no one knew him.

From the day on which he was taken prisoner until his arrival in Franklin county he had not heard a word of his family, neither did they know anything concerning his fate. Mrs. Moorhead had been left with three small children, and soon after her husband's capture gave birth to a fourth, which was among the first, if not the first, white child born in this county, and was named by his mother, Fergus, after the father. In the meantime one of the children had died with the small-pox, and on Mrs. Moorhead devolved the melancholy duty, in the absence of any assistance, to close its eyes, make its coffin and deposit it in the silent grave. Shortly afterwards she was visited by her brother, who assisted her in boxing up and burying her provisions and effects, after which she accompanied him on horseback to her former home in Franklin county, where she remained till the unexpected return of her husband, for all had given him up for lost.

In 1781, Fergus Moorhead, with his wife and children, returned to his border home. What was remarkable was the articles which Mrs. Moorhead had buried in the ground were mostly in a state of preservation. The live stock was gone, having most probably been killed by the Indians. A number of families from the counties east of the mountains, came with Moorhead and settled in the vicinity.

Among this number were James Kelly, James Thompson,*

*See sketch of James Thompson.

Moses Chambers, Colonel Sharp, S. and W. Hall, his brothers, Samuel and Joseph, the Walkers, Dixons, Dotys, and others.

The first thing that was accomplished was the erection of a fort or block house near Moorhead's cabin (near the present site of the stone house), large enough to contain all the families and their effects. Here they remained at night and also during the ensuing winter, considering it unsafe to sleep in their cabins. They next betook themselves to clearing out farms, and would work alternately on each tract, so as to give each individual an equal chance with the others, to have his ground prepared for seeding in the fall.

While the party was at work felling timber and clearing the ground, two or three men would stand guard with loaded rifles so as to give timely notice of the approach of danger, and be ready to resist an attack from the enemy. But the Indians did not assail them, probably on account of the precautionary measures lastly mentioned.

In the course of a few years, the settlers became comfortably situated. They raised live stock and grain in abundance, engaged in domestic manufactures, and erected saw and grist mills, and soon became a thrifty community. Their children grew up and settled on lands around them, and each year brought arrivals of new families from the east.

As the settlements increased, the Indians withdrew, and in a little over twenty years from the period of Moorhead's return, this section had been organized into a county, its seat of justice had been located, and its public buildings were erected.

Mr. Moorhead died at the age of eighty-nine, and has left a numerous and respectable progeny, many of whom are yet residents of this county. Some of them occupy the very spot which was the theatre of so many trials and hardships in days of yore.

SAMUEL MOORHEAD*

"About the year 1774, commenced building a mill on Stony Run, where Andrew Dixon's saw mill was afterwaed situated, but before it was completed, the settlers were driven off by the Indians. They fled to what was then called 'Sewickly settlement.' This was called Dunmore's war; by some of the old settlers, it was called the civil war.

"They lost their cattle and their crops. However they returned in the fall to their improvements, and many years later, Msorhead completed the mill.

"The Indians were living on the Allegheny at this time but roved in bodies through all Western Pennsylvania. They had a town called Hickory town, another called Mahoning, also Punxsutawney. At their leisure, they stole the white men's horses, and showed symptoms of no doubtful character towards their new neighbors.

JAMES KELLY.

"Kelly's cabin stood within the limits that afterwards enclosed his son, Meek Kelly's cabin. Later the Alex. Barclay farm. (See his will of 1803, among the early records of the county, and the sketch of the Kelly family in Armstrong Tp.") In common with the other pioneers† he had a 'hard road to travel.' His cabin was constructed of round logs or poles, leaving large cracks between, which it was customary on the approach of winter to close up, so as to render the building more comfortable."

"It is highly probable that Kelly, then in the vigor of manhood, with a small family around him, took an active part in the affairs of the border, but as few of the records of that period are within reach, we can only indulge in conjecture. We have several authenticated facts, however, concerning him, that are not without interest."

"One one occasion he was out in search of his horses which had strayed several miles. When he came up to them he espied two Indians a short distance off trying to conceal themselves. They might have shot him, as he was unarmed, but their cowardice made them suspect there were more Indians in the vicinity, hence they dare not venture to fire. Kelly quickly mounted one of the animals and sped away, the other following close in the rear. Arrived at his cabin, he placed his wife and children on the horses and proceeded with them in the direction of Wallace's Fort, which they reached in the course of the ensuing night. They returned soon afterwards."

"When it became known that Moorhead was taken prisoner and Simpson killed, and that Indians were prowling through the neighborhood, Kelly, with his family, fled to the Conococheague, in Franklin county, where he entered the regular service as a private in Colonel McGaw's regiment. He participated in the battles of Brandywine and Monmouth, and subsequently served in Sullivan's expeditions against the Indians on the Mohawk."

"After the war he returned to Indiana county, where he died in 1803."

*R. B. McCabe in Rupp's History of Dauphin and other counties. †Jonathan Row.

CHAPTER XXXII.

LORD DUNMORE'S WAR—DUNMORE'S ATTEMPT TO SEIZE A PORTION OF PENNSYLVANIA—MASSACRE OF THE INDIANS—COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES ON THE PART OF THE NATIVES—PETITIONS OF THE INHABITANTS OF WESTMORELAND AND OTHER COUNTIES—PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN—BATTLE OF PLEASANT POINT—TREATY OF PEACE—ACTIVE MEASURES TO ASSERT THE CLAIM OF VIRGINIA OVER A PORTION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

EARLY in 1774, Lord Dunmore, prompted very probably by Colonel Croghan, and his nephew, Dr. John Connally, who had lived at Fort Pitt, and was an intriguing and ambitious man, determined by strong measures to assert the claims of Virginia upon Pittsburgh and its vicinity, and dispatched Connolly, with a Captain's commission, and with power to take possession of the country upon the Monongahela, in the name of the King.

The doctor issued his proclamation to the people in the neighborhood of Redstone and Pittsburgh, calling upon them to meet on the 24th or 25th of January, 1774, in order to be embodied as Virginia militia. Arthur St. Clair, who then represented the proprietors of Pennsylvania in the west, was at Pittsburgh at the time, and arrested Connolly before the meeting took place.

The people who had seen the proclamation, however, came together, and though they were dispersed without attempting any outbreak in favor of the Virginia side of the dispute, which it was very much feared they would do,—they did not break up without drunkenness and riot, and among other things *fired their guns at the town occupied by friendly Indians* across the river, hurting no one, but exciting the fear and suspicion of the red men. Connolly was soon after released on bail. He then went to Staunton and was sworn as a justice of the peace of Augusta county, Virginia. During the latter part of March,* he returned to Pittsburgh, with civil and military authority to execute the laws of Virginia. On the 5th of April, the court assembled at Hannahstown, the seat of justice for Westmoreland county. Soon after Connolly, with about one hundred and fifty men, all armed and with colors flying, appeared there, placed sentinels at the door of the court house, who refused to admit the magistrates unless with the consent of their commander.

*Craig's History of Pittsburgh, p. 113

A meeting then took place between Connolly and the magistrates. He averred that he had come in fulfillment of his promise to the sheriff, but denied the jurisdiction of the court. They affirmed that they "acted under the legislative authority of Pennsylvania, and would continue so to act; but that they would do all they could to preserve the public tranquility, and the State of Pennsylvania was ready to agree to a temporary boundary, till the true one could be ascertained."

Connolly refused to accede to any terms but in Lord Dunmore's name, and by his authority took and kept possession of Fort Pitt; and as it had been dismantled and nearly destroyed by royal orders, rebuilt it, and named it Fort Dunmore. Meantime, in a most unjustifiable and tyrannical manner, he arrested both private men and magistrates, and kept some of them in confinement until Lord Dunmore ordered their release. Knowing that such conduct was calculated to lead to active and violent measures against himself by the Pennsylvanians, he took great precautions, and went to considerable expense to protect his own party from surprise.

MASSACRES OF THE INDIANS.

These expenses, it is not improbable, "he feared the Virginia General Assembly would object to, although his noble patron might allow them; and it is not *impossible* that he intentionally fostered," as St. Clair distinctly intimated in his letters to the Pennsylvania authorities, "the growing jealousy between the whites and natives, in order to make their quarrels serve as a color to his profuse expenditures."

On the 21st of April, Connolly wrote to the settlers along the Ohio, "that the Shawanese were not to be trusted, and that they (the whites) ought to be prepared to revenge any wrong done them." This letter came into the hands of Capt. Michael Cresap, who was examing the lands near Wheeling, and who appears to have possessed the "true frontier Indian hatred." Five days before its date a canoe belonging to William Butler, a leading Pittsburgh trader, had been attacked by three Cherokees, and one white man had been killed. This happened not far from Wheeling, and soon became known there, while about the same time the report was general that the Indians were stealing the traders' horses.

When, therefore, immediately after Connolly's letter had been circulated, the news came to that settlement that some Indians were coming down the Ohio in a boat. Cresap, in revenge for the murder by the Cherokees, and, as he afterward said, in obedience to the direction of the commandant at Pittsburgh, contained in the letter referred to, determined to attack them. They were, as it happened, two friendly Indians, who, with two whites, had been dispatched by William Butler, when he heard that his first messengers were stopped, to attend to his peltries down the river, "in the Shawanee country."*

"The project of Cresap, says Dr. Doddridge, was vehemently opposed by Colonel Zane, proprietor of the place. He stated to the Captain that the killing of these Indians would inevitably bring on a war, in which much innocent blood would be shed, and that the act in itself would be an atrocious murder, and a disgrace to his name forever. His good counsel was lost. Cresap and his party went up the river. On being asked, at their return, what had became of the Indians, they cooly answered that 'they had fallen overboard into the river.' Their canoe, on being examined, was found bloody and pierced with bullets. This was the first blood which was shed in this war, and terrible was the vengeance which followed."

"In the evening of the same day, the party hearing that there was an encampment of the Indians at the mouth of Captina, went down the river to the place, attacked the Indians and killed several of them. In this affair, one of Cresap's party was severely wounded."

"The massacre at Captina and that which took place at Baker's, about forty miles above Wheeling, a few days after that at Captina, were undoubtedly the sole causes of the war of 1774, which continued till the Revolution. The last was perpetrated by thirty-two men, under the command of Daniel Greathouse. The whole number killed at this place and on the river opposite to it, was twelve, besides several wounded. This horrid massacre was effected by a hypocritical stratagem, which reflects the deepest dishonor on the memory of those who were agents in it."

"The report of the murders committed on the Indians near Wheeling induced a belief that they would immediately commence hostilities, and this apprehension furnished the pretext for the murder above related. The ostensible object for raising the party under Greathouse, was that of defending the family of Baker, whose house was opposite to a large encampment of Indians, at the mouth of Big Yellow creek. The party were concealed in ambuscade, while the commander went over the river, under the mask of friendship, to the Indian camp to ascertain their number; while there, an Indian woman advised him to return home speedily, saying that the Indians were drinking and angry on account of the murder of their people down the river, and might do him some mischief.

"On his return to his party he reported that the Indians were too strong for an open attack. He went to Baker and requested him to give any Indians who might come over in the course of the day as much rum as they might call for, and get as many of them drunk as he possibly could. The plan succeeded. Several Indian men, with two women, came over the river to Baker's, who had previously been in the habit of selling rum to the Indians. The men drank freely, and became intoxicated. In this state they were all killed by Greathouse and a few of his party. I say a few of his party, for it is but justice to state that not more than five or six of the whole party had any participation in the slaughter at the house. The rest protested against it as an atrocious murder. From their number, being by far the majority, they might have prevented the deed; but, alas! they did not. A little Indian girl alone was saved from the slaughter by the humanity of some one of the party, whose name is not known.

"The Indians in the camps hearing the firing at the house, sent a canoe with two men in it to inquire what had happened. These two Indians were both shot down as they landed on the beach. A second and larger canoe was then manned with a number of Indians in arms, but in attempting to reach the shore some distance below the house were received by a well directed fire from the party, which killed the greater number of them, and compelled the survivors to return. A great number of shots were exchanged across the river, but without damage to the whites, not one of whom was even wounded. The Indian men who were murdered were all scalped. The woman who gave the friendly advice to the commander of the party when in the Indian camp was among the slain at Baker's house.

"The massacre of the Indians at Captina and Yellow creek comprehended the whole of the family of the famous, but unfortunate Logan."*

THE COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES ON THE PART OF THE NATIVES.

The Earl of Dunmore at once took the needful steps to organize forces, and meanwhile in June sent Daniel Boone and Michael Stoner to conduct into the settlements the surveyors and others who were lingering on the banks of the Kentucky and Elkhorn, a duty which was ably and quickly performed. The unfortunate traders among the Indians, however, could not

*American Archives, Fourth series.

*Doddridge's notes. For different statements concerning Cresap, see Jacob's Life of Cresap and a Letter of Gen. George Rogers Clark, in Western Annals. For Greathouse see Dr. Hildreth's Article in Sellman's Journal, January, 1837.

thus be rescued from the dangers which beset them. Some of them fell the first victims to the vengeance of the natives. One near the "town of White Eyes, the Peace Chief of the Delawares," was murdered, cut to pieces, and the fragments of his body hung upon the bushes. The kindly chief, according to Heckwelder, gathered them together and buried them. The hatred of the murderers, however, led them to disinter and disperse the remains of the victims anew. But the kindness of the Delaware was as persevering as the hatred of his brethren, and again he collected the scattered limbs and in a secret place hid them.

The Delawares were anxious for peace. Sir William Johnson sent out to all his copper-colored flock order to keep still; and even the *Shawanese* were prevailed on by their wiser leader, Cornstalk, to do all they could to preserve friendly relations; indeed, they went so far as to secure some wandering traders from the vengeance of the Mingoes, whose relatives had been slain at Yellow creek and Captina, and sent them with their property safe to Pittsburgh. But Logan, who had been turned by the murderers on the Ohio from a friend to a deadly foe of the whites, came suddenly upon the Monongahela settlements, and while the other Indians were hesitating as to their course, took his thirteen scalps in retaliation for the murder of his family and friends, and returning home expressed himself satisfied and ready to listen to the Long-Knives.

But it was not, apparently, the wish of Dunmore or Connelly to meet the friendly spirit of the natives, and when, about the tenth of June, three of the *Shawanese* conducted the traders who had been among them safely to Pitttsburgh, Connelly had even the meanness to attempt, first, to seize them, and when foiled in this by Colonel Croghan, his uncle, who had been alienated by his tyranny, he sent men to watch, waylay and kill them, and one account says that one of the three was slain. Indeed, the character developed by this man while commandant at Fort Dunmore, was such as to excite universal detestation, and at last to draw down upon his patron the reproof of Lord Dartmouth. He seized property and imprisoned white men without warrant or propriety, and we may be assured, in many cases beside that just mentioned, treated the natives with an utter disregard of justice. It is not surprising that Indian attacks occurred along the frontiers, nor, on the other hand, that the people against whom the war was carried on, became more and more excited and eager to repay the injuries received.

PETITIONS OF THE INHABITANTS OF WESTMORELAND AND OHIO COUNTIES.

The people of the border counties assembled and petitioned Governor John Penn, setting forth "that there was great reason to apprehend that the country would again be immediately involved in all the horrors of an Indian war; that their circumstances, at that critical time, were truly alarming; deserted by the greater part of our neighbors and fellow-subjects, unprotected with places of strength to resort to with ammunition, provisions, and with almost every other necessary store. Our houses abandoned to pillage; labor and industry entirely at a stand; our crops destroyed by cattle; our flocks dispersed; the minds of our people distracted with the terrors of falling, along with the helpless and unprotected families, the immediate victims of savage barbarity. In the midst of these scenes of desolation and ruin, next to the Almighty, we look to your Honor, hoping, from your known benevolence and humanity, such protection and relief as your Honor shall see meet."

A number of petitions of this kind were signed and sent to Governor Penn, one dated 1774, Fort Shippen, at Captain John Proctor's.

Signed by Lot Darling, Andrew Woolf, George Helbingbar, Samuel Sloan, William Caldwell, Robert Roulston, William Allison, William Cortny, John Patrick, Benjamin Cochran, David Maxwill, Wm. Hughs, Elias Pellet, James Gammel, James Forsyth, Robert Taylor, John Leslie, William Anderson, Joseph Campbell, John McKee, George Moore, William Perry, Charles Mitchell, James Wallace, John Scott, Knight Scott, Robert Stevenson, Andrew Allison, John Cox, William Michel, Joseph Man, George Henry, James Campbell, Josias Campbell, Paul Wag, John Lam, Joseph Saphut, Isaac Parr, John Moore, Robert Beislein, John Lydick, Philip Couze, William McCall, George Smiele, Ferguson Moorhead, Richard Jarvis, David Killgour, John Proctor, Samuel Moorhead, William Lochry, James Hamilton, Arthur Harvey, Patrick Archbold, William Mount, John Davis, John Harry, John Pugan, Robert Marshall, John Campbell, Henry Zane, Robert Caldwell, George Leasure, James Stevenson, Thomas Stevenson, Robert Cochran, John Taylor, William Slone, William Martin, Robert Caldwell, Andrew Mitchell, David Sloan, James Fulton, Francis McGinnis, James Carnahan, William Thompson, Allen Sloan, Moses Dickie, Nathaniel Bryan.

Similar one headed Fort Allen, Hempfield township, between Wendel Ourys and Christopher Trubee (no date).

Wendel Oury, Christopher Trubee, Frantz Raupp, Nicholas Scheuer, John Lafferty, John Bendeary, Conrad Houck, James Waterms, John Redeck, Adam George, Nicholas Allimang, Adam Uhrig, Stofel Urich, John Golden, Peter Urich, Martin Hunts, Michael Konel, Henrich Kleyn, Conrad Hister, Hans Gunckee, Peter Kasner, Peter Uber, John Kransher, Henrich Schmit, Jacob Schmit, Jacob Kuemel, John Moffey, Adam Bricker, Peter Wannemacher, Philip Klingelschmit, Peter Klingelschmit, Peter Altman, Andoni Altman, Joseph Pankkek, Brent Reis, Baltzer Moyer, Jacob Hauser, Peter Altman, Christian Baum, George Crier, Peter Rosch, Joseph Kutz, Adam Meire, Daniel Wilers, Thomas Williams, Michel Hatz, George Mondarf, William Hanson, William Altman, Marx Breinig, Johannes Breinig, Samuel Lewisch, Andony Walter, Jacob Welcker, George Bender, Nicholas Junt, Michel Hann, David Marshal, Heinrich Sil, Richard Archbold, Conrad Linck, Friedrich Marschal, Hannes Breynig, Kasper Mickendorf, Jacob Schraber, Daniel Matiss, Henrich Schram, Peter Schelhammer, Jacob Meylin, Dewalt Macklin, Hannes Kostwitz, Jacob Schram, Lutwig Aterman, Hans Sil, Jacob Stroh, Christopher Herolt, Gerhart Tames.

Similar one from the same county—signed:

Robert Hanna, Alex. Thomson, William Jack, Joseph Kinkead, Manuel Galloher, William Shaw, William Dawson, J. Donne, Joshua Archer, John Gothery, Joseph McGarraugh, William McCutchin, James McCutchen, Jeremiah Lochrey, Joseph Brownlee, Robert Taylor, John Ould, Wm. Riddle, Hugh Brownlee, James Leech, David Crutchlow, James Crutchlow, Peter Castner, David Crutchlow, jr., John Cristy, Joseph Shaw, Wm. Nelson, John Guthery, James Dunlap, Robert Riddle, John Riddle, William Guthery, Charles Wilson, Joseph Studybaker, Wm. Darraugh, James Darraugh, Wm. Thompson, David Dickie, Wm. Dickie, George Dickie, Moses Dickie, John Thompson, John Glass, John Holmes, Charles Foreman, Samuel Miller, John Shields, Thomas Paton, John Taylor, Samuel Parr, James Case, Adam Maxwell, Wm. Maxwell, Wm. Barnes, James Moore, John Moore, Thomas Burbridge, Martin Cavanaugh, Arthur Denworthy, David Larimor, Thomas Freeman, Wm. Freeman, James Blain, Alex. McClean, John Moore, John Nolder, Wm. Moore, Wm. Hamilton, Thomas Ellis, Mark Ellis, John Ellis, John Adam, Andrew McClain, Robert Bell, Wm. Bell, Wm. Kerr, Samuel Craig, John Craig, Alex. Craig, John Cochran, James Willis, Henry McBride, Isaac McBride, James Bently, Jacob Round, Barnabas Brant, Wm. Brant, Edward Brant, Samuel Leetch, Matthew Miller, Alex. Mers, George Kean, Charles McGinnis, Wm. Kindsey, Thomas Jack, John

*American Archives. I. 252 to 258.

McAllister, Alex. Thomas, Samuel Couper, John Gourla, Samuel Gourla, James Beatty, Samuel Henderson, John Bryson, Robert Crawford, Alex. Simeall, James McClelland, James White, Thomas Dennis, John Shrimpley, Richard Jones, Wm. Moore, Adam Oury, John Cunningham, John Muckmolon, Peter Stot, Wm. McCord, Andrew Gordin, John Muppin, John Christy, Patrick Colgan, P. Russell, James Neilson, Abraham Pyatt, B. McGeehan, Joseph Thorn, Robert Frier, William Powel, William Carr, Joseph Erwin, John Brownlee, Thomas Lyon, George Findley, William Smith, David Shaw, Wm. Jenkins, Samuel Whiteside.

A similar Petition was sent to Governor Penn from a number of persons of Westmoreland county, who had assembled at the house of a certain John Shields, near to or within five or six miles of Hanna's town, and on the Loyalhanna, where, as a defense for their wives and families, they erected a small fort, and by the direction of the gentlemen of the association took up arms for the general defence. Your petitioners, say they, thought themselves extremely happy and secure, when your honor and the Assembly were pleased to order a number of troops to be raised for our general assistance and protection; but we are now rendered very uneasy by the removal of these troops, their arms and ammunition, on which our greatest dependence lay, and which we understand are ordered to Kitanning, a place at least twenty-five miles distant from any of the settlements. Your petitioner being left thus exposed without arms, ammunition, or the protection of these removed troops, humbly conceive themselves to be in danger from the ememy, and are sorry to observe to your honor that it is ours, as well as the general opinion that removing the troops to so distant and uninhabited a part of the province as Kitanning is, cannot answer the good purposes intended, but seems to serve the purposes of some who regard not the public welfare.

They then conclude by asking protection. The petition is signed by John Shields, John Nodler, William Moore, James Moore, John McIntire, David Henan, Henry Heathly, Manuel Gallahan, Isaac Parr, Jas. Parr, Samuel Parr, Arthur Denniston, Archibald Trimble, John Denniston, Lorance Irwin, John Moore, Isaac Youngsee, Daniel McManame, Patrick Butler, Daniel McBride, James Bain, John Thompson, James Wills, Andrew Wills, Robert Bell, William Bell, Alexander McClain, Charles McClain, Andrew McClain, Thomas Burbridge, William Brant, Samuel Craig, John Craig, Alexander Craig, James Burns, John Cochran, David Shields, Thomas Freeman, Barnabas Brant, Edward Brant, James Bently, Jacob Round, John Moore, William Barns, William Cooper, William Hamilton, James Hall, David Loramer, John Loramer, Alexander Barr, James Thompson, James Kelly.

Another of a similar import, of persons who had assembled at Hanna's town, where at their own expense they erected a small fortification, as a shelter for their wives and families during the troublesome times. The petition is signed by:

William Danaugh, Samuel Beatty, James Walker, David Shield, Joseph McGanaugh, William Brown, William McGlaughen, John Brownlee, Joseph Brownlee, Samuel McKee, John McDowell, David Kee, Robert McKee, James Paul, William McKee, William Samson, John Brown, Adam Morrow, John Giffen, Isaac Keeth, Dennis McConnel, George Nelson, James King, John Canan, William Shaw, Archibald Leach, James Boveard, Robert Haslet, Joseph Shaw, James Westley, John Gourla, Samuel Gourla, John Calhoun, John Lent, Stephen Groves, John Adams, John Hays, Charles Sterret, Robert Hays, John Gothery, jr., John Gothery, sen'r, Adam Soot, George Dickie, John Crisby, Andrew McIntire, Patrick Callan, Charles Foreman, John Holmes, Joseph Winlice, William Thomas, Joseph Caldwell, Wendel Oury, Philip Smith, Jacob Smith, Peter Hill, Frantz Rub, Jared Thomas, Samuel Lewis, Jacob Kimmel, John Moffly, Henrich Keyn, John Erolt, John Breinig, John Painter, George Painter, Michael Bayerlay, Christopher Kertruby, Adam Bury, Christopher Uhrig, Conrad Enck, Peter Uprick, Abraham Dunkelberger, Jacob Hauser, Peter Halsumer, Adam George, Conrad Hack, George Hack, Johannes Gransher, Joseph Ras, Ernest Reis, Daniel Wilhelm, Nicholas Schaver, Henry Smith, Michael Doels, Michael Gundel, John Scott, Martin Onserle, Ludwig Miller, Andrew Walter, John Gonkel, James Waterson.

"During the whole time of the wars, and for some time after it ceased," says Findley, "the country was cruelly wasted by perpetual savage depredations. The frontier was equally exposed on all sides, round the whole extent of the country, except, perhaps, a few miles on the east, near Youghiogeny river. The whole of Westmoreland county, except a very few townships, was actually laid waste, or the inhabitants obliged to shelter themselves in forts.

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

To put a stop to these devastations, two large bodies of troops were gathered in Virginia; the one from the southern and western part of the State, under General Andrew Lewis, met at Camp Union, now Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, near the far famed White Sulphur Springs; the other from the northern and eastern counties, was to be under the command of Dunmore himself, and descending the Ohio from Fort Pitt, was to meet Lewis' army at the mouth of the Great Kanawha. The force under Lewis, amounting to eleven hundred men, commenced its march upon the 6th and 12th of September, and upon the 6th of October reached the spot agreed upon. As Lord Dunmore was not there, and as other troops were to follow down the Kanawha under Colonel Christian, General Lewis dispatched runners toward Pittsburgh to inform the commander-in-chief of his arrival, and proceeded to encamp at the point where the two rivers meet. Here he remained until the 9th of October, when dispatches from the governor reached him, informing him that the plan of the campaign was altered; that he (Dunmore) meant to proceed directly against the Shawanese towns of the Scioto, and Lewis was ordered at once to cross the Ohio and meet the army before those towns.

THE BATTLE OF PLEASANT POINT.

But on the very day when this movement should have been executed, (October 10th), the Indians in force, headed by the able and brave chief of the Shawanese, Cornstalk, appeared before the army, determined then and there to avenge past wrongs and cripple vitally the power of the invaders. Delawares, Iroquois, Wyandotts and Shawanese,* under their most noted chiefs, among whom was Logan, formed the army opposed to that of Lewis, and with both the struggle of that day was one of life or death. Soon after sunrise, the presence of the savages was discovered; General Lewis ordered out his brother, Col. Charles Lewis, and Col. Fleming to reconnoitre the ground where they had been seen; this at once brought on the engagement. In a short time Col. Lewis was killed and Col. Fleming disabled; the troops, thus left without commanders, wavered, but Col. Field with his regiment coming to the rescue, they again stood firm; about noon Col. Field was killed, and Capt. Evan Shelby took the command, and the battle still continued. It was now drawing toward evening, and yet the contest raged without decided success for either party, when General Lewis ordered a body of men to gain the flank of the enemy by means of Crooked creek, a small stream which runs into the Kanawha about four hundred yards above its mouth. This was successfully done, and the result was the retreat of the Indians across the Ohio.†

*These Indians were formerly mainly from western Pennsylvainia, having been driven from their lands by the settlers, or the purchases spoken of in Land Titles.

†American Pioneer, American Archives, Border Wars.

The loss on the part of the whites in this battle, was seventy-five men killed and one hundred and forty wounded, about one-fifth of their entire number. The loss of the enemy could not be fully ascertained, as, until they are driven from the field they carry off their dead. Next morning, Colonel Christian explored the battle field, and found twenty-one Indians lying dead, and subsequently twelve others concealed by brush and logs.

TREATY OF PEACE.

Lord Dunmore, in the meanwhile had descended the river from Fort Pitt, and was, at the time he sent word to Lewis, of his change of plans, at the mouth of the Hocking, where he built a block house called Fort Gower, and remained till after the battle of the Point. Thence he marched on toward the Scioto, while Lewis and the remains of the army under his command, strengthened by the troops under Colonel Christian, pressed forward in the same direction, elated by the hope of anihilating the Indian towns, and punishing the inhabitants for all they had done. But before reaching the enemy's country, Dunmore was visited by the chiefs, asking for peace. He listened to their request and appointing a place where a treaty should be held, sent orders to Lewis to stop his march against the Shawanese towns, which orders, however, that officer did not obey; nor was it till the Governor visited his camp on Congo creek, near Westfal, that he would agree to give up an attempt upon the village of Old Chillicothe, which stood where Westfall now is. After this visit by Dunmore, Gen. Lewis felt himself bound, though unwillingly, to prepare for a bloodless retreat.

The commander-in-chief, however, remained for a time at camp Charlotte, upon Sippo creek, about eight miles from the town of Westfall on the Scioto.* There he met Cornstalk, who, being satisfied of the futility of any further struggle, was determined to make peace, and arranged with the Governor, the preliminaries of a treaty; and from this point, Crawford was sent against a town of the Mingoes, who still continued hostile and took several prisoners, who were carried to Virginia, and were still in confinement in February, 1775.†

When Lord Dunmore retired from the West, he left one hundred men at the mouth of the Great Kanawha, a few more at Pittsburgh, and another corps at Wheeling, then called Fort Fincastle. These were dismissed as the prospect of the war ceased. Lord Dunmore agreed to return to Pittsburgh in the spring, meet the Indians and form a definite peace, but the commencement of the revolt of the colonies prevented. The Mingoes were not parties to the treaty at Camp Charlotte. The *Shawanese* agreed not to hunt south of the Ohio river, nor molest travelers. The frontier men were much incensed against Lord Dunmore for this treaty, but not the inhabitants of Virginia.

ACTIVE MEASURES TO ASSERT THE CLAIM OF VIRGINIA OVER A PORTION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

About the same time, and most probably after the treaty with the Indians, Lord Dunmore opened several offices for the sale of land in the West, some of which were in the limits claimed by Pennsylvania. Land warrants were granted on the payment of two shillings and six pence fees. The purchase money was trifling, being only ten shillings per hundred acres, and even that was not demanded. The proprietary of Pennsylvania had previously purchased the land as far west as the Ohio and Allegheny, and opened an office for the sale of these lands. But the price demanded was much higher than the Virginia warrants, and this was an effectual inducement to buyers to prefer the Virginia office, and of consequence to favor the Virginia claim to jurisdiction over the country.

Accordingly, Dunmore established three courts: two south of the Monongahela and one at the Redstone, all within the limits of Western Pennsylvania, and thus extended the Virginia laws over that region. His scheme for weakening both colonies by embroiling them in a contest about their boundaries, however, failed; the breaking out of the war of the Revolution in the next year suspended the discussion of the question and drove Dunmore from Virginia.

*American Pioneer, P. 331.
†American Archives, Fourth Series, I. 1212. Border warfare, 137.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

RANDAL LAUGHLIN—CAPTURE OF LAUGHLIN—CHARLES CAMPBELL, DICKSON, GIBSON AND OTHERS—CAMPBELL'S JOURNAL OF HIS CAPTIVITY.*

RANDALL LAUGHLIN came to this country from Ireland when a young man, probably about the year 1770. He arrived in this country prior to the Revolutionary war, and purchased the improvement right to a large tract of land lying part in Blacklick and part in Centre township, on which a small quantity of ground had been cleared.

He remained some time, built a small cabin and otherwise increased his improvement; after which he returned to Franklin county where he had formerly lived a short time.

Sometime in the winter of 1777, he was married, and the next spring came back to his farm, intending to remain here permanently. But he was sadly disappointed. Sometime in the spring or summer, owing to the presence of hostile Indians in the neighborhood who were prowling about in all directions, but more especially in the north, he with his wife went to Wallace's fort, a short distance south of Blairsville, where a number of persons were congregated.

During their stay at Wallaces, the farmers went out occasionally to the different farms in small parties, always armed with their rifles, and prepared to meet the savage foe. His horses having strayed away from the fort, and supposing that they had returned to the farm, Laughlin, accompanied by Chas. Campbell, Dickson, John Gibson and his brother went in search of them.

While the party were in Laughlin's cabin preparing some dinner, they were surrounded by a number of Indians, led by a Frenchman, and summoned to surrender, the leader telling them if they would submit none of them should be injured, but in case they resisted, their bodies should be burned up with the cabin. After consultation, it was resolved to surrender. They were permitted to write a statement on the cabin door of what had happened, and assure their friends that they all expected to escape death, and return home again.

The captives were next marched off, well guarded by the Indians, and the first station of any importance they reached, was Kitanning, then an Indian village on the Allegheny, and at present the seat of justice of Armstrong county.

Here the party remained several days, and the prisoners had to run the gauntlet and undergo drill, to the great amusement of the savages. For the first day they suffered for want of food, and a roasted ground-hog, served up in Indian style, was devoured with great relish.

From Kitanning the captives were taken to Detroit, where they were delivered to the British, and thence conveyed to Quebec. At this place they passed a severe winter, and were exchanged in the ensuing autumn.

*Jonathan Row, Indiana Register, 1859.

In the meantime, Mrs. Laughlin had made her way to Franklin county as best she could, and in eighteen months after his capture, Laughlin returned to the same place and found her in good health and well cared for, with their first born son over a year old.

Charles Campbell and John Gibson likewise returned to their homes, but two of their companions died on the way.

Laughlin remained in Franklin county until after the close of the war, when he returned to his farm in this county. He, with others of that period, suffered much from the depredations of the Indians, and for want of mills, churches and other comforts and conveniences. He subsequently took an active part in public affairs and died at a good old age. For more data in relation to his personal history, see sketch of Laughlin family.

Charles Campbell, who is spoken of above, was subsequently well known as Gen. Campbell. The public positions he occupied are noted in the sketch of the Campbell family.

We have in our possession the original journal kept by him during the period of his captivity, which we transcribe and insert here verbatim. It must be borne in mind, that this journal was subjected daily to the inspection of the British officers, after they had got control over Campbell and his comrades; and this fact will account for the meagreness of its statements, and the want of minute details.

A JOURNAL OF TRAVELS OF CHARLES CAMPBELL, OF PENNSYLVANIA, WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Began his journey on Thursday, the 25th of September, 1777; marched two miles over Crooked creek, 12 miles on his journey.

On Friday, 26th, crossed the Alleganea, 13 miles the said day.

Saturday, 27th, marched to Salt creek, 20 miles.*

Sunday, 28th, marched to a small branch of Cuskuskey creek, twenty-six miles.

Monday, 29th, marched to the Munsey or Crooked Mouth town, 28 miles.

Tuesday, 30th, stayed here.

Wednesday, the 1st of October, marched to within four miles of the Salt lick, twenty-five miles.†

Thursday, 2d, marched to a camp, about six miles past Mahon's town, 25 miles.‡

Friday, 3d, marched to Chiahoga, 30 miles.§

Saturday, 4th, stayed there.

Sunday, 5th, marched to Black creek, 15 miles.

Monday, 6th, marched to Thos. McCarty's, on the Grand river, 8 miles. Stayed there 7th. 8th and 9th.

Friday, 10th, marched to the Frenchman's camp, 15 miles.

Saturday, 11th, stayed there.

Sunday, 12th, sailed in a bark canoe, to Rock river, 18 miles. 9 miles on Lake are.||

Monday, 13th, it was so stormy I stayed there.

Tuesday, 14th, sailed 27 miles and put into the mouth of a small creek, and stayed there that night.

Wednesday, 15th, sailed to Sandusky Island, 20 miles.

Thursday, 16th, sailed to Cunningham's Island, 20 miles.

Friday, 17th, sailed to the main land, 20 miles.

Saturday, 18th, sailed to the French settlement, 20 miles.

Sunday, 19th, sailed to Detroit, 10 miles where I stayed in the guard house till the 28th.

Tuesday, 28th, I went on board the ship Dunmore, commanded by Capt. Andrews, and sailed to Cunningham's Island.

Wednesday, 29th, they hoisted their sails; but the wind was so contrary that they were obliged to come to anchor again.

Thursday, 30th, the wind proved fair. We sailed till ten o'clock, at night.

Friday, 31st, it being so calm we could make no way.

Saturday, 1st of November, we came near Bresked.

Sunday, 2d, we made to Fort Eary.

Monday, 3d, we left the ship and got below and sailed to Fort Slosher, and marched to Fort Niagara, 500 miles from Detroit, commanded by Col. Bolton, and there remained in the guard till 14th.

Friday, 14th, I went on board the Sincere.

Saturday, 15th, we arrived at Buck Island, 150 miles.

Sunday, 16th, I left the Island in a boat, and encamped that night on an Island in the River St. Lawrence.

Monday, 17th, we lost our way by taking the wrong river till we came to an Indian camp and got them for pilots.

Tuesday, 18th, we came to Swygotchy, 90 miles from Buck Island, and went to the guard house.

Wednesday, 19th, we left that and encamped that night on an Island.

Thursday, 20th, we came to an Indian camp on a small lake.

Friday, 21, I came to the Isle of Peru.

Saturday, 22, I sailed to Le Sheen, and then I marched to Montreal, 70 miles from Swygotcy, and went to the guard house till the 4th of December, 1777.

Thursday, the 4th of December, I left Montreal and came to Point Atramble.

Friday, 5th, we came to a captain of militia and got billets* for the night.

Saturday, 6th, we marched to another captain of militia.

Saturday, 7th, we marched to Barkers, 45 miles from Montreal.

Monday, 8th, we got 2 trains, one cariall and rode to a Sergeant of militia and got billets.

Tuesday, 9th, we marched to a Captain of militia and got billets.

Wednesday, 10th, we marched to a captain of militia and got billets.

Thursday, 11th, we came to Three Rivers, 45 miles from Barke.

Friday, 12th, I marched 5 leagues.

Saturday, 13th, I marched to San's 5 leagues.

Sunday, 14th, I marched 6 leagues.

Monday, 15th, marched 5 leagues.

Tuesday, 16th, marched 7 leagues.

Wednesday, 17th, marched into Quebec, ninety miles from Three Rivers, and went to the main guard and stayed there about one hour, till the Provo Master came and took me to the Provo Guard, where I stayed to Saturday, 20th, then marched to Beauport, 5 miles from Quebec.

Sunday, 21st, I got my billet and drew three weeks provisions, and took it to my landlord. His friends came that night to see him, and they ate, drank and sang to eleven o'clock at night and then broke up company.

Wednesday, 24th, I went to chapel at twelve o'clock at night.

Thursday, 25th, I went to chapel to see how affairs were carried on, for I could not understand by hearing.

Saturday, 27th, my landlord called his children together to sup with him. They ate and drank wine. I sat with them till almost midnight, and then I left them singing and drinking.

Thursday, 2nd of January, 1778, my landlord's friends came for to breakfast with him, and it is the fashion for all, both men and women of this country, to kiss on that day.

Saturday, 10th, we got orders to be ready to go to the Isle of Orleans.

*Laughlin spoke of having stopped at Kittanning, and there being subjected to the gauntlet whilst Campbell makes no mention of the circumstances, or even of having been at the place; whence we may reasonably conclude, either the prisoners had at that time, been temporarily separated, or Campbell purposely omitted the account in his Journal, to escape censure from the British officers.

†Probably where "Mussy Harbison" resided at a later period, several miles north of the town of Butler, in Butler county.

‡Whether this was an Indian town on the Mahoning river, or the old French village at the mouth of Beaver, we have no means of determining.

§Probably a branch of the Cuyahoga.

||Lake Erie.

*Cards to secure lodgings.

Sunday, 11th, there was carialls for to take us to the Island, to a captain of militia, six leagues from Beaufort—and there we were billetted, two in a house.

Monday, 12th, we drew provisions for thirty days where I remained, and drew provisions for what time I stayed at the place.

Monday, 23d of February, 1778. His Excellency, General Carleton, came out for to visit the Priest, and gave orders for but one to be in a house.

Thursday, 26th, I was removed to another house and there remained till April 7th, when I went into the woods where they were making sugar, and the day getting warm so that the crust of the snow got soft—the snow was three feet deep—I was forced to stay to the next morning, and then I came to my billet.

Tuesday, 26th of May, we got orders to be in readiness to march to Quebec.

Wednesday, 27th, we marched to the end of the Island and then went in a batteaux to the ship Maria, commanded by Captain Mase, and went on board and there remained until June 27th. General Haldeman arrived at Quebec and relieved General Carleton. July 30, the Montreal sailed home with Sir George Carleton.

Wednesday, August 12th, they fell down the river below Quebec.

Thursday, 13th, sailed to Patrick's Hole.

Friday, 14th, they fell down to the lower end of the Island of Orleans.

Thursday, 20th, came to the Island of Beck, and handed out the pilot on shore—came to anchor at Gapsey, and put an officer on shore to take command at that place.

Sunday, 23d, we came to Cancer, and lay at anchor till Friday, 28th, and then sailed and arrived on Saturday, 29th, at Halifax, eight hundred miles from Quebec, and lay there till the 11th of September, 1778, and then went to the Provo guard and remained there till the 7th of October; then went on board the ship Silver Eel, commanded by Capt. Moor.

The 9th we fell down the harbor and ran aground—lay there till tide rose, and then got clear.

The 10th we sailed out. The 14th, in the morning we came in sight of Cape Ann, and got into Boston Harbor that night.

(From Boston, Campbell traveled to Pennsylvania, sometimes afoot and sometimes riding in a vehicle, being about six weeks on the route).

CHAPTER XXXIV.

STANDING STONE, ANCIENT AND MODERN—THE BRADYS—MURDER OF FELIX DONNELLY AND HIS SON FRANCIS, &C.*

AS an Indian post of ancient date, none is more universally known than "Standing Stone," where Huntingdon now stands. The very earliest traders could never ascertain by Indian tradition how long it had been a village, but that it dated back to a very remote period may be judged from the fact that the land on the flat between Stone creek and Huntingdon was under cultivation one hundred and thirty years ago. It was used as one extensive cornfield, with the exception of that portion lying near the mouth of the creek, where the Indian town stood, and where also was a public ground, used on great occasions for councils or dances.

The Standing Stone—that is, the *original* stone—was, according to John Harris, fourteen feet high and six inches square. It stood on the right bank of Stone creek, near its mouth, and in such a position as to enable persons to see it at a considerable distance, either from up or down the river.

About this self-same Standing Stone, there still exists contradictory opinions. These we have endeavored to ascertain; and, after weighing them carefully, we have come to the conclusion that no person now living ever saw part or parcel of the original stone, notwithstanding Dr. Henderson delivered what some are disposed to believe a portion of it to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

The original Standing Stone, we are induced to believe, in addition to serving in a similar capacity to that of a guide board at a cross-road, was the official record of the tribe. On it, no doubt, were engraved all the important epochs in its history, its wars, its mighty deeds, its prowess in battle, and its skill in the chase. It might, too, have served as a sacred tablet to the memory of many a noble chief who fell by the arrows of an enemy. These things, were, no doubt, in cabalistic character; and, although each inscription may have been small, its meaning may have taken in almost an unbounded scope, as Indian brevity generally does.

This stone was once the cause of a war. The Tuscaroras, residing some thirty or forty miles down the river—probably in Tuscarora valley—wished to declare war against the tribe at Standing Stone, for some real or fancied insult, and for this purpose sent them repeated war-messages, which the tribe at the Stone refused to give ear to, knowing as they did the strength and power of the enemy. Taking advantage of the absence of a large part of the tribe on a hunt, the Tuscaroras, in great force, came upon the village, captured the stone and carried it off. Immediately after the return of the warriors, the entire available war force was despatched after the depredators, who were soon overtaken. A bloody conflict ensued, and the trophy was recaptured and carried back in triumph.

Dr. Barton, it is said, discovered that the word *Oneida*, meant "Standing Stone," in the language of the Southern Indians.* The *Oneida* tribe of the Iroquois had a tradition that their forefathers came from the south; consequently the tribe at Standing Stone may have been part of the Oneida tribe, instead of Delawares, as was generally supposed. The Tuscaroras, according to history, came from the south, and became one of the Iroquois Confederation, in 1712. The language of the two tribes in question, although not identical, bore a strong affinity to each other. Hence we may surmise that the characters upon the stone were understood by the Tuscaroras, and that it possessed, in their eyes, sufficient value to move it some forty or fifty miles, under what we should call disadvantageous circumstances, especially when it is known that stones of a better finish could have been found anywhere along the Juniata river.

There is no doubt but what the original stone was removed by the Indians, and taken with them in 1754, or 1755, for it is a well ascertained fact, that the Indians in the valley, with some few exceptions, (Aughwick, for instance), joined the French in the above years.

The first survey of the land on which Huntingdon now stands, was made by Mr. Lukens, in behalf of a claimant named Crawford, in 1756. It is therein named as "George Crogan's improvement." It is not improbable that Crogan may have claimed the improved fields and site of the deserted village, but that he ever made any improvement beyond probably erecting a trading post there, is a matter of some doubt. His whole history proves that he was no *improving* man.

On the second stone erected were found the names of John and Chas. Lukens, Thomas Smith, and a number of others, with dates varying from 1768 to 1770, cut or chiselled. This stone was most unquestionably erected by some of the men whose names it bore,

*U. J. Jones in History of the Juniata Valley.

*Morgan, in his "League of the Iroquois," gives it a different interpretation.

on the same spot where the original stone stood, but was subsequently removed to or near where the old court house in Huntingdon formerly stood. This position it occupied for many years, and might still stand as a monument of the past, had not some vandal taken it into his head to destroy it. One piece of it still remains in the wall of the foundation of a house in Huntingdon.

The old Indian grave yard (and an extensive one it must have been) was on the high ground, near where the present Presbyterian church stands. To the credit of the Huntingdon folks be it said, they have never permitted a general exhumation of the bones of the Indians, to fill scientific cabinets, gratify the morbid appetites of the curious or even to satisfy the less objectionable zeal of the antiquarian.

The few white settlers who lived at the Stone in 1762, partially erected a stockade fort; but before the spring of 1763, they were forced to abandon it, as well as their houses, and fly to Carlisle for protection. When the settlers returned in 1770, the fort still stood, though partially decayed. Immediately on the breaking out of the war of the Revolution, the fort was rebuilt on a more extended scale, by the few inhabitants of the town and surrounding country. It was located near where the court house now stands, immediately on the bluff, and according to the traces of it, discovered by the present generation, must have covered ten acres of ground. It was strongly built; and when the savages were in the midst of their depredations, it was the only reliable refuge—before the erection of the Lead Mine fort, in Sinking Valley—for all the people residing as far west as the base of the Alleghany Mountains.

No actual attempt was ever made against Standing Stone fort; neither were there ever any Indians seen, except on two or three occasions, very close to it. A party of lurking savages was once surprised and shot at by a number of scouts on the hill, where the grave yard now stands; but they made good their escape, without any injury being done.

At another time, by a display of cool courage, as well as shrewdness, that would do any general credit, the commander of the fort unquestionably saved the place from total annihilation. One morning, a large body of savages appeared upon the ridge on the opposite side of the river, and by their manœuvering, it was clearly evident that they meditated an attack, which, under the circumstances, must have proved disastrous to the settlers, for not more than ten men, able to bear arms, were in the fort at the time—the majority having left on a scouting expetion. The commander, with judgment that did him infinite credit, marshalled his men, and paraded them for half an hour, in such a manner as to enable the Indians to see a constant moving of the middle column, but neither end of it, while the drums kept up a constant clatter. In addition to this, he ordered all the women out, armed them with frying-pans, brooms or whatever he could lay his hands upon, and marched them about the enclosure, after the same manner in which he did the men. The enemy could only make out the dim outlines of the people and hear the noise. The stratagem succeeded, and after a very short council of war, the Indians disappeared.

THE BRADYS.

Among those who figured about Standing Stone at the beginning of the Revolution, were the Bradys. Hugh Brady's name appears in some of the title-deeds, and the father of Sam Brady (rendered famous by the late R. B. McCabe, of Blairsville,) lived at the mouth of the little run opposite Huntingdon. Within the walls of Standing Stone Fort General Hugh Brady and a twin sister were born. All the Bradys went to the west branch of the Susquehanna during the Revolution. Hugh entered the army at an early age, and, step by step, rose from the ranks to the exalted position he occupied at the time of his death. A characteristic anecdote is related of him: At one time he was lying ill at Erie, and his physician told him he could not survive. "Let the drums beat," said he, "my knapsack is swung, and Hugh Brady is ready to march!" He recovered, however, and died many years later at Sunbury.

MURDER OF FELIX DONNELLY—HIS SON FRANCIS, &C.

The only massacre by Indians in the immediate vicinity of Standing Stone occurred on the 19th of June, 1777, at what was then known as the "Big Spring," two miles west of the fort. In consequence of hostile bands of Indians having been seen at a number of places in the neighborhood, and the general alarm which followed, people commenced flocking to the fort from every direction.

On the day above named, Felix Donnelly and his son Francis, and Bartholomew Maguire and his daughter, residing a short distance from the mouth of *Shaver's* creek, placed a number of their movable effects upon horses, and, with a cow, went down the river for the purpose of forting at Standing Stone. Jane Maguire was in advance, driving the cow, and the Donnellys and Maguire in the rear, on the horses. When nearly opposite the Big Spring, an Indian fired from ambuscade and killed young Donnelly. His father, who was close to him, caught him, for the purpose of keeping him upon the horse, Maguire urged the old man to fly, but he refused to leave his son. Maguire then rode to his side, and the two held the dead body of Francis. While in this position, three Indians rushed from their ambuscade with terrific yells, and fired a volley, one bullet striking Felix Donnelly, and the other grazing Maguire's ear, carrying away a portion of his hair. The bodies of both the Donnellys fell to the ground, and Maguire rode forward, passing (probably without noticing her) his daughter. The Indians, after scalping the murdered men, followed Jane, evidently with the purpose of making a prisoner of her. The fleetest of them overtook her, and grasped her by the dress, and with uplifted tomahawk, demanded her to surrender, but she struggled heroically. The strings of her short gowns gave way, and by an extraordinary effort, she freed herself, leaving the garment in the hand of the savage; then, seizing the cow's tail, she gave it a twist, which started the animal running, and gave her an impetus which soon enabled her to pass her father.

The savage still followed, but in the meantime Maguire had recovered from the consternation caused by the massacre, and immediately aimed his rifle at the Indian, when the latter took refuge behind a tree. At this juncture, a number of men who were pitching quoits at Cryder's mill, on the opposite side of the river, who had heard the firing and the whoops of the savages, put off in a canoe to engage the Indians, but they were soon discovered, and the Indian shaking Jane Maguire's short gown derisively at them, disappeared. The men, doubtful as to the number of the enemy, returned to the mill, to await the arrival of a greater force.

Maguire and his daughter reached the fort in a state better imagined than described. The garrison was soon alarmed, and a number of armed men started in pursuit of the savages. At the mill they were joined by the men previously mentioned, and, although every exertion was made in their power, they could not get upon their trail, and the pursuit was abandoned.

The dead bodies of the Donnellys were taken to Standing Stone, and buried upon what was then vacant ground, but the spot where they now rest is pointed out in a garden in the heart of the borough of Huntingdon.

Jane Maguire, who certainly exhibited a very fair share of the heroism of the day in her escape from the savage, afterward married a man named Dowling, and moved to Raystown Branch, where she reared a family of children, some of whom are still living.

COLONEL FEE.

Opposite the mouth of the Raystown Branch lived Colonel Fee, an active and energetic man during the Revolution. He was in Captain Blair's expedition against the tories, and for a while served as private in the army. His widow (a sister of the late Thomas Jackson, of Gaysport,) was still living in 1855 at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, and to her the historian is indebted for much valuable information in the construction of these pages.

THE CRYDERS.

The Cryders, too, are worthy of a special notice. They consisted of a father, mother and seven sons. They built a mill at the Big Spring, which served for the people of Standing Stone and the surrounding country. They were all men suitable for the times, rugged and daring. A majority of them were constantly in service during the war of the Revolution, either as frontier-men, scouts or fort guards. Michael Cryder, the father, used to spend his days at his mill and his nights at the fort during the troublesome times, and it was himself and five of his sons who accomplished the then extraordinary achievement of running the first ark-load of flour down the Juniata river.

The Standing Stone is frequently mentioned in the archives, but its name is mostly coupled with rumors, grossly exaggerated, of attacks by tories, &c. There is no doubt whatever but that great distress, principally arising from a want of provisions, prevailed there during the war.

When the alarms were most frequent, and the council had been importuned time and again to send provisions to Standing Stone, as well as men for its defence and munitions, a circular was issued to the county lieutenants, dated July 16, 1778, from which we extract the following:

"It is proper to acquaint you that Colonel Broadhead's regiment, now on a march to Pittsburgh, is ordered by the Board of War to the Standing Stone, and we have ordered three hundred militia from Cumberland and two hundred from York to join them."

This promise to the ear of the affrighted settlers was broken to the hope. Only seventy of the Cumberland militia were taken to the Standing Stone, and thirty of them soon after removed to garrison the Lead Mine fort.

Huntingdon was laid out previous to the commencement of hostilities—probably in 1775, but it retained the name of Stone-Town Fort for many years. On the formation of the county, in 1787, it received the same name. The county during the war of 1812, with Great Britain, furnished three full companies, and although it once was the stronghold of the tories, we can now safely say that it stands among the most patriotic in the State.

CHAPTER XXXV.

THE TORIES OF THE VALLEYS.—THEIR UNFORTUNATE EXPEDITION TO JOIN THE INDIANS AT KITTANNING.—CAPTAIN JOHN WESTON, THE TORY LEADER.—CAPTAIN THOMAS BLAIR.—CAPTURE OF THE BROTHERS, HICKS.—HANGING A TORY.—NARROW ESCAPE OF TWO OF WESTON'S MEN, &C.

TO some it may appear strange—nevertheless it is true—that in 1777, the upper end of the Juniata Valley contained nearly as many tories as it did patriots. This is not a very agreeable admission to make, by one who has his home in the Valley;* nevertheless, some of the acts of these tories form a part of the history of the time and section of which we write, and must be given with the rest. Let it be understood, however, that as some of the descendants of those men, who unfortunately embraced the wrong side are still alive, and in our midst, we suppress names, because we not only believe it to be unprincipled in the extreme to hold the sons responsible for the sins and errors of the fathers, but we think there is not a man in the valley now, who has not patriotic blood enough in his veins to march in his country's defence, at a moments warning, if occasion required it.

The great number of tories in what now constitutes Huntingdon county, may in a great measure be attributed to the fact, that living as they did upon the frontier, they had no idea of the strength or numbers composing the "rebel" army, as they called it. They knew the King's name to be a tower "of strength;" and they knew, too, the power and resources of England. Their leaders were shrewd men, who excited the fears of the King's followers, by assuring them that the rebels would soon be worsted, and all of them gibbeted.

The most of these tories, according to Edward Bell, resided in Aughwick, Hare's Valley, on the Raystone Branch, in Woodcock Valley, at Standing Stone, Shaver's Creek, Warrior's Mark and Canoe Creek. They held secret meetings, generally at the house of John Weston, who resided a mile and a half west of Water street, in Canoe Valley. All their business was transacted with the utmost secrecy; and those who participated in their meetings, did so under an oath of "allegiance to the King, and death to the rebels."

These meetings were frequently attended by tory emissaries from Detroit, who went there advised of all the movements of the British about the lakes; and it is thought that one of these men at length gave them a piece of intelligence that sealed the doom of a majority of them.

It appears that a general plan was formed to concentrate a large force of Indians and tories at Kitanning, then cross the mountain by the Indian path (Kitanning trail), and at Burgoon's Gap divide—one party to march through the Cove and Conococheague valleys, the other to follow the Juniata valley, and form a junction at Lancaster, killing all the inhabitants on their march. The tories were to have for their share in this general massacre, all the fine farms on the routes, and the movable property was to be divided among the Indians.

It would seem, however, that Providence frustrated their plans. They elected John Weston their Captain, and marched away in the dead of the night, without drums or colors, to join the savages in a general massacre of their neighbors, early in the spring of 1778—all being well armed with rifles furnished by the British emissaries, and abundance of ammunition. They took up the line of march—avoiding all settlements—around Brush mountain, and traveled through the path to Kitanning. When near the fort, Weston sent forward two men to announce their coming. The savages, to the number of ten or twelve, accompanied the messengers; and when they met the tories, Weston ordered his men to "present arms." The order proved a fatal one; for the Indians, ever suspecting treachery, thought they had been entrapped, and without any orders, fired a volley among the tories, and killed Weston and some eight or probably ten of his men, then turned and ran toward the town. The disheartened tories fled in every direction as soon as their leader fell.

Although these tories marched from the settlements under cover of night, and with the greatest possible caution, all their movements were watched by an Indian spy in the employ of Major Cluggage. This spy was a Cayuga Chief, known as Captain Logan, who resided in the Juniata valley at that time, subsequently at an Indian town called Checkalacamcose, where the village of Clearfield now stands. He knew the mission of the

*History of the Juniata Valley.—U. J. Jones, Editor.

MONTHLY SALES OF THOROUGH-BRED AND GRADED STOCK. ORGANIZED JULY 1880. INCLUDING 30 ACRES.
BEST HALF MILE TRACK IN THE STATE. — GOOD HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS AS TO BE FOUND IN THE STATE.

PUNXSUTAWNEY FAIR GROUNDS AND DRIVING PARK.

tories, and he soon reported their departure through the settlements.

Of course the wildest and most exaggerated stories were soon set afloat in regard to the number constituting Weston's company, as well as those at Kittanning ready to march. Colonel Piper, of Yellow Creek, George Woods, of Bedford, and others, wrote to Philadelphia that two hundred and fifty tories had left Standing Stone to join the Indians for the purpose of making a descent upon the frontier, a formidable number to magnify out of thirty-four, yet such was the common rumor.

The greatest terror and alarm spread through the settlements, and all the families, with their most valuable effects, were taken to the best forts. General Roberdeau, who had the command of the forces in the neighborhood, had left Standing Stone a short time previous, leaving Major Cluggage in command.

The latter was appealed to for a force to march after Weston. This he could not do, because his command was small, and he was engaged in superintending the construction of the fort at Sinking Valley, the speedy completion of which was not only demanded to afford protection to the people, but to guard the miners, who were using their best exertions to fill the pressing orders of the Revolutionary army for lead.

Cluggage was extremely anxious to have Weston and his command overtaken and punished, and for this purpose he tendered to Captain Thomas Blair, of Path Valley, the command of all who wished to volunteer to fight the tories. The alarm was so general, that in forty-eight hours after Weston's departure, some thirty-five men were ready to march; twenty of them were from Path Valley, and the remainder were gathered up between Huntingdon—or Standing Stone, as it was then still called—and Frankstown.* At Canoe Valley, the company was joined by Gersham and Moses Hicks, who went to act in the double capacity of scouts and interpreters. They were brothers, and had—together with the entire family—been in captivity among the Indians for some six or seven years. They were deemed a valuable acquisition.

Captain Blair pushed on his men with great vigor over the mountain, by way of the Kittanning trail; and when he arrived where the path crosses the head-waters of Black-lick, they were suddenly confronted by two of Captain Weston's tories, well known to some of Blair's men, who, on the impulse of the moment would have shot them down, had it not been for the interference of Captain Blair, who evidently was a very humane man. These men begged for their lives most piteously, and declared that they had been grossly deceived by Weston, and then gave Captain Blair a true statement of what had occurred.

Finding that Providence had anticipated the object of their mission, by destroying and dispersing the tories, Captain Blair ordered his men to retrace their steps for home. Night coming upon them, they halted and encamped near where Loretto now stands. Here it was found that the provisions had nearly run out. The men, on the strength of the reported destruction of Weston, were in high spirits, built a large fire, and passed the night in hilarity, although it was raining and exceedingly disagreeable. At the dawn of day, Gersham and Moses Hicks, started out in search of game for breakfast, for some of the men were weak and disheartened for the want of food. These wood-rangers traveled three miles from the camp without anticipating any danger whatever, when Gersham shot a fine elk, which, in order to make the load as light as possible, the brothers skinned and disembowled, shouldered the hind quarters and were ready to return to the camp, when five Indians suddenly came upon them and took them prisoners. They were again captives, and taken to Detroit, from which place they did not return until after peace was declared. These men unquestionably saw and experienced enough of Indian life to fill an interesting volume.

In the mean time, the company becoming impatient at the continued absence of the Hicks', several small parties were formed to go in search of them. One of these parties fell in with three Indians, and several shots were exchanged without injuring any person. The Indians took to the woods, and the men returned to the camp. The other party found the place where the elk had been skinned, and took the remains to the camp; the meat was speedily roasted and divided among the men, and the line of march again taken up. The certain capture of the guides, and the Indians seen by the party in search of them, induced the belief that a larger body of them, than they wished to encounter in their half-famished condition, was in the neighborhood, and considerably accelerated their march.

The sufferings endured by these men, who were drenched by torrents of rain, and suffered the pangs of hunger until they reached the settlements on the east side of the mountain, were such as can be more readily imagined than described. But they all returned, and though a portion of them became sick, they all eventually recovered, and probably would have been ready at any time, to volunteer for another expedition, even with the terrors of starvation or the scalping knife staring them in the face.

The tories, who, through the clemency of Captain Blair, escaped shooting or hanging, did not, it seems, fare much better; for they, too, reached the settlements in an almost famished condition. Fearing to enter any of the houses occupied, they passed the Brush mountain into Canoe Valley, where they came to an untenanted cabin, the former occupants having fled to the nearest fort. They incautiously set their rifles against the cabin, entered it, and searched for food, finding nothing, however, but part of a pot of boiled mush and some lard. In their condition, anything bearing resemblance to food was a god-send, and they fell vigorously to work at it.

While engaged in appeasing their appetite, Samuel Moore and a companion,—probably Jacob Roller, Sr., if we mistake not,—who were on a hunting expedition, happening to pass the cabin, saw the rifles, and immediately secured them, when Mr. Moore walked in with his gun cocked, and called upon the tories to surrender; which peremptory order they cheerfully complied with, and were marched to Holliday's Fort. On the way thither, one of them became insolent, and informed Moore and his companion, that in a short time they would repent arresting them. This incensed Roller, and being an athletic man, when they arrived at the fort, he fixed a rope to the tory's neck, *rove* it over a beam, and drew him up. Moore, fortunately, was a more humane man, and persuaded his companion to desist. They were afterward taken to Bedford, but whether ever tried or not, we have not been able to ascertain.

Captain Blair's men, while passing through what is now known as Pleasant Valley, on the upper end of Tuckahoe, on their return, paid a visit to a tory named John Hess, who, it is said, was armed, and waiting the return of Weston, to join his company. They found Hess in his house, from which they took him to a neighboring wood, bent down a hickory sapling, fastened the branches of it around his neck, and, at a given signal, let him swing. The sight was so shocking, and his struggles, that the men soon repented, and cut him down before he was injured to any extent. It appears from that day he was a tory no longer, joined the rangers, and did good service for his country. His narrow escape must have wrought his conversion.

The tories who escaped the fatal errors of the Indians at

*It is to be regretted that Mr. Maguire, our informant, was so feeble when giving us an account of this expedition, that we feared to ask him for a repetition of the names of Captain Blair's command. He knew the names of all of them, but he mentioned them in such rapid succession that we only remember Brotherton, Jones, Moore, Smith, two brothers named Hicks, Nelson, Coleman, Wallack, Fee, Gano, Ricketts, Caldwell, Moore, Holliday, and one of the Rollers. (History of Juniata Valley.)

Kittanning, never returned to their former homes. It was probably as well that they did not, for their coming was anxiously looked for, and their greeting would unquestionably have been as *warm* a one as powder and ball could have been capable of giving. Most of them made their way to Fort Pitt, and from thence toward the south. They eventually all sent for their families, but "the land (of the Juniata Valley) that knew them once knew them no more forever!"

THE BLAIRS.

Captain Blair, soon after, or about the close, of the war, moved to what is known as the mouth of Blair's Gap, west of Hollidaysburg, where John Walker now lives. He was an energetic man, and, by his untiring exertions, succeeded in getting a pack-horse road cut through his gap at an early day.

His son, Captain John Blair, a prominent and useful citizen, flourished for many years at the same place. His usefulness and standing in the community made him probably the most conspicuous man of his day in this section, and when Huntingdon county was divided his old friends paid a tribute to his memory in giving the new county his name.*

CHAPTER XXXVI.

OLD INDIAN TOWN OF FRANKSTOWN—INDIAN BURIAL PLACES—MASSACRE OF THE BEDFORD SCOUT, ETC.

FRANKSTOWN is probably the oldest place on the Juniata river, Conrad Weiser having mentioned it as early as 1748; and in 1749 and 1750 it is spoken of by traders. The Indian town was located at the mouth of a small run, near where McCune's mill now stands, and at one time contained a considerable number of inhabitants. The Indian name of the place was *Assunepachla*, which signifies a meeting of many waters, or the place where the waters join. This would seem an appropriate name, since within a short distance of the place the river is formed by what was then known as the Frankstown Branch, the Beaver Dam Branch, Brush Run, and the small run near McCune's mill.

The name of Frankstown was given to it by the traders. Harris, in his report of the distances between the Susquehanna and the Allegheny, called it "Frank (Stephen's) Town." The general impression is that the town was named by the traders, in honor of an old chief named Frank. This, however, is an error. It was named after an old German Indian trader named Stephen Franks, who lived cotemporaneously with old Hart, and whose post was at this old Indian town. The truth of this becomes apparent, when we remember that the Indians could not pronounce the *r* in their language; hence no chief was likely to bear the name of Frank at that early day. Old Franks, being a great friend of the Indians, lived and died among them, and it was after his death that one of the chiefs took his name; hence arose the erroneous impression that the name was given to the town in honor of the chief.

How long Assunepachla was an Indian settlement cannot be conjectured, but, unquestionably, long before the Indians of the valley had any intercourse with the whites.† This is evidenced by the fact that where the town stood, as well as on the flat west of the town, relics of rudely-constructed pottery, stone arrow-heads, stone hatchets, &c., have repeatedly been found until within the last few years.

The use of stone edge-tools was abandoned as soon as the savages obtained a sight of a superior article—probably as early as 1730. The first were brought to the valley by Indians who had received them as presents from the proprietary family.

It is stated that the first brought to Assunepachla cost a special trip to Philadelphia. Three chiefs having seen hatchets and knives at Standing Stone, were so fascinated with their utility that they resolved to have some. Accordingly they went to work at trapping, and in the fall, each with an immense load of skins, started on foot for Philadelphia, where they arrived after a long and fatiguing march. They soon found what they wanted at the shop of an Englishman, but, being unable to talk English, they merely deposited their furs upon the counter, and pointed to the tomahawks and knives. This indicated trade, and the Englishman, after a critical examination of their skins, which he found would yield him not less than £100, threw them carelessly under the counter, and gave them a hatchet and a knife each. With these the savages were about to depart well satisfied, but the trader suddenly bethinking himself of the possibility of their falling in with the interpreters, and their ascertaining the manner in which they had been swindled, called them back, and very generously added three clasp knives and a quantity of brass jewelry.

With these they wended their way back, proud as emperors of their newly acquired weapons. Never did chiefs enter a place with more pomp and importance than our warriors. The very dogs barked a welcome, and the Indians came forth from their wigwams to greet the great eastern travelers. Their hatchets, knives and trinkets passed from hand to hand, and savage enconiums were lavished unsparingly upon them; but when their practicability was tested the climax of savage enthusiasm was reached. The envied possessors were lions; they cut, hued, and scored, just because they could.

But, alas for all things mutable! their glory was not destined to last long. The traders soon appeared with the same kind of articles and readily exchanged for half a dozen skins what the warriors had spent a season in trapping and a long journey to procure.

INDIAN BURIAL PLACES.

On the point of Chimney Ridge, near Wert's farm, below Hollidaysburg, was an Indian burial place, and another on the small piece of table-land near the mouth of Brush Run. At both places skeletons of mighty chiefs and all powerful warriors have been ruthlessly torn from their places of sepulture by the plough, and many other relics have been exhumed.

The greater portion of the warriors residing at Frankstown went to Ohio in 1755, and took up the hatchet for their "brothers," the French, and against Onas, or their father, Penn. This act, the colonial government persuaded itself to believe, was altogether mercenary on the part of the savages. The real cause, as we have already stated, was the dissatisfaction which followed the purchase of the Juniata Valley, by the Penns, for a few paltry pounds, from the Iroquois, at Albany, in 1754.

The town of Frankstown still continued to be a prominent Indian settlement until the army of General Forbes passed up the Raystown Branch, when the spies sent out brought such exaggerated reports of the warlike appearance and strength of the army, that the settlement was entirely broken up, and the warriors, with their squaws, pappooses, and movable effects, crossed the Alleghany by the "Kittanning War Path,"* and bade adieu to the valley which they were only too well convinced was no longer their own.

The remains of their bark huts, their old corn fields, and other indications of their presence, were in existence until after the beginning of the present century.

On the flat several white settlers erected their cabins at an

*See sketch of Blairsville.

†Some antiquarians ascribe its origin to the Mound Builders.

*It is supposed they then located in the Black Lick and Conemaugh Valleys.

early day, and a few near the old town, and others where the town of Frankstown now stands.

During the Revolution, a stable erected by Peter Titus was turned into a fortress. In summer the location of the fort can still be traced by the luxuriant growth of vegetation upon it. This fort was called Holliday's Fort. The fort at Fetter's, a mile west of Hollidaysburg, was known as the Frankstown Garrison. In those days there was no such place as Hollidaysburg, and the Frankstown district took in a scope of country which now serves for five or six very large townships; in short, every place was Frankstown within a radius of at least ten miles.

Holliday's Fort was a mere temporary affair, while the Frankstown Garrison was a substantial stockade, manned and provisioned in such a manner that a thousand savages could by no possible means have taken it. It never was assaulted except upon one occasion, and then the red-skins were right glad to beat a hasty retreat before they were able to fire a gun.

THE MASSACRE OF THE BEDFORD SCOUT.

Near this fort occurred the massacre of the Bedford Scout. This was unquestionably the most successful savage sortie made upon the whites in the valley during the Revolution, and as some of the bravest and best men of Bedford county fell in this massacre, it did not fail to create an excitement compared to which all other excitements that ever occurred in the valley were perfect calms.

We shall, in the first place, proceed to give the first report of the occurrence sent by George Ashman, one of the sub-lieutenants of the county, to Arthur Buchanan, at Kishicoquillas. Ashman says:

"Sir:—By an express this moment from Frankstown, we have the bad news. As a party of volunteers from Bedford was going to Frankstown, a party of Indians fell in with them this morning, and killed thirty of them. Only seven made their escape to the garrison of Frankstown. I hope that you'll exert yourself in getting men to go up to the Stone; and pray let the river people know, as they may turn out. I am in health.

Geo. Ashman."

Of course Colonel Ashman was not near the place, and his dispatch to Buchanan is, as a natural consequence, made up from the exaggerated reports that were carried to him at the instance of the affrighted people residing in the vicinity where the massacre occurred. The following is the official report transmitted by Ashman, to President Reed:

"Bedford County, June 12, 1781.

"Sir:—I have to inform you that on Sunday, the third of this instant, a party of the rangers under Captain Boyd, eight in number, with twenty-five volunteers, under Captain Moore and Lieutenant Smith, of the militia of this county, had an engagement with a party of Indians (said to be numerous) within three miles of Frankstown, where seventy-five of the Cumberland militia were stationed, commanded by Captain James Young. Some of the party running into the garrison, acquainting Captain Young of what had happened, he issued out a party immediately, and brought in seven more, five of whom are wounded, and two made their escape to Bedford—eight killed and scalped—Captain Boyd, Captain Moore and Captain Dunlap, missing. Captain Young, expecting from the enemy's numbers that his garrison would be surrounded, sent express to me immediately; but before I could collect as many volunteers as was sufficient to march to Frankstown with, the enemy had returned over the Alleghany hill. The waters being high, occasioned by heavy rains, they could not be pursued. This county, at this time, is in a deplorable situation. A number of families are flying away daily, ever since the late damage was done. I can assure your Excellency that if immediate assistance is not sent to this county, that the whole of the frontier inhabitants will move off in a few days. Colonel Abraham Smith, of Cumberland, has just informed me that he has no orders to send us any more militia from Cumberland county, to our assistance, which I am much surprised to hear. I shall move my family to Maryland in a few days, as I am convinced that not any one settlement is able to make any stand against such numbers of the enemy. If your Excellency should please to order us any assistance, less than three hundred will be of but little relief to this county. Ammunition we have not any; and the Cumberland militia will be discharged in two days. It is dreadful to think what the consequence of leaving such a number of helpless inhabitants may be to the cruelties of a savage enemy.

Please to send me by the first opportunity, three hundred pounds, as I cannot possibly do the business without money. You may depend that nothing shall be wanting in me, to serve my country as far as my abilities.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's most ob't, humble serv't,

George Ashman, *Lieut. Bedford County.*"

It would appear that even a man holding an official station, is liable to gross mistakes. In this instance, Ashman, who lived remote from the scene of the disaster, was evidently misled by the current rumors, and such he transmitted; for as late as 1855, there were persons alive, who lived at the time of the occurrence in the immediate vicinity, who pronounce Ashman's statement as erroneous, and who give an entirely different version of the affair.

The seventy Cumberland county militia, under strict military discipline, were sent first to Standing Stone, and afterward to Frankstown, early in the spring 1781. They were under the command of Colonel Albright and Captain Young, and were sent with a view to waylaying the gaps of the Alleghany mountains, and preventing any savages from coming into the valley. Instead of doing so, however, they proved themselves an inefficient body of men, with dilatory officers, who chose rather the idle life of the fort than scouting to intercept the savages. In fact, these men, in the service and pay of the Supreme Executive Council of the State, to protect the frontier, were never one solitary cent's worth of advantage to the inhabitants. Such a force, one would suppose, would have inspired the people with confidence, and been fully able to cope with or repel the largest war-party of savages that ever trod the Kitanning war path during the Revolutionary struggle.

Notwithstanding the presence of this large body of men, stationed as it were, almost at the mouth of the gap through which the Indians entered the valley, the depredations of the savages were almost of daily occurrence. The inefficiency of the Cumberland militia, who either could not or would not check the marauders, at length exasperated the settlers to such an extent, that they resolved to form themselves into a scouting party, and range through the county for two months.

This project was favored by Colonel Ashman, and he agreed to furnish a company of rangers to join them. The enrollment of volunteers by Captain Moore, of Scotch Valley, assisted by his lieutenant, a Mr. Smith, from the vicinity of Frankstown, proceeded, and on the Second of June, 1781, these men met at Holliday's fort, then abandoned for want of provisions. There they were joined by the rangers, under command of Captain Boyd and Lieutenant Harry Woods, of Bedford, but instead of there being a company, as the volunteers were led to expect, there were but eight men and the two officers above named.

From Holliday's fort they marched to Fetters, where they contemplated spending the Sabbath. It was their intention to march through the Kittanning Gap to an old State road (long

since abandoned), from thence to Pittsburgh, and home by way of Bedford.

While debating the matter and making the necessary arrangements, two spies came in and reported that they had come upon an Indian encampment near "Hart's Sleeping Place," which had apparently been just abandoned, as the fire was still burning; that, from the number of bark huts, the savages must number from twenty-five to thirty.

This raised quite a stir in the camp, as the scouts evidently were eager for the fray. The officers, who were regular woodsmen, and knew that the Indians would not venture into the settlement until the day following, were confident of meeting them near the mouth of the gap and giving them battle. They at once tendered to Colonel Albright the command of the expedition, but he refused to accept it. They then importuned him to let a portion of his men, who were both anxious and willing, accompany them, but this, too, he refused.

Nothing daunted, however, the rangers and the volunteers arose by daybreak on Sunday morning, put their rifles in condition, ate their breakfast, and with five days' provisions in their knapsacks, started for the mountain.

We sincerely regret that the most strenuous effort on our part to procure a list of this scout proved futile. Here and there we picked up the names of a few who were in it; but nothing would have given us greater pleasure than to insert a full and correct list of these brave men. In addition to the officers named, we may mention the following privates: James Somerville, the two Colemans, two Hollidays, two brothers named Jones, a man named Grey, one of the Beattys, Michael Wallack and Edward Milligan.

The path led close along the river, and the men marched in Indian file, as the path was narrow. When they reached the flat above where the Temperance Mill now stands, and within thirty rods of the mouth of Sugar Run, the loud war whoop rang upon the stillness of the Sabbath morning; a band of savages rose from the bushes on the left-hand side of the road, firing a volley at the same time, by which fifteen of the brave scouts were stretched dead in the path. The remainder fled in consternation in every direction, some over the river in the direction of Frankstown, others toward Fetter's Fort. A man named Jones, one of the fleetest runners, reached the Fort first. To screen the scout from the odium of running, he reported the number of the enemy so large that Albright refused to let any of his command go to the relief of the unfortunate men.

As the Colemans were coming to the fort, they found the other Jones lying behind a log for the purpose of resting, as he said. Coleman advised him to push on to the fort, which he promised to do.

Captain Young at length started out with a party to bring in the wounded. The man Jones was found resting behind the log, but the rest was a lasting one—he was scalped and killed. Another man, who had been wounded, was also followed a short distance and killed and scalped, making, in all, seventeen persons who fell by this sad and unlooked for event. In addition to the seventeen killed, five were wounded, who were found concealed in various places in the woods and removed to the fort. Some reached the fort in safety, others were missing, among the latter, Harry Woods, James Somerville and Michael Wallack.

It appears that these three men started over the river, and ran up what is now known as O'Friel's Ridge, hotly pursued by a single savage. Woods and Wallack were in front and Somerville behind, when the moccasin of the latter became untied. He stooped down to fix it, as it was impossible to ascend the steep hill with the loose moccasin retarding his progress. While in this position the Indian, with uplifted tomahawk, was rapidly approaching him, when Woods turned suddenly and aimed with his empty rifle* at the Indian.

This caused the savage to jump behind a tree scarcely large enough to cover his body, from which he peered and recognized Woods.

"No hurt Woods!" yelled the Indian. "No hurt Woods!"

This Indian happened to be the son of the old Indian, Hutson, to whom George Woods, of Bedford, paid a small annual stipend in tobacco for delivering him from bondage. Hutson had frequently taken his son to Bedford, and it was by this means that he had become acquainted with Harry and readily recognized him. Woods, although he recognized Hutson, had been quite as close to Indians as he cared about getting, so the three continued their route over the ridge, and by a circuitous tramp reached the fort in the afternoon.

Many years afterward, long after the war, when Woods lived in Pittsburgh, he went down to the Allegheny river to see several canoe-loads of Indians that had just arrived from above. He had scarcely reached the landing when one of the chiefs jumped out, shook him warmly by the hand, and said:

"Woods, you run like debble up Juniata Hill."

It was Hutson, by this time a distinguished chief in his tribe.

The fate of the unfortunate scout was soon known all over the country, expresses having been sent in every direction.

On Monday morning Captain Young again went out with a small party to bury the dead, and many of them were interred near the spot where they fell; while others after the men got tired of digging graves were merely covered with bark and leaves and left on the spot to be food for the wolves, which some of the bodies unquestionably became as Jones sought for that of his brother on Tuesday, and found nothing but the crushed remains of some bones.

In 1852, a young man in the employ of Mr. Burns exhumed one of these skeletons with the plough. It was found near the surface of the earth, on the bank of the river. The skull was perforated, with a bullet-hole, and was in a remarkable state of preservation, although it had been in the ground uncoffined for a period of *seventy-one years*. It was placed in the earth again.

Immediately after the news of the massacre was spread, the people from Standing Stone and other places gathered at Fetter's, and on the Tuesday following a party of nearly one hundred men started in pursuit of the Indians. Colonel Albright was solicited to accompany this force with his command, and march until they overtook the enemy, but he refused. The men went as far as Hart's Sleeping Place, but they might just as well have remained at home, for the savages, with the scalps of the scout dangling from their belts, were then far on their way to Detroit.

When the firing took place, it was plainly heard at the fort, and some of the men, fully convinced that the scout had been attacked, asked Colonet Albright to go out with his command to their relief. He merely answered by saying that he "knew his own business."

For his part in the matter, he gained the ill will of the settlers, and it was very fortunate that his time expired when it did. The settlers were not much divided in opinion, as to whether he was a rigid discipilinarian or a *coward*. Men, arms, and ammunition followed this last outrage, but it was the last formidable and warlike incursion into the Juniata valley.†

*Woods shot an Indian. His rifle was the only one discharged in what Colonel Ashman termed an "engagement."

†History of the Juniata valley.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

COLONEL LOCHRY'S EXPEDITION TO JOIN GENERAL CLARK.—ORGANIZATION OF THE PARTY.—THEIR TRIP DOWN THE OHIO.—THE SURPRISE.—THE FATE OF THE CAPTIVES.—CAPTAIN ORR.

EARLY in the summer of 1781, General George Rogers Clark wrote to Colonel Archibald Lochry, the county lieutenant of Westmoreland county, desiring him to raise one hundred or more volunteers, and one company of cavalry, to join his expedition to the West.*

ORGANIZATION OF THE PARTY.

Colonel Lochry consulted Captain Orr, upon the propriety of such an enterprise, and the possibility of compliance with the request. "I believed," said he, "it was possible for such a force to be raised, and immediately volunteered to be one of the party." Holding a Captain's commission of militia, Orr had no power to order them from home, but by his own exertions, and mostly at his own expense, raised a company of volunteer riflemen. Captains Stokely and Shannon, commanded each a company of rangers, and Captain Campbell, a company of horse. The party amounted to about one hundred and twenty or twenty-five men. Colonel Lochry was the only field officer in command.

THEIR TRIP DOWN THE RIVER AND SURPRISE.

Their force was rendezvoused at Carnahan's block house, eleven miles west of Hannastown, on the 24th of July, and on the next day set out for Fort Henry, (Wheeling), by way of Pittsburgh, where it was arranged that they should join the army under Clark. Arriving there, they found that Clark had gone twelve miles down the river, leaving for them some provisions and a traveling boat, with directions to follow him thither.

After preparing some temporary boats for the transportation of the men and horses, which occupied ten days, they proceeded to join Clark. Arriving, they found he had gone down the river the day before, leaving a Major Craycraft, with a few men and a boat for the transportation of the horses, but without either provisions or ammunition, of which they had an inadequate supply. Clark had, however, promised to await their arrival at the mouth of the Kanawha, but on their reaching that point, they found that he had been obliged, in order to prevent the desertion of his men, to proceed down the river, leaving only a letter affixed to a pole, directing them to follow. Their provisions and forage were nearly exhausted; there was no source of supply but the stores conveyed by Clark; the river was low, they were unacquainted with the channel, and could not therefore hope to overtake him.

Under the embarrassing circumstances, Colonel Lochry dispatched Captain Shannon with four men, in a small boat, with the hope of overtaking the main army, and of securing supplies, leaving his company under the command of Lieutenant Isaac Anderson; but before they had proceeded far they were taken prisoners by the Indians, and with them was taken a letter to Clark, detailing the situation of Lochry's party. About the same time Lochry arrested a party of nineteen deserters from Clark's army, whom he afterwards released and they immediately joined the Indians.

THE SURPRISE.

The savages had been apprised of the expedition, but had previously supposed that Clark and Lochry were proceeding together, and through fear of the cannon which Clark carried, refused to make an attack. Informed now by the capture of Shannon and his men, and by the reports of the deserters, of the weakness of Lochry's party, they collected in force below the mouth of the Great Miami, with the determination to destroy them.

They placed their prisoners in a conspicuous position on the north shore of the river, near, it is said, the head of Lochry's Island, and promised to spare their lives on condition they would hail their companions as they passed, and induce them to surrender.

They, however, wearied with their slow progress, and in despair of reaching Clark's army, landed on the 25th of August, about ten o'clock, at a very attractive spot on the same shore, at an inlet which has since borne the name of Lochry's creek,* a short distance above the point where the Indians were waiting them. Here they removed their horses ashore, and turned them loose to enable them to feed sufficiently to keep them alive until they could be taken to the falls, about one hundred and twenty miles distant. One of the party had previously killed a buffalo, and all, except a few set to guard the horses, were engaged around the fires which they had kindled in preparing a meal from it.

Suddenly they were assailed by a volley of rifle balls from an overhanging bluff, covered with large trees, on which the Indians immediately appeared in great force. The men, thus surprised, seized their arms and defended themselves as long as their ammunition lasted, and then attempted to escape by means of their boats. But they were unwieldy, the water was low, and the force too much weakened to make them available, and the whole party, unable to escape or defend themselves, were compelled to surrender.

Immediately the Indians fell upon and massacred Colonel Lochry and several other prisoners, but were restrained by the arrival of the chief who commanded them, the celebrated Brant,† who afterwards apologized for the massacre. He did not approve, he declared, of such conduct, but it was impossible to entirely control the Indians; that the murder of Lochry and his men was perpetrated in revenge for the massacre of the Indian prisoners taken by Brodhead's army on the Muskingum a few months before.

At the time of their surrender Lochry's party consisted of only one hundred and six men. Of these, forty-two were killed and sixty-four were taken prisoners. The Indians engaged numbered three hundred or more, and consisted of various tribes. Among these the prisoners and plunder were divided in proportion to the number of warriors of each engaged.

THE FATE OF THE CAPTIVES.

The next day they started on their return to the Delaware towns. There they were met by a party of British and Indians, commanded by Colonel Caldwell, and accompanied by the two Girtys and McKee, who professed to be on their way to the falls to attack General Clark. They remained there two days. Brant, with the greater part of the Indians who had captured them, returned with Caldwell toward the Ohio. A few only remained to take charge of the prisoners and spoils. These they separated, and took to the towns to which they had been assigned. There they remained in captivity until the next year, which brought the Revolutionary war to a close.

After the preliminary articles were signed, on the 30th of November, 1782, they were ransomed by the British officers in command of the northern posts, to be exchanged for British prisoners, and sent to the St. Lawrence. A few of them had

*See account of Clark's Expedition in American Pioneer and American Archives.

*Lochry's creek empties into the Ohio between nine and ten miles below the mouth of the Miami, and Lochry's Island, near the head of which the prisoners were confined to decoy their friends, is three miles below the creek.

†It may be uncertain whether Brant was the leader of the Indians at this place. There is no other evidence that he was in the West at that time.

previously escaped, a few deserted from Montreal and the remainder, in the spring of 1783, sailed from Quebec to New York, and returned thence home by way of Philadelphia, having been absent twenty-two months. More than half of the number who left Westmoreland under Colonel Lochry never returned.

CAPTAIN ORR.

This article has been derived from a manuscript of General Orr, of Kittanning, written from the recollection of his father, Captain Orr, who was in the party, and is corrobated by a manuscript of Ensign Hunter, who was also a sharer in it. Capt. Orr was wounded, by having his arm broken in the engagement; was carried off a prisoner to Sandusky, where he remained for several months. At length, finding that they could not cure his wound, the Indians took him to the hospital at Detroit, whence he was transferred to Montreal, in the winter, and exchanged with other prisoners at the end of the war. Afterward, in 1805, he was appointed a judge of Armstrong county, which station he held till his death, in 1833, in his eighty-ninth year.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

THE BURNING OF HANNASTOWN.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN 1782.—THE VILLAGE.—DESTRUCTION OF THE TOWN.—ATTACK ON MILLER'S STATION.—AN INCIDENT.—THRILLING SCENES.—FLIGHT OF THE SAVAGES.—STATE OF AFFAIRS IN 1782.

DURING 1782, the frontiers of Pennsylvania suffered greatly from the hostility of the Indians. In the summer, an expedition of three hundred British soldiers, and five hundred Indians, was sent from Canada to attack Fort Pitt. The detachment proceeded to Lake Chatauqua, and had actually embarked in canoes to descend the Allegheny, when information of the strength and repairs of that fort was received through their spies; and, in consequence, the enterprise was abandoned, and the British returned to Canada. Detached parties of the Indians were sent out, however, to harrass the settlements on the borders of Pennsylvania. One of these, under the command of the famous Seneca chief Guyasutha, attacked and burned Hannastown, the seat of justice for Westmoreland county.* A detailed account of that inroad is furnished in the Greensburg Argus, of 1836, from which we excerpt the following:

THE VILLAGE.

"About three miles from Greensburg, on the old road to New Alexandria, there stands two modern-built log tenements, to one of which a sign post and a sign is appended, giving due notice that at the *Seven Yellow Stars*, the wayfarer may partake of the good things of this world. Between the tavern and the Indian gallows hill on the west, once stood Hannastown, the first place west of the Alleghany mountains, where justice was dispensed, according to the legal forms, by the white man. The county of Westmoreland was established by the provincial legislature, on the 26th of February, 1773, and the courts directed to be held at Hannastown. It consisted of about thirty habitations, some of them cabins, but most of them aspiring to the name of houses having two stories, of hewed logs.

*Western Annals.

There was a wooden court-house, and a jail of the like construction. A fort, stockaded with logs, completed the civil and military arrangements of the town. The first prothonotary and clerk of the courts was Arthur St. Clair, Esq., afterwards general in the Revolutionary army. Robert Hanna, Esq., was the first presiding justice in the courts; and the first court of common pleas was held in April, 1773. Thomas Smith, Esq., afterwards one of the judges on the Supreme Bench, brought quarterly, from the east, the most obstruse learning of the profession, to puzzle the backwoods lawyer; and it was here that Hugh Henry Breckenridge, afterwards, also a judge on the Supreme Bench, made his debut in the profession which he afterwards illustrated and adorned by his genius and learning.

The road first opened to Fort Pitt by General Forbes and his army passed through the town. The periodical return of the court brought together a hardy, adventurous, frank and openhearted set of men from the Redstone, the Georges creek, the Youghiogheny, the Monongahela and the Catfish settlements, as well as from the region, still in its circumscribed limits, called "Old Westmoreland." It may well be supposed that on such occasions there was many an uproarious merry-making. Such men, when they occasionally met at courts, met joyously. But the plough has long since gone over the place of merry-making, and no log or mound of earth remains to tell where justice had her scales.

THE ATTACK ON THE TOWN.

On the 13th of July, 1782, a party of the townsfolk went to O'Conner's fields, about a mile and a half north of the village, to cut the harvest of Michael Huffnagle. The summer of 1782 was a sorrowful one to the frontier inhabitants. The blood of many a family had sprinkled their own fields. The frontier northwest of the town was almost deserted; the inhabitants had fled for safety and repose toward the Sewickley settlement. At this very time there were a number of families at Miller's Station, about two miles south of the town. There was, therefore, little impediment to the Indians, either by way of resistance, or even of giving warning of their approach.

When the reapers had cut down one field one of the number who had crossed to the side next to the woods, returned in great alarm, and reported that he had seen a number of Indians approaching. The whole reaping party ran for the town, each one intent upon his own safety. The scene which then presented itself may more readily be conceived than described. Fathers seeking for their wives and children, and children calling upon their parents and friends, and all hurrying in a state of consternation to the fort. Some criminals were confined in jail, the doors of which were thrown open. After some time it was proposed that some person should reconnoitre and relieve them from uncertainty. Four young men, David Shaw, James Brison and two others, with their rifles started on foot through the highlands, between that and Crabtree creek, pursuing a direct course toward O'Conner's fields, whilst Captain J., who happened to be in the town, pursued a more circuitous route on horseback.

The Captain was the first to arrive at the fields, and his eye was not long in doubt, for the whole force of the savages was there mustered. He turned his horse to fly, but was observed and pursued. When he had proceeded a short distance he met the four on foot, told them to fly for their lives, that the savages were coming in great force, that he would take a circuitous route and alarm the settlements. He went to Love's, where Frederick Beaver now lives, about a mile and a quarter east of the town, and assisted the family to fly, taking Mrs. Love on the horse behind him. The four made all speed for the town, but the foremost Indians obtained sight of them and gave them hot pursuit. By the time they had reached the Crabtree creek they could hear the distinct footfalls of their pursuers, and see

the sunbeams glistening through the foliage of the trees upon their naked skins.

When, however, they got into the mouth of the ravine that led up from the creek to the town, they felt almost secure. The Indians, who knew nothing of the previous alarm given to the town, and supposed that they would take it by surprise, did not fire, lest that might give notice of their approach; this saved the lives of David Shaw and his companions. When they got to the top of the hill, the strong instinct of nature impelled Shaw to go first into the town, and see whether his kindred had gone into the fort, before he entered it himself. As he reached his father's threshold and saw all within desolate, he turned and saw the savages, with their tufts of hair flying in the wind, and their brandished tomahawks, for they had emerged into the open space around the town, and commenced the war whoop. He resolved to make one of them give his death halloo and raising his rifle to his eye, his bullet whizzed true, for the stout savage at whom he aimed, bounded into the air and fell upon his face. Then, with the speed of an arrow, he fled to the fort, which he entered in safety.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE TOWN.

The Indians were exasperated when they found the town deserted, and after pillaging the houses, they set them on fire. Although a considerable part of the town was within rifle range of the fort, the whites did but little execution, being more intent on their own safety than solicitous about destroying the enemy. One savage, who had put on the military coat of one of the inhabitants, paraded himself so ostentatiously that he was shot down. Except this one and the one laid low by Shaw, there was no evidence of any other execution, but some human bones found among the ashes of one of the houses, where they, it was supposed burnt those that were killed.

There were not more than fourteen or fifteen rifles in the fort; and a company having marched from the town some time before, in Lochry's ill-fated campaign, many of the most efficient men were absent; not more than twenty or twenty-five remained. A maiden, Jennet Shaw, was killed in the fort; a child having run opposite the gate, in which there were some apertures through which a bullet from the Indians occasionally whistled, she followed it, and as she stooped to pick it up, a bullet entered her bosom—she thus fell a victim to her kindness of heart. The savages, with their wild yells and hideous jesticulations, exulted as the flames spread, and looked like demoniacs rejoicing over the lost hope of mortals.

THE ATTACK ON MILLER'S STATION.

Soon after the arrival of the marauders, a large body of them was observed to break off, by what seemed concerted signals, and march toward Miller's station. At that place there had been a wedding the day before. Love is a delicate plant, but will take root in the midst of perils in gentle bosoms. A young couple, fugitives from the frontier, fell in love and were married. Among those who visited the bridal festivity, were Mrs. H. and her two beautiful daughters, from the town, John Brownlee, who then owned what is now the fine farm of Frederick J. Cope, and his family, were also there. This individual was well known in frontier forage and scouting parties. His courage, activity, generosity, and manly form, won for him among his associates, as they win everywhere, confidence and attachment. Many of the Indians were acquainted with his character, some of them probably had seen his person. There were in addition to the mansion, a number of cabins, rudely constructed, in which those families who had been driven from their homes resided. The station was generally called Miller's town. The bridal party were enjoying themselves in the principal mansion without the least shadow of approaching danger. Some men were mowing in the meadows—people in the cabins were variously occupied—when suddenly the war whoop, like a clap of thunder from a cloudless sky, broke upon their astonished ears. The people in the cabins and those in the meadow mostly made their escape.

AN INCIDENT.

One incident always excites emotions in my bosom when I have heard it related. Many who fled took an east course, over the long, steep hills which ascend toward Peter George's farm. One man was carrying his child and assisting his mother in the flight, and when they got toward the top of the hill the mother exclaimed they would be murdered; that the savages were gaining space upon them. The son and father put down and abandoned his child that he might more effectually assist his mother. Let those disposed to condemn, keep silence until the same struggle of nature takes place in their own bosom. Perhaps he thought the savages would be more apt to spare the innocence of infancy than the weakness of age. But most likely it was the instinct of feeling, and even a brave man had hardly time to think under such circumstances. At all events, Providence seemed to smile on the act, for at the dawn of the next morning, when the father returned to the cabin, he found his little innocent curled upon his bed, sound asleep, the only human thing left amidst the desolation. Let fathers appreciate his feelings. Whether the Indians had found the child and took compassion on it, and carried it back, or whether the little creature had been unobserved, and when it became tired of its solitude, had wandered home through brush and over briers, will never be known. The latter supposition would seem most probable from being found in its own cabin and on its own bed.

THRILLING SCENES.

At the principal mansion, the party were so agitated by the cries of women and children, mingling with the yell of the savage, that all were for a moment irresolute, and that moment sealed their fate. One young man of powerful frame grasped a child near him, which happened to be Brownlee's and effected his escape. He was pursued by three or four savages. His strength enabled him to gain slightly upon his followers, and when he came to a rye-field, taking to a thick copse which by a sudden turn intervened between him and them, he got on the fence and leaped far into the rye, where he lay down with the child. He heard the quick tread of the savages as they passed, and their slower steps as they returned, muttering their guttural disappointment. That man lived to an honored old age, but is now (1836) no more.

Brownlee made his way to the door, having seized a rifle; he saw, however, that it was a desperate game, but made a rush at some Indians who were entering the gate. The shrill, clear voice of his wife, exclaiming "Jack, will you leave me?" instantly recalled him, and he sat down beside her at the door, yielding himself a willing victim. The party were made prisoners, including the bridegroom and bride, and several of the family of Miller.

At this point of time, Captain J. was seen coming up the lane in full gallop. The Indians were certain of their prey, and the prisoners were dismayed at his rashness. Fortunately he noticed the peril in which he was placed, in time to save himself. Eagerly bent upon giving warning to the people, his mind was so engrossed with that idea, that he did not see the enemy until he was within full gun shot. When he did see them and turned to fly several bullets whistled by him, one of which cut his bridle rein, but he escaped. When those of the marauders who had pursued the fugitives returned, and when they had safely secured their prisoners and loaded them with plunder, they commenced their retreat.

Heavy were the hearts of the women and maidens as they were led into captivity. Who can tell the bitterness of their sorrow? They looked, as they thought, for the last time upon the dear fields of their country and of civilized life. They thought of their fathers, their husbands, their brothers, and, as their eyes streamed with tears, the cruelty and uncertainty, which hung over their fate as prisoners of savages, overwhelmed them in despair. They had proceeded about half-a-mile, and four or five Indians near the group of prisoners, in which was Brownlee, were observed to exchange rapid sentences among each other, and look earnestly at him. Some of the prisoners had named him, and whether it was from that circumstance, or because some of the Indians had recognized his person, it was evident that he was a doomed man. He stooped slightly to adjust his child on his back, which he carried in addition to the luggage which they had put on him, and, as he did so, one of the Indians who had looked so earnestly at him, stepped to him hastily and buried a tomahawk in his head. When he fell, the child was quickly dispatched by the same individual. One of the women captives screamed at this butchery, and the same bloody instrument and ferocious hand immediately ended her agony of spirit

"God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," and he enabled Mrs. Brownlee to bear that scene in speechless agony of woe. Their bodies were found the next day by the settlers, and interred where they fell. The spot is marked to this day in Mechling's field. As the shades of evening began to fall, the marauders met again on the plains of Hannastown. They retired into the low grounds about the Crabtree creek, and there regaled themselves on what they had stolen. It was their intention to attack the fort the next morning, before the dawn of day.

FLIGHT OF THE SAVAGES.

At nightfall thirty yeomen, good and true, had assembled at George's farm, not far from Miller's, determined to give, that night, what succor they could to the people in the fort. They set off for the town, each with his trusty rifle, some on horseback and some on foot. As soon as they came near the fort the greatest caution and circumspection prevailed. Experienced woodsmen soon ascertained that the enemy was in the Crabtree bottom, and that they might enter the fort. Accordingly they all marched to the gate, and were most joyfully welcomed by those within. After some consultation, it was the general opinion that the Indians intended to make an attack the next morning, and as there were but about forty-five rifles in the fort, and about fifty-five or sixty men, the contest was considered extremely doubtful, considering the great superiority of numbers on the part of the savages.

It became, therefore, a matter of the first importance to impress the enemy with a belief that large reinforcements were arriving. For that purpose the horses were mounted by active men and brought full trot over the bridge of plank that was across the ditch which surrounded the stockading. This was frequently repeated. Two old drums were found in the fort, which were new braced, and music on the fife and drum was kept occasionally going during the night. While marching and countermarching, the bridge was frequently crossed on foot by the whole garrison. These measures had the desired effect. The military music from the fort, the trampling of the horses, and the marching over the bridge, were borne on the silence of the night over the low lands of the Crabtree, and the sounds carried terror into the bosoms of the cowardly savages. They feared the retribution which they deserved, and fled shortly after midnight in their stealthy and wolf-like habits. Three hundred Indians, and about sixty white savages, in the shape of refugees (as they were then called), crossed the Crabtree that day, with the intention of destroying Hannastown and Miller's Station.

The next day a number of the whites pursued the trail as far as the Kiskiminetas, without being able to overtake them. The little community, which had now no homes but what the fort supplied, looked out on the ruins of the town with the deepest sorrow. It had been to them the scene of heartfelt joys—embracing the intensity and tenderness of all which renders the domestic hearth and family altar sacred. By degrees they all sought themselves places where they might, like Noah's dove, find rest for the soles of their feet. The lots of the town, either by sale or abandonment, became merged in the adjoining farm, and the labors of the husbandman soon effaced what time might have spared. Many a tall harvest have I seen growing upon the ground, but never did I look upon its waving luxuriance, without thinking of the severe trials, the patient fortitude, the high courage which characterized the early settlers.

ATTACK ON RICE'S FORT.*

In September, a party of Indians invaded the settlements on Buffalo creek and appeared before Rice's fort, then containing only six men. The savages surrounded it, and demanded its surrender; but they were answered with defiance. Soon after dark they commenced an attack and set fire to some out buildings within thirty yards of the pickets. But the course of the wind saved the fort, and the Indians finding they could make no impression on it, gave up the attempt and left the place.

No other invasion of the Pennsylvania settlements occurred. Scalping parties, indeed, during the autumn, prowled around the block houses on the borders; the winter, as usual, was passed in quiet, and the peace of the next year abated the predatory war that had so long disturbed the frontier of Pennsylvania and Virginia.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

THE WHISKY INSURRECTION OF 1791 TO 1794.

THE province of Pennsylvania, as early as 1756, had looked to the excise on ardent spirits for the means of sustaining its bills of credit. The original law, passed to continue only ten years, was from time to time continued, as necessities pressed upon the treasury. During the Revolution, the law was generally evaded, in the west, by considering all spirits as *for domestic use*, such being excepted from excise; but when the debts of the Revolution began to press upon the states, they became more vigilant in the enforcement of the law. Opposition arose at once in the western counties. Liberty-poles were erected, and people, assembled in arms, chased off the officers appointed to enforce the laws, tarred and feathered some of them, singed their wigs, cut off the tails of their horses, put coals in their boots, and compelled others to resign. Their object was to compel a repeal of the law, but they had not the least idea of subverting the government.

The pioneers of this region, descended as they were from the people of North Britain and Ireland, had come very honestly by their love of whisky; and many of them had brought their hatred of an exciseman directly from the old country. The western insurgents followed, as they supposed, the recent example of the American Revolution. The first attempt of the British parliament—the very cause of the Revolution—had been an excise law. There was nothing at that day disreputable in either drinking or making whisky. No temperance so-

*Western Annals.

cieties then existed; to drink whisky was as common and honorable as to eat bread; and the fame of 'Old Monongahela' was proverbial, both at the east and the west. Distilling was then esteemed as moral and respectable as any other business. It was early commenced and extensively carried on in Western Pennsylvania. There was neither home or foreign market for rye, their principal crop; the grain would not bear packing across the mountains. A horse could carry but four bushels; but he could take the product of twenty-four bushels in the shape of alcohol. Whisky, therefore, was the most important item of remittance, to pay for their salt, sugar and iron. "The people had cultivated their land for years, at the peril of their lives, with little or no protection from the federal government; and when, by extraordinary efforts, they were enabled to raise a little more grain than their immediate wants required, they were met with a law restraining them in the liberty of doing what they pleased with the surplus. The people of Western Pennsylvania, therefore, regarded the tax on whisky in the same light as the citizens of Ohio would now regard a United States tax on lard, pork, or flour."

It should be remembered also in this connection, that the new federal government was but recently organized; its powers were but little understood in the west; and the people of that section generally, for the previous twenty years, had been much more in the habit of opposing a foreign government, than of sustaining one of their own.

The state excise law, after remaining for years a dead letter, was repealed, a circumstance not likely to incline the people to submit to a similar law passed by Congress on the 3d of March, 1791, at the suggestion of General Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury. This law laid an excise of four-pence per gallon on all distilled spirits. The members from Western Pennsylvania, Smiley, of Fayette, and Findley, of Westmoreland, stoutly opposed the passage of the law, and on their return among their constituents loudly and openly disapproved of it Albert Gallatin, then residing in Fayette county, also opposed the law by all constitutional methods. It was with some difficulty that any one could be found to accept the office of inspector in the western district on account of its unpopularity. In this inflammatory state of the public mind, all that was necessary to kindle a blaze, was to apply the torch.

The first public meeting was held at Redstone Old Fort, 27th July, 1791, where it was concerted that county committees should meet at the four county seats of Fayette, Alleghany, Westmoreland and Washington. On the 23d of August, the committee of Washington county passed resolutions, and published them in the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, to the effect that "any person who had accepted or might accept an office under Congress, in order to carry the law into effect, should be considered inimical to the interests of the country; and recommending to the citizens of Washington county to treat every person accepting such office with contempt, and absolutely to refuse all kind of communication or intercourse with him, and withhold from him all aid, support, or comfort." Delegates from the four counties met at Pittsburgh 7th of September, 1791, and passed severe resolutions against the law. These meetings, composed of influential citizens, served to give consistency to the opposition.

On the 6th of September, 1791, a party, armed and disguised, waylaid Robert Johnson, collector for Alleghany and Washington, near Pigeon creek, in Washington county, tarred and feathered him, cut off his hair, and took away his horse, leaving him to travel on foot in that mortifying condition. John Robertson, John Hamilton and Thomas McComb, were proceeded against for the outrage, but Joseph Fox, the deputy marshal, dared not serve the process; and "if he had attempted it, believes he should not have returned alive." Clement Biddle was the chief marshal. The man sent privately with the process, was seized, whipped, tarred and feathered, his money and horse taken from him—blindfolded, and tied in the woods, where he remained five hours.

In October, 1791, an unhappy person named Wilson, who was in some measure disordered in his intellects, and affected to be, perhaps thought he was an exciseman, and was making inquiry for distillers, was pursued by a party in disguise, taken out of his bed, and carried several miles to a blacksmith's shop. There they stripped off his clothes and burned them; and having burned him with a hot iron in several places, they tarred and feathered him, and dismissed him, naked and wounded. The unhappy man conceived himself to be a martyr to the discharge of an important duty. Not long afterward, one Roseberry was tarred and feathered for speaking in favor of the government.

In Congress, 8th of May, 1792, material modifications were made in the law, lightening the duty, allowing monthly payments, &c.

In August, 1792, government succeeded in getting the use of William Faulkner's house, a captain in the U. S. army, for an inspection office. He was threatened with scalping, tarring and feathering, and compelled to promise not to let his house for that purpose, and to publish his promise in the Pittsburgh *Gazette*. The Pittsburgh *Gazette* dared not refuse the publication of these notices.

The President issued a proclamation 15th of September, 1792, enjoining all persons to submit to the law, and desist from all unlawful proceedings. Government determined, 1st, to prosecute delinquents; 2d, to seize unexcised spirits on their way to market; and 3d, to make no purchases for the army except of such spirits as had paid duty.

In April, 1793, a party in disguise attacked in the night the house of Benjamin Wells, collector in Fayette county, (at Connellsville), but he being from home, they broke open his house threatened, terrified and abused his family. Warrants were issued against the offenders by Judge Isaac Meason and James Findlay, but the sheriff refused to execute them; whereupon *he* was indicted. On the 22d of November they again attacked the house of Benjamin Wells in the night. They compelled him to surrender his commission and books, and required him to publish a resignation of his office within two weeks in the papers, on pain of having his house burned.

Notwithstanding these excesses, the law appeared during the latter part of 1793 to be rather gaining ground. Several principal distillers complied, and others showed a disposition, but were restrained by fear.

In January, 1794, further violence commenced. William Richmond, who had informed in the affair of Wilson, (the maniac), had his barn, grain and hay burnt; and Robert Strawhan, a complying distiller, also had his barn burnt. James Kiddoe, a complying distiller, had his stillhouse broken open; balls were fired into the still, and parts of his grist mill carried away. William Coughran's still was destroyed; the saw of his saw mill stolen, and his grist mill greatly injured. He was threatened, in a figurative but expressive note, with having his property burned, if he did not himself publish in the Pittsburgh *Gazette* the wrongs already inflicted on him.

In June, 1794, John Wells, the collector for Westmoreland, opened his office at the house of Philip Reagan, in that county. The house was at different times attacked in the night by armed men, who frequently fired on it; but they were always repulsed by Reagan and Wells, and the office was maintained during the remainder of the month.

The office in Washington opened to receive the annual entries of stills, after repeated attempts was suppressed. At first the sign was pulled down. On the 6th of June, twelve men, armed and painted black, broke into the house of John Lynn, where the office was kept, and, beguiling him by a promise of

safety to come down stairs, they seized and tied him, threatened to hang him, took him into the woods, cut off his hair, tarred and feathered him, and swore him never again to allow the use of his house for an office, never to disclose their names, and never again to aid the excise; having done this, they bound him, naked, to a tree, and left him. He extricated himself next morning. They afterwards pulled down part of his house, and compelled him to seek an asylum elsewhere.

A term had come into popular use to designate the opposition to the excise law; it was that of *Tom the Tinker*. It was not given by adversaries as a term of reproach, but assumed by the insurgents in disguise at an early period. "A certain John Holcroft," says Mr. Breckenridge, "was thought to have made the first application of it at the attack on William Coughran, whose still was cut to pieces. This was humorously called mending his still. The menders of course must be tinkers, and the name collectively became Tom the Tinker." Advertisements were put up on trees, and other conspicuous places, with the signature of Tom the Tinker, threatening individuals admonishing, or commanding them. Menacing letters with the same signature were sent to the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, with orders to publish them—and the editor did not dare refuse. "At Braddock's field the acclamation was, 'Hurrah for Tom the Tinker!'—'Are you a Tom Tinker's man?' Every man was willing to be thought so, and some had great trouble to wipe off imputations to the contrary." Mr. Findlay says, "it afterwards appeared that the letters did not originate with Holcroft, though the inventor of them has never been discovered."

In Congress, on the 5th June, 1794, the excise law was amended. Those, however, who desired not amendment, but absolute repeal, were thereby incited to push matters to a more violent crisis. It became indispensable for the government to meet the opposition with more decision. Process was issued against a number of non-complying distillers in Fayette and Alleghany. Indictments were found against Robert Smilie and John McCulloch, rioters, and process issued accordingly.

It was cause of great and just complaint in the western counties, that the Federal courts sat only on the eastern side of the mountains, and that individuals were subject to ruinous expenses when forced to attend them. The process, requiring the delinquent distillers to appear at Philadelphia, arrived in the west at the period of harvest, when small parties of men were likely to be assembled together in the fields. In Fayette county the marshal issued his process without interruption, though under discouraging circumstances. In that county the most influential citizens and distillers had, at a meeting in the winter or spring previous, agreed to promote submission to the laws, on condition that a change should be made in the officers.

In Alleghany the marshal had successfully served all the processes except the last, when, unfortunately, he went into Pittsburgh. The next day, 15th July, 1794, he went in company with General Neville, the inspector, to serve the last writ on a distiller named Miller, near Peter's creek. After the writ was served, a number of men from the harvest field pursued the officers and fired upon them. Miller afterwards told H. H. Breckenridge, "that he was mad with passion when he reflected that being obliged to pay $250, and the expense of going to Philadelphia, would ruin him; and his blood boiled at seeing General Neville along, to pilot the officer to his very door."

Early next morning John Holcroft, the reputed Tom the Tinker, and about thirty-six others, appeared at General Neville's house (about seven miles south-west of Pittsburgh). Their conduct was suspicious. They were fired on from the house, and returning the fire, they were fired on from the negro houses adjoining. They retired with six wounded—one, Oliver Miller, mortally. The family received no injury. General Neville was prepared, and had armed his negroes. The next morning not less than 500 men, mostly armed, attended at Couch's Fort, a few miles from General Neville's house; many of them, probably, because they had not sufficient firmness to refuse. Rev. Mr. Clark, a venerable clergyman, endeavored to dissuade them from their purpose, but in vain. From Couch's Fort they marched to General Neville's house. Major James McFarland, who had been an officer in the Revolution, of good standing and character, was appointed to command the attack.

On the other hand, Major Abraham Kirkpatrick, with a detachment of eleven men, from the garrison at Pittsburgh, had arrived that morning to assist General Neville. The latter, when informed of the force coming against him, had prudently withdrawn to a place of concealment, leaving his house in charge of his kinsman, Kirkpatrick. The females were permitted to retire before the attack was made. A deputation was sent from the insurgents to demand the commission of the inspector, they supposing that without the commission he would be compelled to cease from his official duties. The commission was refused. The attack commenced and continued but fifteen minutes, when it was thought a flag had been exhibited from the house, on which Mr. McFarland stepped out from behind a tree, with a white handkerchief on the end of a stick. He was mortally wounded by a shot from the house. The attack was renewed with fury, and the property burnt down and destroyed. Major Kirkpatrick was compelled by the fire to surrender, but no one was injured after the surrender. Judge Wilkeson says: "At about eight o'clock in the evening I witnessed the commencement of the fire at a distance of two miles, and saw the flames ascend from the burning houses, until the actors in the scene became visible in the increasing light. It was a painful sight, especially to those who had experienced the hospitality of the only fine mansion in the country, to see it destroyed by a lawless mob, and its inmates exposed to their fury. Even those who were opposed to the measures of the administration, and had countenanced resistance to the execution of the excise law, were overwhelmed by this appalling commencement of open insurrection."

A meeting was held in the latter part of July, by the insurgents, at the Mingo Creek meeting-house. At this meeting, Messrs. Bradford, Parkinson, Cook, Marshall and Breckenridge, whose names became so conspicuous afterwards, appeared on the scene publicly, for the first time. David Bradford was a rash and headstrong attorney, from Washington county. He openly advocated what had been done, and urged the necessity of unanimity. Breckenridge, whose object was to gain their confidence, that he might, under a disguise, eventually beguile them into moderation, seemed to countenance their conduct, but ventured to suggest that, though what they had done had been morally right, yet it was legally wrong; and suggested the propriety of consulting their fellow-citizens. A meeting of delegates from the four counties was, therefore, recommended at Parkinson's ferry (now Williamsport, or Monongahela City), on the 14th of August.

Soon after the Mingo meeting, Bradford and some of his hot-headed coadjutors caused the United States mail from Pittsburgh to be robbed near Greensburg, by a kinsman and namesake of Bradford, and a man named Mitchell, both of Washington county. They found therein letters from Gen. Gibson, Col. Presley Neville (son of the inspector), Mr. Bryson and Mr. Edward Day, which gave great offence to the insurgents. The letter-writers were, in consequence, obliged to leave Pittsburgh by some circuitous route, or conceal themselves, that it might be given out publicly that they were gone.

In the meantime Bradford and others, without semblance of authority, issued a circular, or order, to the colonels of militia in the western counties, requiring them to assemble in arms at Braddock's field, for the ostensible purpose of pulling down the inspector's office and banishing the traitors from Pittsburgh.

This order was signed I. Cannon, B. Parkinson, D. Bradford, A. Fulton, T. Spears, J. Lochry, J. Marshall. Strange to say, it was in many instances promptly obeyed: many who despised it at heart, did not dare to disobey it. Bradford afterwards denied that he gave such an order.

There were but three days between the date of the orders, and the time of the assemblage; yet a vast and excited multitude was brought together, many in companies, under arms. Some were well-disposed towards the government, but came for fear of being proscribed; others as mere spectators; others, such as Hugh H. Breckinridge, and several from Pittsburgh, to put themselves, if possible, under the mask of insurrection, at the head of the multitude, and restrain them, by organization and management, from proceeding to open outrage and rebellion. Great apprehension was entertained that the insurgents might proceed to Pittsburgh and burn the town. The obnoxious persons had been banished, as if by authority, in deference to the demands of the Tinker men; and the Pittsburgh delegation were careful to announce the fact at Braddock's field.

Probably the majority of those assembled were well disposed towards the government, but afraid to come out and avow it. Mr. Breckenridge thus describes the feeling that prevailed there, and throughout the western counties: "A breath in favor of the law was sufficient to ruin any man. It was considered as a badge of toryism. A clergyman was not thought orthodox in the pulpit unless against the law. A physician was not thought capable of administering medicine, unless his principles were right in this respect. A lawyer could have got no practice without at least concealing his sentiments, if for the law; nor could a merchant at a country store get custom. On the contrary, to talk against the law was the way to office and emolument. To go to the legislature or to congress, you must make a noise against it. It was the *Shibboleth* of safety, and the ladder of ambition."

It was proposed by Bradford to march and attack the garrison at Pittsburgh; but this was abandoned. Bradford now moved that the troops should go on to Pittsburgh. "Yes," said Breckenridge, "by all means; at least to give a proof that the strictest order can be observed, and no damage done. We will just march through, and, taking a turn, come out upon the plain, on the banks of the Monongahela; and after taking a little whisky with the inhabitants, the troops will embark, and cross the river." Officers having been appointed—Edward Cook and Bradford, generals, and Col. Blakenay officer of the day—the insurgents marched in a body, by the Monongahela road, to Pittsburgh. By the wily management of some of the Pittsburgh gentlemen, the greater part of the company, after being diverted by a treat, were got across the Monongahela. A few, however, remained; determined to burn Gen. Neville's house in town, and Gen. Gibson's, and others. By the influence of Col. Cook, Marshall, and others of the insurgent party, this outrage was prevented. Major Kirkpatrick's barn, across the river, was burned. If they had succeeded in burning two or three houses, the whole town must have been consumed. "The people," says Mr. Breckenridge, "were mad. It never came into my head to use force on the occasion. I thought it safest to give good words and good drink, rather than balls and powder. It cost me four barrels of old whisky that day; and I would rather spare that than a quart of blood."

The meeting at Parkinson's ferry was composed of 260 delegates from the four western counties—from Bedford, also, and from Ohio county, in Virginia. Many had been sent with a view to stem the current of disorder until it had time to cool down. This, however, was only to be accomplished, as some thought, not by open opposition, but by covert management. Col. Cook was appointed chairman and Albert Gallatin secretary. Gallatin, Breckenridge and Judge Edgar of Washington county, took a prominent part in the discussions. The intemperate resolutions and treasonable plans of Bradford and Marshall were gradually softened down or explained away. The organic force of the insurrection was condensed into a committee of sixty, one from each township; and this committee was again represented by a standing executive committee of twelve. The committee of sixty was to meet at Redstone Old Fort, on the 2d of September; and the standing committee were in the mean time to confer with the United States commissioners, whose arrival had been announced at Pittsburgh. To gain time and restore quietness was the great object with Mr. Gallatin and his friends. "Mr. Gallatin," says Judge Wilkeson, "although a foreigner, who could with difficulty make himself understood in English, yet presented with great force the folly of past resistance, and the ruinous consequences to the country of the continuance of the insurrection. He urged that the government was bound to vindicate the laws, and that it would surely send an overwhelming force against them. He placed the subject in a new light, and showed the insurrection to be a much more serious affair than it had before appeared."

"Breckenridge was actuated by the same motives, but he supported the measures in a different way—often appearing to act with Bradford's party, and oppose Gallatin. Yet he always contributed to bring the proceedings to the same issue with the latter.

"The commissioners of the government proposed an amnesty, and certain favorable methods for adjusting delinquencies, on condition that the meeting at Redstone should declare their determination to comply with the laws, and cease opposition and intimidation of others.

"On the 28th August, the committee of 60 met at Redstone. While they were collecting, the affair occurred with Samuel Jackson, the Quaker, which had been described. Notwithstanding violent threats and denunciations had been circulated by Tom the Tinker against the twelve conferees, (the standing committee,) they all, except Bradford, recommended the acceptance of the propositions of the commissioners. The meeting was opened by a long, sensible, and eloquent speech by Mr. Gallatin, in favor of law and order. Mr. Breckenridge now threw off his mask, and enforced and enlarged upon the arguments already advanced by Gallatin. Bradford, in opposition, let off a most intemperate harrangue; but when he found the vote 34 to 23, was against him, he retired in disgust. Afterwards, alleging that he was not supported by his friends, he signed the terms of submission, and advised others to do it. But this did not wipe out his offences. He was excepted from the amnesty, and when the army came he fled down the Mississippi into the Spanish territory. Judge Edgar summed up the argument for submission, and, by his pious and respectable character and his venerable appearance, won many over to his side.

"Such was the fear of the popular phrensy that it was with difficulty a vote could be had at this meeting. No one would vote by standing up. None would write a yea or nay, lest his hand-writing should be recognized. At last it was determined that *yea* and *nay* should be written by the secretary on the same pieces of paper, and be distributed, leaving each member to chew up or destroy one of the words, while he put the other in the box.

"This meeting virtually closed the insurrection. Although their propositions did not exactly meet the views of the commissioners, yet the existence of a decided majority on the side of law and order was here fully exposed.

"The commissioners—of whom Hon. James Ross, of Pittsburgh, was one—now put forth a test of submission, to be subscribed individually by the citizens throughout the country. Only six days remained for signing this promise over a country containing 70,000 people and nearly as large as the State of

Connecticut. Many came forward readily and signed, encouraged others, and associated for their defence. Tom the Tinker, with his men, refused outright, and threatened the signers with death, by which many were intimidated. Some came forward after the time was expired, soliciting, with tears, the privilege of signing. Many refused to sign, conscious of having done no wrong. The people of Fayette were of this class—though, at a meeting of citizens collectively, they passed resolutions tantamount to the test.

"On the whole, however, there were enough malcontents left to render it necessary, in the opinion of the President, to send forward the army which had been collected at the east. This army consisted of 15,000 men, and was composed of troops and volunteers from Maryland, Virginia, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Gov. Lee, of Virginia, had the chief command of the army. The other generals were Gov. Mifflin, of Pennsylvania, Gov. Howell of New Jersey, Gen. Daniel Morgan, and Adj. Gen. Hand. Gen. Knox, Secretary of War, and Gen. Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, and Judge Peters, of the U. S. Court, also went out to Pittsburgh. The army arrived in November, but met with no opposition and shed no blood. At Pittsburgh, a kind of inquisitorial court was held at the quarters of the Secretary of the Treasury, in which testimony was taken against citizens denounced for treasonable acts or expressions. "Many of the informers, influenced by prejudice, implicated those who had been guilty of no offence against the government. After a few days spent in these "*Star Chamber*" proceedings, the dragoons were put in requisition, and officers sent with guides to arrest the offenders. Such of the proscribed as apprehended no danger were soon taken, and, without any intimation of the offence with which they stood charged, were carried to Pittsburgh. Here many found acquaintances or influential friends, who interposed in their behalf and obtained their release. Others less fortunate were sent to Philadelphia for trial, where they were imprisoned for ten or twelve months without even an indictment being found against them." Only two or three were tried and convicted, and these were afterwards pardoned.

"The peculiar course which Mr. Breckenridge had taken placed him, for a time, in a very akward predicament, as well as in personal danger. He was denounced to the government as having been one of the leaders of the insurrection. He had certainly taken an active part in the public meetings, and apparently acted with the insurgents. The turning point in his case was the *quo animo*, the motive for his peculiar conduct. Fortunately, his motives had been fully known, throughout his whole course, to Hon. James Ross, who explained his conduct to the Secretary of the Treasury. At the close of the examination, the Secretary, Gen. Hamilton, said to him, "In the course of yesterday I had uneasy feelings. I was concerned for you as for a man of talents. My impressions were unfavorable. You may have observed it. I now think it my duty to inform you that not a single one remains. Had we listened to some people, I do not know what might have been done. There is another side to your account. Your conduct has been horribly misrepresented, owing to misconception. I will announce you in this point to Gen. Lee, who represents the Executive. You are in no personal danger. You will not be troubled even by a simple inquisition by the judge. What may be due to yourself with the public, is another question."

"The army returned to their homes. Gen. Morgan was left with a few battalions to preserve quiet during the winter. In the spring the military was withdrawn, order had been fully restored, the law was acquiesced in, and business resumed its wonted course."

CHAPTER XL.

THE MASSACRE OF CAPTAIN SHARP, AS RELATED BY HIS DAUGHTER, MRS. HANNAH LEASON, TO HER GRAND-NEPHEW, WILLIAM MOORHEAD.—AN INCIDENT OF 1794.

SCRUBGRASS, PA., August 10, 1775.

ALL is well. With your request, I sit down to write some particulars about my father's death. He was a militia captain, and served under George Washington in the Revolutionary War.

My father, Andrew Sharp, was married to my mother, Ann Woods, in the year 1783, in their native place, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and, with a family of one child, moved to Crooked Creek, (what is now) Indiana county, Pennsylvania, this being a new county. There was no chance for schooling his children. My father, after settling there ten years, was determined on having them schooled. He *swapt* his place for one in Kentucky, where my mother's friends lived.

We moved to Blacklick river, and got into our boat. We started in the evening. The water was too low. We had to land over a day and night. We started the next day. We got two miles below the falls in the Kiskaminitis river. We landed. Father had a canoe tied to the side of the boat. It got loose going over the falls. Father went back for it. When he was away, there was a man came and told us the Indians were coming. Again that time father got back. All the women and children were in the boat.

The men went out to tie up the horses. The sun was an hour and a half high in the evening. They thought it best to go up to Mr. Hall's and stay to morning. When they went out to tie up the horses, seven Indians fired on them. They were hid behind a large tree that had fallen down, about fifteen steps off.

The first fire they shot off father's eye-brow. When he was cutting one end of the boat loose, he got a wound in the left side. When he was cutting the other end loose, they shot him in the other side.

Father got the boat away before they could get in. He saw an Indian among the trees. He called for his gun. Mother gave it to him. He shot him dead.

The boat got into a whirlpool and went round and round for awhile. When the open side went toward land, the Indians fired in at us. They followed us twevle miles down the river. They called for us to go out to them, or they would fire again.

Mrs. Conner and her son wanted to go out to them. They said the men were all killed and wounded. Father told him to desist or he would shoot him. The Indians shot him dead that minute. He fell across my mother's feet. There were two dead men and two wounded. One of them died the next morning. There was no woman or child hurt. There were twenty in all.

They took my father's horses. The others got their's. My mother worked the boat the whole night. We got within nine miles of Pittsburgh again daylight. There was a man came in a canoe to the boat to help us along. One man went on before us and had the doctors ready. When we got to Pittsburgh there were a great many kind neighbors came to us when we landed.

We lived awhile in the boat. We moved up to the city before his death. He lived forty days after he was wounded. He was willing to die. He said if it had been the will of Providence for him to live to see his children raised, he would have been satisfied. He left them to the care of Providence.

Many a time I went and covered myself up and wept, when I heard him moaning, when the doctor was dressing his wounds. He got better, and could sit upon the bed, and talked to people when they came to see him.

They shot the cannons the Fourth of July. The wound that was in his back began to run and mortify. There were three in him, one in both sides and one in his back.

He died the eighth day of July, in the forty-second year of his age, in the year one thousand, seven hundred and ninety-four. He is buried in Pittsburgh.

There were no friends to follow his remains to the grave, but a younger sister and myself. My mother was unable to go. The youngest child was only eleven days old. There were plenty of neighbors to go. It was a wet day. He was buried with the honors of war.

After mother got well I went with her to the grave yard and showed her where father was buried.

He went over the mountains to see his father and mother before we went away. He bought school books and bibles for all that were able to go to school. He did not live to see his children sent to school. He had a brother come to see him when he was lying on his death-bed. He went home after some time.

My father sold the boat himself. He knew he would not go down the river any farther. His brother came back again. He was dead before he got back.

My uncle stayed with us till there were wagons sent for us. We went over the mountains to Cumberland county, to where our friends lived, and stayed there three years. When we got there father had another brother come to see us.

The clothes that were on father when he was wounded, mother showed to him. He looked at every bullet hole that was in them. He wept like a child.

We lived in Cumberland county three years, and went to school. We were all good common scholars, but oh! it was at the expense of my father's life.

We got our old place back. We moved home, and we all lived together. We did not hire abroad. We got along very well. Providence was very kind to us. Oh! how thankful we ought to be God for preserving us through such danger.

It was a party of twelve that went to Pittsburgh to trade. The people would not trade with them. They got angry, and killed all they could that day.

There were three men went down the river in a canoe before us, one of whom was shot dead. The other two were wounded. One of them died. The other got well. He lay in a room next to father's room. He could come to see father. It was the last war that was in that part of the country. It was in the year 1794, when all these things happened.

I never had a spite at the Indians. They were very badly treated.

There were seven children living at the time of my father's death. They are all dead but myself. My mother lived fifteen years after father's death.

I was born in the year 1784, February 14th. I was married to my husband, Robert Leason, 1802. He departed this life Feb. 12th, 1863, aged eighty-seven.

Hannah Leason.*

[From Presbyterian Banner.]

*Mrs. Hannah Leason was born in Cumberland county on the 14th of Feb., 1784. Her father, Captain Andrew Sharp, served under General Washington until the close of the Revolutionary War. Her mother's name before marriage was Ann Woods. These parents were both of Scotch Irish Presbyterian families.

Hannah was married in 1803 to Robert Leason, and with her husband soon afterward connected herself with the church at Scrubgrass. Her marriage relation with Mr Leason existed for sixty years. His death occurred Feb. 12, 1863. It is not often that husband and wife share each others joys and sorrows so long.

Her husband was for many years an elder in the Scrubgrass Presbyterian Church, and also her son, Samuel. The only other surviving son, Rev. Thomas Sharp Leason, is a member of the Presbytery of Clarion.

At the age of eight she met with great loss in being deprived entirely of her hearing. Seventy-eight years is a long time to spend in this world without being able to hear. She never heard the voice of one of her sixteen children. Sight, however, supplied the place of hearing with her, in a great measure. She conversed with her family and neighbors quite readily by a close observance of the motions made by their organs of speech. It was truly wonderful with what exactness she could carry on a conversation in this way.

She retained the power of speech to the last, and was in the habit of making free use of the pen in correspondence with absent friends. She died in 1869, in the eighty-sixth year of her age.

An incident of 1794.

"In 1794 the Indians renewed their depredations upon some of the border settlements.* A report having reached Andrew Allison, one evening, that enemies were in the vicinity, he took his family, consisting of his wife and one child, and fled to his nearest neighbor, Gawin Adams, who had come from Ireland, and located where John McHenry now lives (1859.)

Mrs. Adams was sick and confined to her bed. During the night the Indians kept them in constant terror,—one whistling on his rifle charger on one side of the cabin, and another answering in like manner on the other side. The inmates were on their feet all the night, the men having their rifles in their hands, ready to repel an attack, and the others being engaged in stopping up the cracks between the logs, so as to prevent the assailants from taking aim at any one inside.

Dreading a warm reception, the Indians kept at a respectful distance, and finally withdrew. In the morning, Adams and Allison yoked the oxen and placed Mrs. Adams, with her infant daughter (now, 1859, Mrs. George McCartney, of White township), on a sled, and then proceeded with their families to Moorhead's Fort.

After remaining there several days, they returned to their farms, and Allison found his cabin and all the contents destroyed, the Indians having *fired* it the night he was at Adams'."

CHAPTER XLI.

PIONEER HISTORY.

INTRODUCTION—THE LOG CABIN—ITS CONSTRUCTION AND INTERNAL ARRANGEMENTS—HOW IT WAS LIGHTED—LIMITED ACCOMMODATIONS—CLEARING LAND—AXES—UNDERBRUSHING AND LOGGING—WILD ANIMALS—A WOLF HUNT—A BEAR HUNT—A BEAR STORY—A BEAR ENCOUNTER—HUNTING GAME—EARLY FARMING—HARVESTING—SLED CARS—FIRST WAGON—FIRST HARNESS—EARLY COOKING—KITCHEN FURNITURE—FOOD—HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES—DRESS—HOUSE WARMING—MANNERS AND CUSTOMS—STORES AND TRADE—REFLECTIONS ON PIONEER LIFE—LETTER FROM THE PEN OF A PIONEER MOTHER.

INTRODUCTION.

IT is profitable to reflect on the marvelous changes that are now taking place; to recall the past, and compare it with the present; but let us beware, lest we glorify ourselves and our achievements too much, at the risk of unjustly detracting from the merits of those who came before us.

"Nor you, ye proud, impute to these the fault,"
"If mem'ry o'er their graves, no trophies raise,"

for in the active labors of the present, the past has almost been lost in clouds of forgetfulness.

The poverty, the labors and the sufferings of our forefathers form a striking contrast with the easy comforts and luxuries now enjoyed by their children, and to which they have become so thoroughly accustomed, that it seems almost impossible that they should exist without them.†

The settlement of a new country in the immediate neighborhood of an old one, is not attended with much difficulty, because supplies can be readily obtained from the latter; but the settlement of a country very remote from any cultivated region,

*Jonathan Row in Indiana Register. †Rev. Dr. Joseph Doddridge.

is a very different thing, because at the outset, food, raiment, and the implements of husbandry are obtained only in small supplies and with great difficulty. The task of making new establishments in a remote wilderness, in a time of profound peace is sufficiently difficult; but when in addition to all the unavoidable hardships attendant on this business, those resulting from an extensive and furious warfare with savages are superadded, toil, privations and sufferings are then carried to the full extent of the capacity of men to endure them.*

Such was the wretched condition of our forefathers in making their settlements here. To all their difficulties and privations the Indian was a weighty addition. This destructive warfare they were compelled to sustain almost single-handed, because of the lack of easy communication between the West and East.† No aid was sent for lack of knowledge of the state of affairs.‡

The following history of the poverty, labors, suffering, manners and customs of our forefathers will appear like a collection of 'tales of olden times,' without any garnish of language to spoil the original portraits by giving them shade of coloring which they did not possess.

We shall speak of things as they were during the period of time subsequent to the Revolution,§ beginning with those rude accommodations with which our first adventurers into this country furnished themselves at the commencement of their establishments. It will be a homely narrative, yet valuable on the ground of its being real history:‖

THE LOG CABIN.

"Trees of uniform size, as nearly as may be, are selected, cut into pieces of the desired length, and carried or hauled to the site of the proposed building. There is, at each corner, an expert hand with an axe to saddle and notch the log. The saddling is done by so hewing the end of the log as to give the upper half the shape of the roof of a building. A notch is then cut into the next log to fit the saddle, and of such depth as to bring the logs together. The usual height was one story. The gable was laid up with logs gradually shortened up to the top or peak, giving the shape or pitch of the roof. On the logs which formed these gables were laid stout poles, reaching from one gable to the other, at suitable distances to hold the covering, which consisted of bark peeled from elm or basswood trees. The strips of bark were about four feet long, and about two or three feet wide, and laid in tiers, each lapping on the preceding one, after the manner of shingling. The bark was kept down by a heavy pole laid across each tier, and fastened at the ends. Sometimes, instead of bark, a kind of shingle was used, split from straight-rifted trees, and resembling undressed staves of flour or liquor barrels. These were by some called *shakes*. These were laid about two feet to the weather. They were then fastened down by heavy poles called weight-poles, as in the case of bark roofs.

"At one end of the building, a space about eight feet in length and five or six feet in height is cut out, and the space filled by a stone wall, laid in clay or mortar, for a fire-place. The chimney, resting on props made in various ways, was commenced at a proper height above the hearth, very wide, to correspond with the broad fire-place beneath it. It was built with split sticks of timber, resembling a common strip-lath, but being much larger. They were laid up in the manner of a cob-house, the chimney being gradually narrowed upward to the top, where its size was about the same as was that of any ordinary brick chimney of a frame house fifty years ago. The inside was plastered with clay, or mud and chopped straw, the latter answering the same purpose as hair used in the mortar in plastering the inside walls of the house. This "stick chimney," or "stick and clay chimney," was far from being fire-proof. Fire would sometimes be communicated to the sticks from soot, and alarm the family. A speedy application of water thrown up plentifully inside soon allayed all fear.

A doorway was cut through one side of the house, and split pieces for door posts, sometimes called "door cheeks," were pinned to the ends of the logs with wooden pins. For the want of boards to make doors, a blanket was used to close the door entrance until boards could be obtained. The hinges and the latch were both made of wood. The latch was raised from the outside by a string passing through the door and fastened to the latch inside. The safety of the family during the night was effected by drawing in the latch string. Floors were made of split slabs, hewed on one side, and were sometimes called *puncheons*. For a window, a hole was cut in the wall large enough to admit a sash of four or six panes of seven by nine glass.—When glass could not be had, the hole was sometimes closed with greased paper pasted over it. The interstices or cracks between the logs were filled with mud or clay. The larger cracks or chinks were partly closed with split pieces of wood before the mortar was applied.

Immigrants, as a rule, brought no bedsteads. A substitute was made by boring holes in the walls, in the corner of the house, into which the ends of poles were fitted. Three corners of the bedstead being thus fastened to the walls, it required but a single post. It now wanted only a cord, which was sometimes made of elm or basswood bark.

A view of the internal arrangements of one of these primitive dwellings would be interesting to those who are acquainted with pioneer life. On entering, (supposing it to be meal time,) the smaller children are seen standing or sitting around a large chest in which some of the more valuable articles had been brought, and which now serves as a table; the parents and older children sitting at a table made, perhaps of a wide puncheon plank, partaking of their plain meal, cooked by a log-heap fire. In one corner of the room are one or two small shelves on wooden pins, displaying the table ware, (when not in use,) consisting of a few tea-cups and saucers, a few blue-edged plates, with a goodly number of pewter plates, perhaps standing single, on their edges, leaning against the wall to render the display of table furniture more conspicuous. Underneath the cupboard are seen a few pots, a spider, and perhaps a bake-kettle. Not a sufficient number of chairs—perhaps none—having been brought, the deficiency has been supplied with three-legged stools made of puncheon boards. Over the doorway lies the indispensable rifle on two wooden hooks nailed to a log of the cabin. On the walls hang divers garments of female attire made of cotton and woolen fabric, some of which had done long service before their removal hither.

Log cabins were lighted in the night time in different ways. In the absence of candles and lamps light was, through the winter season, emitted from the fire-place, where huge logs were kept burning. A kind of substitute for candles was sometimes prepared by taking a wooden rod ten or twelve inches in length, wrapping around it a strip of cotton or linen cloth, and covering it with tallow pressed on with the hand. These "sluts," as they were sometimes called, afforded light for several nights. Lamps were prepared by dividing a large turnip in the middle, scraping out the inside quite down to the rind, and then inserting a stick about three inches in length in the centre so as to stand upright. A strip of linen or cotton cloth was then wrapped around it, and melted lard, or deer's tallow, was poured in till the turnip rind was full, when the lamp was full (lamps of this kind were only occasionally used); more often a dish of refuse grease was used, a rag being inserted and the latter being set on fire, and fed with the melted fat, would afford a sort of dismal light, and yet more disagreeable odor. By the light of these, and other rudely-constructed lamps, the women spun and

*Dr. Doddridge. †Wilson. ‡Olden time. §Gordon. ‖Doddridge.

sewed, and men read when books could be obtained, or worked at some implement of household or field use. When neither lard nor tallow was on hand the large, blazing fire supplied the needed light. By these great fire-places many skeins of thread have been spun, many a yard of linen woven and many a frock and pantaloons made.

Living in houses like those described was attended with serious discomforts. A single room served the purposes of kitchen, dining-room, sitting-room, bed-room and parlor. In many families were six, eight or ten children, who were, with their parents, crowded into one room. In one corner was the father and mother's bed, and under it the trundle-bed for the smaller children. The larger ones lodged in the chamber which they entered by a ladder in another corner, and sometimes made tracks to and from their beds in the snow driven through the crevices by the wind. Nor did the roofs, made of bark or "shakes," protect them from rain in the summer. How visitors, who came to spend the night, were disposed of, the reader may not easily conceive. Some, as their families increased, added to their houses an additional room of the same size and manner of construction as the former. Such were some of the dwellings and conditions of many of the pioneers of this portion of the state. Many were in a condition which, for comfort and appearance, were far beneath that described in the foregoing. *Imagine the state of those who, on foot and with packs on their backs, forced their way through the wilderness and tried to improve a piece of land.*

CLEARING LAND.

The lands in this section were covered with a dense and heavy forest. To clear the soil of this timber, required an amount of hard labor of which many of its present occupants have no adequate conception. Many now living on the hard-earned fortunes of their pioneer fathers and grandfathers could not be induced to enter upon a similar course of labor.

AXES.

The early axes were rude and clumsy affairs, of twice and thrice the size, and double to quadruple the weight, of those in use now. The first improved were called *Yankee* axes by the early woodsmen, and were introduced into this country in 1815. Arnold Seale informed the writer that he "took a Yankee axe, in 1820 for a debt of six dollars, interest for six years and justice's costs, and was glad to secure it at that *price*. In about ten years after the introduction of the improved axes, the *double bitted*, came into use and are now the favorite weapon of the woodsman.

UNDERBRUSHING AND LOGGING.

The first part of the clearing process was "underbrushing." The bushes and smallest sapplings were cut down near the ground and piled in heaps. The trees were then felled, their bodies cut into lengths of from twelve to fifteen feet, and the brush and small limbs of the trees were thrown into heaps. After the brush had become thoroughly dry they were burned. As a "good burn" was desirable, a dry time was chosen. The old leaves being dry and covering the ground, the whole field would be burned over, and an abundant crop assured. The next part of the process was "logging," or *log-rolling*. This required the associated labor of a number of men, who would in turn assist each other. The neighbors, on invitation, would attend with their handspikes. These were strong poles, about six feet in length, and flattened at the larger end, in order to their being more easily forced under or between the logs. Logs too heavy to be carried were drawn to a pile by a team (generally oxen), and rolled up on the pile with skids, one end lying on the ground, the other on the heap. The heaps were then burned, and the soil was ready for seed. Most of the logging was done by "*bees*." A number of the neighbors would come with their teams, attended by a sufficient number of extra hands, and a whole field of several acres would be logged in an afternoon. At these logging bees, as at house and barn raisings, was generally a two-gallon jug, perhaps two, filled with whiskey. Most of the men were moderate drinkers; some, however, gave indications, by their many witty sayings, that they had overstepped the bounds of moderation. But there were also, thus early, a few teetotal temperance men, whose incredulity as to the magic power of strong drink, as an assistant to manual labor, had caused them to abandon its use.

The wild animals inhabiting this section at the time of the first settlers, were the deer, bear, wolf, wildcat, panther, or painter, fox, otter, porcupine or hedge-hog, raccoon, woodchuck or ground-hog, skunk, mink, muskrat, oppossum, rabbit, weasel and squirrel. None were much feared except the bear and wolf. The former was the most dangerous, the latter most destructive to property. The bear is generally ready to attack a person; the wolf seldom does so unless impelled by hunger, or in self-defense. For many years it was difficult to protect sheep from the ravages of the wolves. They had to be penned every night. Many were destroyed in the day time, near the house. It is the nature of the wolf to seize a sheep by the throat and suck its blood, and leave the carcass as food for other carniverous animals; provided the number of sheep is sufficient thus to satisfy the hunger of their destroyers. Pigs and calves also were sometimes victims to these pests of the early settlers. Persons were followed by them to the very doors of their dwellings, and the sleep of families was often disturbed during a great portion of the night by their howlings. "The noise made by these animals," as described by some of the old settlers, "was not, as some imagine, a coarse bass growl, but a strong crakely tenor. Seemingly a leader began the concert by a solo of a firm, prolonged sound, when the rest would pitch in with a grand chorus of the most terrible jargon of sounds, dying away at the place of beginning, as the reverberation sounded over the far off hills."

To effect the destruction of these animals, bounties for their scalps were offered by the public authorities, and these induced hunters and trappers to devote much time to the destruction of wolves.

As wolves hunt in the night, when they cannot be shot, most of them were probably caught in traps, of which there were several kinds. One was a pen built of small logs or heavy poles, six or seven feet high and narrowed upward. Into this pen a bait was thrown. A wolf could easily enter it at the top, but was unable to get out. Another was the steel trap, with jaws a foot or more in length. The clamps were notched like a cross-cut saw. It resembled in form, a common spring rat trap. Attached to it was a chain with hooks not to fasten it, but to make it difficult for the wolf to drag it. Caught, as he probably would be by the fore leg while trying to paw out the bait, if the trap were made fast, he would gnaw off his leg and be gone. There were other traps, but descriptions of these will not be attempted.

WOLF HUNT.

All the settled portion of this section of the state suffered severely from the depredations of wolves. The deep recesses of the ravines formed for them secure retreats, where, during the day time, they could quietly digest the mutton of the night before. Sixty and seventy years ago wolf hunts were common. The people became exasperated at the loss of their stock, and formed parties to exterminate the animals. Meetings were held at various points, and plans devised. A certain section of country, containing ravines, was determined upon, and a simultaneous attack was made upon all sides. The men, early in the forenoon, formed a continuous line and entirely encircled the

section. The number of men on the lines were sufficient to be within easy speaking distance from each other. The signal for advance would be given by the leader, and as it was returned from man to man, the lines moved forward in splendid order, growing more compact as they advanced toward the ravine and descended its side. No man was to fire his gun until he received the command, and it was known that the lines were closed up. Finally the order to fire was given and the signal-gun was discharged. Instantly the firing became general. After the first discharge of fire-arms the deer and rabbits within the lines became frantic with fright, making the rounds and seeking an opening through which to escape. After all the game that could be seen had been dispatched, a committee was sent within the inclosure to search under old logs and fallen trees to ascertain if any game had fled to any of these places for safety. After the return of the committee, the men, by orders, moved towards the centre of the inclosure, bringing in the game, consisting, sometimes, of two to a dozen wolves, one or more bears, several deer, &c. If a ravine was too large it was sub-divided, and one division after another was "*cleaned out.*" After a few years, it was only occasionally that wolves were troublesome, as they generally left for more secure quarters.

A BEAR STORY.

In 1805, three neighbors, residing on Two Lick, not far from the "Manor tract," started on a deer hunt, and one of the dogs discovered and attacked a bear. The outcry of the dog brought the hunters to the rescue. One of them advanced and made a pass at the bear with his axe, when bruin, with a dexterous movement with his paw, knocked the axe from his hands, dropped the dog, and with his strong jaws laid hold of the hunter's leg just above the ankle. Then came the "tug of war;" and the result was, for some time, doubtful. His comrades durst not shoot, as the position of the contestants was constantly changing; the bear still holding on to the leg with a grip of iron, and his friends undecided what to do. Evidently, they did not wish to hazard too much in the probability of becoming the chief party in the struggle for life with this shaggy and fearful monster. The dogs barked but durst not attack the bear. However, the hunters did what they could, looking well to every dangerous position. The brave man, notwithstanding his ankle was in a *vice*, soon gained the battle, by the aid of his jack-knife, cutting the bear's throat; but it was months before he was able to leave his house.

Among the materials of our early history is the following account of a bear encounter:

"In 1822 a hunter, returning through the woods to Indiana, treed a bear with three cubs, a few miles north of the village. He came to the place and rallied several men with guns to go and kill the bears. On arriving at the spot, two of the cubs were spied high up in a pine tree; and one of the hunters, a good marksman with a rifle, soon shot them both. The other cub and the old bear not being discovered, most of the party started for the village. A few remained to watch for the missing bears. They soon heard the cub in the top of a small hemlock, the limbs of which were so dense as to conceal the animal. Determined to capture it, one of them climbed the tree and shook the cub from one of the highest limbs, but in its fall it caught another limb. From this, too, it was shaken, and again caught a limb lower down. This being too stiff to admit of the cub's being shaken off, he cut the limb partly off with his jack knife, when it lopped down and the bear fell to the ground, and was so stunned by the fall that one of the parties caught it and tied its feet. When the cub made a noise the old bear was heard near by in the bushes. The man who held the cub found by biting its ear he could make it squeal. This brought the old bear near by, but not fully in sight. The marksman who killed the other cubs, stepped off a few rods into the woods, and, while watching the bear, Bruin again was rallied by the biting of the cub's ear, and was brought in sight of the hunter who sent a rifle ball into her head and neck. After taking out the entrails, she was brought into the village, while one of the party carried the cub to his home and subsequently tamed it.

Of the numerous instances of men's coming in contact with bears, wolves, and other ravenous beasts, it is believed there is not one in which a man was killed. Nearly all of the native animals of the forest have disappeared, and the wild and venturesome sports of the past seem like a dream to the present generation.

While the forest was infested with noxious animals, it was of no small value as a hunting ground. Deer hunting in the winter was a common business. Much of the meat was sometimes lost. The hunter, if alone and far from home, would shoulder the more valuable part—hams and skin—and leave the rest for the wolves; or he would hang it to a sapling or a large limb of a tree, which had been bent down for the purpose, and which, springing back, would raise the meat beyond the reach of the wolves. Having delivered his first load at the cabin, he would return, conducted by his tracks in the snow, and bring home the remainder. The opossum, raccoon, the rabbit and the squirrel were also a part of the pioneer's fare. To the variety of meats enumerated, may be added several of the feathered tribes, as pigeon, ducks, wild turkeys, partridges and several others. The forks of the Mahoning was in early days, the favorite roosting place of thousands of wild turkeys, and other birds. As such it was well known to the Senecas.

In a brief period game as a steady diet made way for pork and poultry. Beef was only occasionally used, cattle were too valuable to use for food. The common fowl furnished meat and eggs, geese were chiefly raised for the feathers, with which old beds were replenished, and new ones filled. Many still repose on beds made by their mothers or grandmothers half a century ago.

EARLY FARMING.

Agriculture is a term hardly applicable to pioneer farming. The implements used would, in this age of improvement, attract attention as great curiosities. The "virgin" soil, as has been observed, was ready for the seed when cleared of its timber. The principal instrument of tillage for several years, was the triangular harrow, usually called *drag*. This consisted of pieces of timber, (hewed before there were mills for sawing), about five inches square and six feet long, put together in the form of the letter A. The drag was sometimes made of a crotched tree, and needed no framing. The teeth made of wood were double and even treble the size of those now used, in order to stand the severe trial they were to undergo. The drag bounded along over stubs and roots and stones, up and down the hillsides, drawn generally by oxen often driven by boys.

When the roots had become sufficiently brittle to admit of the use of the plow, an instrument was used. When the first "*Yankee improved plow*" was brought into the country, one man said: "*the critter is too darned small. It'll go to pieces sure.*" Another said: "*Give me a plow with a twelve foot beam and a seven foot handle and I can handle it.* The old *plough* was something resembling the present *plow* inasmuch as it was used for the same purpose. At first it was made entirely of wood; then an iron point was added; then an iron shoe, coulter, &c., and gradually, it was improved, till the advent of the Yankee cast iron plow superceded it. Late improvements in the plow and the harrow, and the invention of cultivators, cornplanters, drills, and other labor-saving implements, have wonderfully changed the aspect of farming, and increased the power of production.

In harvesting, the change is not less striking. Before the decay and removal of stumps permitted the use of the grain

cradle, wheat was cut with the sickle, now a rare instrument. It was then a staple article of merchandise. In the old day-books and journals of the early merchants, could be found, under the names of scores of customers the charge, "To 1 Sickle," followed, in many cases by that other charge, "To 1 gallon Whisky," an article deemed by some, as necessary in the harvesting operation as the instrument itself. The cradle which superseded the sickle is now fast giving way—in many parts of the county has already entirely given place—to the reaper, an instrument then no more likely to be invented than the photographic art, or the means of hourly intercourse with the inhabitants of the opposite side of the globe. Imagine an Indiana farmer to-day, attempting to reap a wheat field of forty acres with a sickle! Then think of those western fields of one hundred to five hundred acres in extent! In this connection, we will speak of wagons. For several years there were extremely few wagons and roads on which to use them. A more simple vehicle was used. From a small tree, was taken a piece having at one end two prongs, the single end was put into the ring of the ox-yoke, the other resting on the ground. Across the prongs puncheon boards were laid and kept from sliding backwards by long wooden pins set perpendicularly in each prong. Sometimes the oxen or horses were attached to the fore end of a log trough, the bottom of which had been flattened, and the end hewed away from the under side to fit it, like a sled runner, for sliding over the rough ground. Some of the early settlers came into the country on "*sled-cars*," and used them for transportation purposes for several years. A sled car consisted of two poles, one on either side of the horse, one end of each being fastened to the hames and the other resting on the ground. On the parts resting on the ground, puncheon boards were laid, and were prevented from sliding backwards by long wooden pins fixed perpendicularly in each pole.

The pioneer's first harness was made of withes with crooked roots or pieces of limbs or trees for hames. It was not long before the tanning of hides was commenced, and then good, substantial home-made leather harness was used.

Grain was generally threshed with a flail, a day's work amounting to ten to twenty bushels a day. There were no fanning mills in the early times. (Ninian Irwin and a neighbor built the first fanning mill in 1824). Sometimes the grain was spread in shallow depths on the floor where it was threshed, or placed in a box perforated with holes, or in a riddle (a very coarse sieve), about thirty inches in diameter and five or six inches deep. To "raise the wind" a linen sheet, possibly taken from the bed, was held at the corners by two men, who gave it a semi-rotary motion or sudden swing. A man would shovel or stir up the wheat on the floor, or hold up and shake the box or riddle with its contents, and the wind caused by the motion of the sheet would blow away the chaff. In this way about ten bushels could be cleaned in half a day. The introduction of fanning mills was of great service, and soon came in general use.

The grass was first cut with sickle, but only for a brief period, as scythes were soon brought in by the imigrants, and the hay harvest became a matter of considerable importance. A lad of sufficient age to drive a team can now cut with a mower from fifty to one hundred acres in an ordinary haying season, and the hay may all be made during the same time by one person.

The husking of corn was generally done in the field, as at present. In some parts of the country the ears, when fully ripe, were broken from the stalk, thrown into heaps, and then hauled into the barn, and thrown into a long heap across the barn floor, ready for a corn-husking, in which the neighbors, old and young, were invited to participate on some evening. The anticipation of a "good time" secured a general attendance. A good supper, which several of the neighboring women had assisted in preparing, was served at eight or nine o'clock. The "old folks" would then leave, and in due time the boys would gallant the girls to their homes. The recreation afforded to the young people on the yearly recurrence of these festive occasions was as highly enjoyed, and quite as innocent as most of the amusements of the present boasted age of refinement.

EARLY COOKING.

To witness the several processes of cooking in pioneer times, would alike surprise and amuse those who have grown up since cook stoves came into use. The first thing likely to attract notice would be the wide fire-place, already described. Kettles were hung over the fire to a stout pole, sometimes called *lug-pole*, the ends of which were fastened into the sides of the chimney at such height as not to be likely to ignite from the heat or sparks. The kettles were suspended on *trammels*, which were pieces of iron rods with a hook on each end. The uppermost one reached nearly down to the fire, and with one or more shorter ones, the kettle was brought to the proper height above the fire. For the want of iron, wooden hooks were sometimes used for trammels. Being directly above the kettles, they were safe from fire.

The long handled frying pan became a common cooking utensil. It was held over the fire by hand; or, to save time, the handle was laid on a box or back of a chair, the pan resting on the fire, while the cook was "setting the table." The pan was also used for baking short cakes. It was placed in a nearly perpendicular position before the fire, leaning slightly backward, with coals under or back of it to bake the under side. A more convenient article was the cast iron, three legged, short handled spider which was set over coals on the hearth, for frying meat. Its legs were of such length and so adjusted, that, when used for baking cakes or bread, being turned up towards the fire, to the proper slope, handle upwards, it would keep its position.

An early mode of baking corn bread, (cast iron ware being scarce) was to put the dough on a smooth board, about two feet long and eight inches wide, placed on the hearth in a slanting position before the fire, when the upper side was baked, the bread was turned over for baking the other side. When lard was plenty, the bread was shortened, and called *johnny cake*. But a better article for baking bread than either the pan or spider, was the cast iron *bake-kettle*, in some places called "Dutch oven," with legs and a closely fitted cover. Standing on the hearth with coals under and over it, bread and biscuit were nicely baked. Bread for large families, was, in after years, usually baked in large out-door ovens built of brick or fire-proof stone. Turkeys and spare ribs were roasted before the fire, suspended by a string, a dish or pan being placed underneath to catch the drippings. Some of the inconveniences in cooking in these open fire-places will be readily imagined. Women's hair was singed, their hands were blistered and their dresses scorched. But framed houses with jamb fire-places measurably relieved the pioneer house-wives. In one of the jambs was fixed an iron crane, which could be drawn forward when kettles were to be put on or taken off. The invention of the cooking stove commenced a new era in cookery; and none, most averse to innovation, have intimated a desire to return to the "old way," which will hereafter be known only to history.

FARE OF THE EARLY SETTLERS.

Among the many hardships of pioneer life, not the least is the difficulty in procuring bread. For at least two years the settler in the woods must obtain his family supplies chiefly from other sources than his own land. This difficulty is enhanced by the remoteness of his residence from older settlements, where his supplies are to be obtained. Hence those who settled in this section within the first few years had a severer

experience than those who came after a surplus of grain was produced and mills for grinding it were erected at accessible points. Rev. Dr. Woodend, in his centennial discourse, says:

"The people who settled this country when it was a wilderness are worthy of all honor and kind remembrance. A late writer has said: "A more intelligent, virtuous and resolute class of men never settled any country than the first settlers of western Pennsylvania; and the women who shared their sacrifices were no less worthy." They came here, many of them, in poverty. They found little but hardships for very many years. They found the land covered with timber. There were for many years neither mills nor factories. With their own strong arms they must cut down the forest and fence the field and build log cabins. Some of the first settlers lived on potatoes chiefly, the first year of their coming.

Upon fish and game the prisoners relied for subsistence until they could raise vegetables and grain. Whole families for many weeks, even months, tasted not a particle of bread, subsisting upon game and other products of the forest. "Ramps" or leeks, with which the woods abounded, furnished to some extent food for man and beast. The leaves, which were in some regions, far advanced before the disappearance of the winter snows, furnished for cattle a valuable pasture ground; and the bulbs, later in the season, were, in time of scarcity, used by settlers as a substitute for common articles of food. There are still living in this county persons who had eaten many a meal consisting in great part of cooked leeks. Families too, lived for weeks on hulled wheat and on meal from corn pounded out at home. For this purpose, one end of a large block was scooped out, making a cavity holding half a bushel or less of corn. A spring pole was fixed over the rafters, or to something else of proper height. On the end of the pole a wooden pestle was suspended by a rope. It will readily be imagined that the principal use of the pole was to assist in raising the pestle; and that a small quantity of grain was pounded at a time. The pestle was not in all cases hung to a pole, but was sometimes used wholly by the hand of the operator. A corn cracker or hominy block was attached to some of the first saw mills and to these the settlers would resort for many miles, and wait sometimes, two days, in order to get a chance at the hominy mill.

HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

Nearly all the clothing of the early settlers was made from cloth of home manufacture. Long after the country had passed its pioneer state, the "women carded, spun, wove, colored and fulled the fabric, and when this was done they made the clothing, without the aid of tailors or fashion-plates." When more spinning was to be done than the wife could do in addition to her ordinary house work, or where the daughters were too young to help, spinsters were employed to come into families to spin flax in the winter season, and wool in the summer. The price usually paid these *itinerant spinsters* was a shilling a day, the day's working ending at early bed time. Some will be surprised when told that many of these women had money to show at the year's end. It was the custom, to some extent, to count a certain number of "runs" as a day's work. This had a tendency to accelerate the motion of the wheel and lessen the hours of labor. The spinning exercise is one which the young women of modern times have never enjoyed. The wheel used for spinning flax was called the "little wheel," to distinguish it from the "big wheel," used for spinning wool. These "stringed instruments" furnished the principal music of the family, and was operated by our mothers and grandmothers with great skill, attained without expense, and by far less practice, than is necessary for our modern dames to acquire a skillful use of their elegant and costly instruments. They were indispensible household articles, and were to be found in nearly every family. The loom was not less necessary than the wheel. There were some houses, however, in which there was none. But there were always some who, besides doing their own weaving, did some for others. Woolen cloth was made in families. There being at first no carding machines, wool was carded and made into short rolls with hand cards. These rolls were spun on the "big wheel," which is still to be seen in the houses of some of the old families, being occasionally used for spinning and twisting cotton yarn. It was turned with one hand, and with such velocity as to give it sufficient momentum to enable the nimble mother, by her backward step, to draw out and twist a thread of nearly the length of the cabin. The same loom was used for both linen and woolen. A cloth was sometimes made called *linsey*, or linsey-woolsey, the warp being linen and the filling woolen. In the early part of the century, Archicald Matthews, a cloth dresser by trade, came to Wheatfield township. Woolen for men's outer garments was then generally sent to him to be fulled and dressed, if the parties lived within a convenient distance. He in a short time (date unknown), built a small woolen mill and carding machine. Much dyeing was done in the family. Butternuts were used to make brown, peach leaves for yellow, and myrtle for a red shade.

Woolen flannel was also made and worn by the mothers and daughters. Flannel for women's wear, after dyestuffs were to be had, were dyed such colors as the wearer fancied. It was sometimes a plaid made of yarn of various colors, home-dyed. To improve their appearance these flannels were sent to a cloth dresser's (after such a mechanic had come into the country) for a slight dressing. Dye woods and dye stuffs formed no small part of the early merchant's stock. Barrels of chipped Nicaragua log-wood, and other woods, kegs of madder, alum, copperas, vitriol, indigo, &c. formed a large part of the teamsters' loading for the store-keeper. Many can yet remember the old dye-tub standing in the chimney corner covered with a board, and used as a seat for children when the stools or home-made chairs were wanted for visitors.

Nearly all the coats, "warmuses," pants, &c., were made of home-spun goods. When a young man appeared in a suit of "boughten cloth" he was an object of envy to his associates. For many years few, except merchants, lawyers, doctors and some village mechanics, wore cloth that had not passed through the hands of the country cloth-dresser. Hence, the early merchant kept small stocks of broadcloths.

There were also *itinerant tailoresses* who came into families to make up men's and boys' winter clothing. The cutting was done by the village tailor, if a village was near. "Bad fits," which were not uncommon, were generally charged to the cutter. Hence the custom of tailors, when advertising, "cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit," to append the very prudent proviso, "if properly made up." These seamstresses charged for their work two shillings per day. This was thought, by some, a little exorbitant, as the usual price of help at housework was but six shillings a week, Sundays not excepted.

For a while the pioneers wore moccasins, and then boots and shoes were made of tanned leather. Farmers subsequently got the hides of their slaughtered cattle tanned "on shares;" or, if their share was judged sufficient to shoe a whole family, for the tanning and dressing, other means of payment were provided. Then there was in the neighborhood a *circulating* shoemaker, who made his yearly autumnal circuit with his "kit." The children had a happy time during his sojourn, which lasted one, two or more weeks, according to the number of feet to be shod. The boys, who had doffed their old shoes, when the winter snows had scarcely disappeared, to enjoy the luxury of going barefoot, were now no less joyful in the anticipation of new ones to protect their feet from the frosts or early snows.

Large boys and girls, when leather was scarce and dear, have been known to go barefoot the greater part of the year. It was not a rare thing to see girls as well as boys, not of the poorer

families, at Sunday meetings, with feet unshod. Some made shoes for themselves and their families. Boots were little worn, even by men, except in the winter season. Men's boots and shoes were usually made of coarse leather called cowhide. Occasionally a young man attained the enviable distinction of appearing in a pair of calf-skin boots, made by a skillful workman. Boots and shoes for both feet were made on one last. In those days "rights and lefts" were unknown. In this department of dress, as in others, in respect to style and cost, the past and the present exhibit a remarkable contrast.

We can only add, a general revolution in household labor has taken place within the last fifty years. The substitution of cotton for flax, and of the various kinds of labor-saving machinery for hand-cards and spinning wheels and looms has vastly lightened the labors of women. One of the results of these improvements is the opportunity they afford for mental and intellectual culture. Can we not affirm that the mass of American women duly improve these opportunities?

A HOUSE WARMING.

"I will proceed to state the usual manner of settling a young couple in the world. A spot was selected on a piece of land of one of the parents for their habitation. A day was appointed, shortly after the marriage, for commencing the work of building their cabin. The fatigue party consisted of choppers, whose business it was to fell the trees and cut them off at proper lengths. A man with a team for hauling them to the place, and arranging them, properly assorted, at the sides and ends of the building; a carpenter, if such he might be called, whose business it was to search the woods for a proper tree for making clap-boards for the roof. The tree for this purpose must be straight-grained, and from three to four feet in diameter. The boards were split four feet long, with a large furrow, and as wide as the timber would allow. They were used without shaving. Another division were employed in getting puncheons for the floor of the cabin; this was done by splitting trees about eighteen inches in diameter, and hewing the faces of them with a broad-axe. They were half the length of the floor they were intended to make.

"The materials for the cabin were mostly prepared on the first day, and sometimes the foundation laid in the evening. The second day was allotted for the raising.

"In the morning of the next day the neighbors collected for the raising. The first thing to be done was the election of four corner men, whose business it was to notch and place the logs. The rest of the company furnished them with the timbers. In the meantime the boards and puncheons were collecting for the floor and roof, so that by the time the cabin was a few rounds high the sleepers and floor began to be laid. The door was made by sawing or cutting the logs in on one side, so as to make an opening about three feet wide. This opening was secured by upright pieces of timber, about three inches thick, through which holes were bored into the ends of the logs for the purpose of pinning them fast. A similar opening, but wider, was made at the end for the chimney. This was built of logs, and made large to admit of a back and jams of stone. At the square two end logs projected a foot or eighteen inches beyond the wall to receive the butting poles, as they were called, against which the first row of clapboards was supported. The roof was formed by making the end logs shorter, until a single log formed the comb of the roof; on these logs the clapboards were placed, the ranges of them lapping some distance over those next below them, and kept in their places by logs placed at proper distances upon them.

"The roof, and sometimes the floor, were finished on the same day of the raising. A third day was commonly spent by a few carpenters in leveling off the floor, making a clapboard door and a table. This last was made of a split slab, and supported by four round legs set in auger holes. Some three-legged stools were made in the same manner. Some pins stuck in the logs at the back of the house supported some clapboards, which served for shelves for the table furniture. A single fork, placed with its lower end in a hole in the floor, and the upper end fastened to a joist, served for a bedstead by placing a pole in the fork, with one end through a crack between the logs of the wall. This front pole was crossed by a shorter one within the fork, with its outer end through another crack. From the front pole, through a crack between the logs of the end of the house, the boards were put on which formed the bottom of the bed. Sometimes other poles were pinned to the fork, a little distance above these, for the purpose of supporting the front and foot of the bed, while the walls were the supports of its back and its head. A few pegs around the walls, for a display of the coats of the women and hunting shirts of the men, and two small forks or buck-horns to a joist for the rifle and shot-pouch completed the carpenter's work.

"In the meantime the masons were at work. With the heart pieces of timber of which the clapboards were made they made billets for chunking up the cracks between the logs of the cabin and chimney; a large bed of mortar was made for daubing up those cracks; a few stones formed the back and jam of the chimney.

"The cabin being furnished, the ceremony of the house-warming took place before the young couple were permitted to move into it.

"The house-warming was a dance of a whole night's continuance, made up of the relations of the bride and groom, and their neighbors. On the day following the young couple took possession of their new mansion."

STORES AND TRADE.

A great inconvenience incident to pioneer life, is the want of the many articles essential to the comfort of a family, which the farm cannot supply. Therefore no immigrant is more welcome in a new settlement than the first merchant. Fortunately, there are seldom wanting those who are ready to establish a store when and where there is a population sufficient to sustain one. All of the early stores were kept in log buildings. The first stocks of goods were small, yet they comprised most of those articles which were needed by the settlers.

But the gratification of some at the advent of the early merchant, was greatly moderated by their inability to purchase his wares. The inhabitants generally were poor. They had expended nearly all their money in their removal; and the little they had left was wanted to buy absolute necessaries. Farmers who had been here long enough to raise a small surplus, obtained some money from new comers. But the majority were not so fortunate.

Goods were dear, having been transported, at great cost. They were first brought from Carlisle and Chambersburg, and sometimes four weeks were occupied in the round trip. After wagons were introduced, the round trip was usually made in about ten days, though on many occasions, double that time was used. But the high price of the merchant's goods was but half of the farmer's misfortune. While he had to pay a double price for nearly every article of store goods, he, much of the time, was obliged to sell the products of his farm at about half the cost in labor. Wheat sometimes sold as low as a shilling per bushel; corn, 6d per bushel; rye, 1s; buckwheat, 1s; oats, 6d per bushel; tallow, 2 cts. per pound; lard, 2 cts. per pound; pork, 4s per cwt.; beef, 1 to 2d per pound, and other products in proportion. Oft times the prices were double and even five times the foregoing, but the market as a rule was "weak and no buyers."

The earliest account book which we have been enabled to

see, bears the date of 1794,* but as this only gives the aggregate amounts, the retail price cannot be gleaned. The old mode of reckoning was by pounds, shillings and pence, and until a comparatively late period, the prices of goods per yard or pound, both in buying and selling, at wholesale and retail, were given in shillings and pence. Between 1794 and 1800 some of the prices are: "Wool hat, 11s 3d; (1794) bandana handkf. 11s 3d; half a pound cut and dry tobacco, 1s 6d; (1795) 1 skillet, 12s; half a pound of lead, 11¼d; one-fourth bushel of salt, 6s 6½d; 8½ pounds of bacon, 8s 6d; pound of coffee, 3s 9d; 1 pair *mockisins*, 3s 9d; half a quire of paper, 1s 6d; two pipes, 11d; one-fourth pound of tobacco, 9d; half a bushel of potatoes, 3s 9d; half pound gun powder, 5s 7½d; two yards calico, 7s; one pound lead, 1s 10½d; one pair boots, 2£ 16s 3d; one-fourth yd. *Corderoy*, 4s 9½d; one-half a dozen knives and forks (1798), 12s 6d; two pounds soap, 2s 10½d; five tin cups, 4s 8d; five yards *Durant* (?), 1£ 2s 6d; one peck salt, 7s 6d; one crooked comb, 1s 10½d; (1794) one pen knife, 3s 6d; three-fourths yard *Mersailles* pattern, 14s ½d; two and one-half yards muslin, 9s 4½d; one yard muslin, 3s 9d; three and a half yards binding, 1s 7d; one and a fourth yards calico, 9s 4½d; one ounce indigo, 1s 6d; forty-seven pounds of iron, 1£ 19s 2d; one pair leggins, 7s 9d; One quart whisky, 1s 10½d; one pair cotton cords, 7s 6d; one-half a dozen spoons, 10s 1½d; one pair *Rose Blankets*, 2£ 12s 6d; one pair cotton hose, 15s; one quire paper, 3s; one mill saw file, 5s; one blanket, 19s 9d; one gimblet, 4s; two dozen screws, 1s 10½d; two hundred tacks, 3s 9d; two pounds coffee, 8s; one ounce indigo, 1s 6d; one-fourth pound (1796) of pepper, 2s; four *skanes* thread, 1s; five yards ribbon, 7s 6d; nails one pound, 3s; one nutmeg, 1s; factory muslin, one yard, 6s; Maccaboy snuff, one pound, 13s; three sticks twist, 3s; one pair shoes, 15s, one dozen buttons, 3s; one razor, 2s 6d; (1789) one yard scarlet cloth, 3s 6d; one-half a hundred quills, 8s; three yards *Furstin* (1797) 16s 9d; one yard swanskin, 7s 7½d; one-half a pound of lead, 1s; one quart salt, 1s 10½d; one paper of pins (1798), 3s; one pair *sisars* (1798), 4s.9d." Whisky, that staple article in those days, varied in price from 6 to 15s per gallon, but the books indicated no perceptible decrease in its consumption. On the 26th of December, 1798, Charles Campbell is credited with 1 barrel of salt, 7£ 10s.

But our surprise at these prices will be less when we consider the cost of transportation. With the products of their farms, at the prices they bore a few years later, farmers could hardly have paid for store goods, at the prices charged. Nor did farmers find permanent relief until the commencement of the canal and development of the furnace business.

In those early days, whisky was the article whose sale was never diminished on account of hard times. In 1797, we count, on five successive pages, sixty-nine separate and distinct charges for this article. During the war of 1812, flour rose to $19 per barrel; hollow castings ten cents per pound, and salt $12 per barrel. Maple sugar was exchanged at six cents per pound for goods; butter at six to eight cents; oats, ten to twelve cents per bushel; and other produce in proportion.

To facilitate the collection of debts, merchants, after cattle were plenty, received the same in payment from their customers and drove them to eastern markets, or sold them to drovers from the East. Pork also was taken on account at prices which contrast strikingly with the present. Well fatted pork, dressed, was sold for two dollars per hundred pounds. Lumber with its products, lath, shingles, &c., were received, and other things, such as furs, &c.

NATURE OF TRADE.

From what has been said in the previous paragraphs, the reader will readily infer that trade was greatly restricted by the scarcity of the usual circulating medium. Few goods were sold for cash. Business was done on the credit and barter system, not only by and with merchants, but between the people. Notes were made payable in grain, lumber, cattle, furs, &c., and sometimes contained the stipulation, "at cash prices." Almost everything had a cash and a barter, or a credit price. It was, however, not always easy to ascertain the cash price. Merchants often suffered great loss by this system of trade. Losses by bad debts, and losses on grain and other commodities, which it was almost impossible to sell for cash, rendered the business an unsafe one.

Most of the business was, for many years, transacted in the river towns, which were first settled, and possessed superior commercial advantages. Maple sugar, long an important article of trade, came in large quantities from the settlements. The inhabitants generally supplying themselves, the price is said to have been, at times, as low as four cents per pound. Almost the only store sugar for years, was the white, refined, put up in hard ball, solid loaves, of a conical form, and called loaf or lump sugar, and was wrapped in strong and coarse paper. It was sold chiefly for sweetening medicines and the liquors of tavern keepers.

REFLECTIONS ON PIONEER LIFE.

The history of pioneer life generally presents only the dark side of the picture. The toils and privations of the early settlers were not a series of unmitigated sufferings. The addition of each new acre to their "clearings" brought with it fresh enjoyment, and cheered them on in the pursuit of their ultimate object, an unincumbered and a happy home. They were happy also in their fraternal feelings; or, as one expressed it, "the feeling of brotherhood—the disposition to help one another;" or, in the language of another, "society was uncultivated; yet the people were very friendly to each other, quite as much so as relatives at the present day."

We could now hardly endure the thought of exchanging our comfortable and elegant carriages for the rude ones of our fathers and grandfathers, which served the various purposes of visiting, and of going to mill and to meeting; yet who doubts that families had a "good time" when they made a visit to a "neighbor" at a distance of several miles, through the woods, on an ox sled? Our mothers were clad in homespun of their own make; and not a few remember the *glad surprise*, when fathers, on their return from market, presented their faithful helpmeets with a six yards calico dress pattern for Sunday wear. And it is presumed that the wearer was in quite as devotional a frame of mind, and enjoyed Sabbath exercises quite as well as she who now flaunts her gorgeously trimmed silk of fifteen or twenty yards, made up into a style transforming the wearer into the "likeness" of something never before seen or known "above," or "on the earth beneath," and altered with every change of the moon.

People were happy in ther families. The boys, having labored hard during the day, sought rest at an early hour. Parents had the pleasure of seeing their sons acquiring habits of industry and frugality—a sure prognostic of success in life. The "higher civilization" had not yet introduced—

> "In every country village, where
> Ten chimney smokes perfumed the air."

those popular modern institutions, the saloon and the billiard room, in which so many youth now receive their principal training. Fewer parents spent sleepless nights in anxious thought about their "prodigal sons," or had their slumbers broken by the noisy entrance of these sons on returning from their midnight revels. They saw no clouds rising to dim the prospect of a happy future to their children. Never were wives and

*Johnston's, of Point Pleasant, opposite present site of Saltsburg.

mothers more cheerful than when, like the virtuous woman described by Solomon, "they laid their hands to the spindle, and their hands held the distaff;" or when, with their knitting work or sewing, and baby, too, they went—unbidden, as the custom was—to spend an afternoon with the "neighbor women," by whom they were received with a hearty, unceremonious welcome. The "latch-string was out" at all times; and even the formality of knocking was, by the more intimate neighbors, not observed.

Nor did they lack topics of conversation at these visits. Prominent among them were their domestic affairs—their manifold industrial enterprises and labors—and the anticipated reward of their privations and toils. Their conversation some may suppose, evinced no high degree of intellectual culture; yet, as an indication of such culture, surely it would not suffer in comparison with the gossip of many of our modern ladies at their social gatherings.

The following extract from the pen of a pioneer mother in another county, may be read with interest by some:

"The country around us was an entire wilderness, with here and there a small cabin, containing a small family. We were nearly all new beginners, and although we had to work almost day and night, we were not discouraged. There were many and serious trials in the beginning of this country, with those who settled amid the heavy timber, having nothing to depend upon for a living but their own industry. Such was our situation. However we were blessed with health and strength, and were able to accomplish all that was necessary to be done. Our husbands cleared the ground, and assisted each other in rolling the logs. We often went with them on these occasions, to assist in the way of cooking for the hands.

"We had first-rate times, just such as hard laboring men and women can appreciate. We were not what now would be called fashionable cooks; we had no pound cakes, preserves or jellies, but the substantials, prepared in plain, old-fashioned style. This is one reason why we were blessed with health; we had none of your dainties, knick-knacks, and *fixings* that are worse than nothing. There are many diseases that we had never even heard of forty to sixty years ago, such as dyspepsia, neuralgia, and many others too tedious to mention. It was not *fashionable* then to be weakly. We could take our spinning-wheels and walk two to four miles to a spinning frolic, do our day's work, and after a first rate supper, join in some innocent amusement for the evening. We did not take particular pains to keep our hands white; we knew they were made to use for our advantage; therefore, we never thought of having hands just to look at. Each settler had to go and assist his neighbors ten or fifteen days, in order to get help in return in log-rolling time; this was the only way to get assistance. I have thought proper to mention these matters, that people now may know what the early settlers had to undergo. We, however, did not complain half as much as people do now. Our diet was plain; our clothing we manufactured ourselves. We lived independent, and were all on an equality. How the scene has changed! Children of these same pioneers know nothing of hardship; they are spoiled by indulgence, and are generally planning ways and means to live without work."

It is, indeed, to many who have been brought up in the lap of ease, not a little surprising that a wife and mother should do the housework for a family in which were six, eight or more children, and occasionally some hired men, without extra help. Yet such instances were common.

But advancement in society is an American trait. Had we pursued the course of the greater number of the nations of the earth, we should have been, at this day, treading in the footsteps of our forefathers, from whose example in many respects we should have thought it criminal to depart.

The horse paths by which the early settlers made their laborious journeys over the mountains for salt, iron and other necessaries, were succeeded by wagon roads, and those again by turnpikes, which brought the distant region, once denominated as the backwoods, into close and lucrative connection with the great Atlantic cities. Then followed, in quick succession, as if by magic enchantment, canals, railroads and telegraphs. The duration of time for making the once perilous journey over the mountains, was successively reduced from weeks to days, and from days to hours.

The ruder sports of former times—the trials of muscular strength and activity—gave way to the more noble ambition for mental endowments, to the spread of education, and skill in the useful arts.

In the stead of the rude song, roughly and unskillfully sung, succeeded the psalm, the hymn, the quartette glee, and the swelling anthem.

The linsey and coarse linen of the early settlers were in time exchanged for the substantial and fine fabrics of Europe and Asia, and soon superinduced the spirit of American genius for manufacture, which we now see fairly rivaling the world's industries.

The hunting shirt gave place to a suit of broadcloth, and the feet that once trod in moccasins were enclosed in boots and shoes of tanned leather.

Our development in the useful arts, finally brought forth our great manufactories of iron and steel, crockery and glassware, implements and machinery, and the rude utensils of the pioneers are supplanted with articles of the most improved utility and beauty, fabricated at our very doors.

Instead of a blind imitation of the manners and customs of their forefathers, the people *thought* and acted for themselves; they changed themselves and everything around them. The changes gave new currents to public feeling and individual pursuit, causing the improvements in the dress of the people and the furniture of their houses. Had the hunting shirt, moccasin and leggins continued to be the dress of men—had the three-legged stool, the noggin, the trencher and wooden bowl remained as the furniture of their houses, progress towards science and civilization would have been much slower.

CHAPTER XLII.

LAND TITLES.—THE ORIGIN OF THE TITLES, AND PENN'S POLICY

IT is the editor's desire to lay before the public a* connected view of the land titles of Pennsylvania from its first settlement to the present time, an attempt of equal difficulty and interest. That it will be free from errors is perhaps rather to be wished than expected, as from the lapse of time some material documents, once known to have existed, can no longer be traced. Fortunately, however, much of what may be now considered as depending upon tradition, is more the subject of curiosity than real utility. The public records furnish ample materials of all that is of moment at the present time.

The royal charter from Charles the Second to William Penn bears date at Westminster, March 4th, 1681, in the thirty-third year of the reign of that king. The extent and limits of the territory of Pennsylvania may be seen in the charter itself, in the appendix of the laws of Pennsylvania, Bioren edition, 1810, and in the course of this article its present boundaries, as settled with the adjoining states, or enlarged by purchase, will distinctly appear.

*Laws of Pennsylvania, page 105, note b.

It were needless, at this time of day, to question the validity of royal charters. A principle had obtained among the European nations that a new discovered country belonged to the nation whose people first discovered it. Eugene the Fourth and Alexander the Sixth successively granted to Portugal and Spain all the countries possessed by Infidels, which should be discovered by the industry of their subjects and subdued by the force of their arms; and we are told that no person in the fifteenth century doubted that the Pope, in the plentitude of his apostolic power, had a right to confer it, and all christian princes were deterred from intruding into the countries those nations had discovered, or from interrupting the progress of their navigation and conquests. But William Penn, although clothed with powers as full and comprehensive as those possessed by the adventurers from Portugal and Spain, was influenced by a purer morality and sounder policy. His religious principles did not permit him to wrest the soil of Pennsylvania by force from the people to whom God and Nature gave it, nor to establish his title in blood; but under the shade of the lofty trees of the forest, his right was fixed by treaties with the natives, and sanctified, as it were, by incense smoking from the calumet of peace.

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE SWEDES AND DUTCH

on the lands near the river Delaware, and their subsequent subjection to the English government previous to the royal grant to William Penn, are the subjects of general history. The Indian deed for the purchase made by the Dutch of the lands between Bombay Hook and Cape Henlopen, is now the property, and in possession of the State of Delaware. The purchases made by William Penn and his successors are of no small importance in the consideration of the land-history of Pennsylvania.

A PECULIARITY OF THE GRANT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

It was a principle adopted in all new settlements that the laws of the mother country, at least so far as they are not inconsistent with the situation and circumstances of the infant colony, should have a binding force until altered by the authority of the new government. But that binding force arises only from the necessity which supposes that they receive those laws under which they lived before their settlements into their new plantations, and agree to be governed by them for want of another law. But in the instance of the grant of Pennsylvania, it was incorporated in the charter. That the laws for regulating and governing property within the said province, as well as for the descent and enjoyment of lands, as likewise for the enjoyment and succession of goods and chattels, &c., shall be and continue the same, as they shall be for the time being, by the general course of the law of England, until the said laws shall be altered by the said William Penn, his heirs or assigns, and by the freemen of the said province, their delegates or deputies, or the greater part of them." It is clear, therefore, that from the date of the charter, until acts of assembly were made to alter the same, lands within the province descended according to the course of the common law. Such is still the rule, as will be seen in the course of this work, in cases omitted by the intestate laws of Pennsylvania.†

THE FIRST PURCHASERS.

William Penn, being possessed of the absolute proprietoryship of all the lands in the province, so far as the charter, independent of his Indian purchases, could vest such right, and the consequent right, (defined in the 17th section of the charter) to parcel them out among purchasers, to be holden of himself, and his heirs, "by such services, customs and rents as to him or them should seem fit, and not immediately of the crown," sold large tracts of land to persons who were called *first purchasers.* These sales, it is believed, amounted to considerably more than three hundred thousand acres. The price for which these lands were sold, was forty shillings sterling for one hundred acres, and one shilling quit rent. These grants or sales, have been since denominated *old rights*, and had peculiar privileges annexed to them, which will be immediately detailed. They had no location, but were to be surveyed anywhere in the province. There were three lists of original purchasers, but only the two first were filed in the land office; and the authenticity of the third list, by reason of its not having been filed with the public records, was questioned before the revolution, by the proprietory officers.

THE CONDITIONS AND CONCESSIONS.

In the conditions and concessions agreed upon between the proprietor and first purchasers, (which may be seen in the appendex to the laws of Pennsylvania, edition 1810), it was stipulated that, "as soon as they should arrive, a certain quantity of land or ground plat, should be laid out for a large town or city, in the most convenient place upon the river for health and navigation, and that every purchaser should have, by lot, so much land therein, as should answer to the proportion which he had bought, or taken up upon rent. That the proportion of lands that shall be laid out in the first great town or city, should be after the proportion of ten acres for every five hundred acres purchased, *if the place will allow it.*"

Accordingly, when the first colony sailed from England, in October, 1681, certain commissioners were appointed to execute the conditions on the part of Wm. Penn; that is to lay out the great town and proceed to survey the county lands. This commission remains in the office.

THE PLATTING OF THE CITY.

It is known that difficulties existed with respect to the construction of these conditions and concessions, and the great town was not fixed by these commissioners. No place could be found which would bear a town of six or seven thousand acres, the proportion to the lands already purchased, if such had been the construction of the concessions and conditions; and if the idea of a city of such extent had not been absurd and impracticable. Tradition tells us, therefore, that the commissioners did nothing but explore the country till William Penn's arrival. What knowledge they had gained of it they laid before him; and after deliberation, and, it must now be presumed, upon consultation with the settlers, he laid out a town of about two square miles, or twelve hundred and eighty acres, nearly as large as the city of Philadelphia now stands.* The whole construction of the great town was therefore altered. The city was divided into lots of different sizes, and a large tract adjoining it, was surveyed, and called the Liberties; and out of the city and Liberties, the first purchasers were to have their two per cent.

Not a single memorial can be found of this plan, nor any record of the alternations, or any written evidence of the consent of the inhabitants to the new arrangement; but a regular series of uniform facts upon the books of the Land Office, established it beyond a doubt.

THE LIBERTIES.

The river Schuylkill divided the Liberties into two parts; the lots beyond the Schuylkill were of less value than those on the town side; and it is remarkable, that the Liberty lands, without a single exception, laid out on the town side of the

†See 4 Dallas, 64; 2 Binney, 279.

*Proud's History—1810 edition.

Schuylkill, were in proportion of eight acres to five hundred acres, and the warrants are uniformly for 492, as of country land, and eight acres in the Northern Liberties, and in the same proportion for larger purchasers; and those whose Liberty land lay beyond the Schuylkill in the western Liberties had their warrants for 490 acres of country land, and ten acres of liberty land. It is therefore presumed by those whose age and information give weight to the fact, that one-fifth part taken from the holders in the Northern Liberties, made up the city plat, and the superiority in value made up for the deficiency in quantity, and time has amply realized their foresight.

THE CITY.

The city of Philadelphia was laid out, according to Proud's assertion, in the end of the year 1682. But the most prevalent opinion is that the plan was not completed until the month of June, 1683. As the ground chosen for the "scite" of the city was claimed by some Swedes, the proprietor gave them in exchange for it, a larger quantity of land at a small distance from it.

William Penn, in a letter to the society of free traders, dated August 16th, 1683, writes thus (see his select works): "Philadelphia, the expectation of those that are concerned in this province, *is at last out* to the content, &c. I say little of the town itself, because a plat from it will be shown you by my agent, in which those who are purchasers of me, will find their names and interests, &c.

"For your particular concern, I might entirely refer you to the letters of the president of the society, but this I will venture to say, your provincial settlement, both within and without the town, for situation and soil, are without exception. Your city lot is a whole street, and one side of a street from river to river, containing near one hundred acres, not easily valued, which is beside your four hundred acres in the city Liberties, part of your twenty thousand acres in the country, &c."

"THE PLAN."

When the city plan was made out, two large lots were laid down for two purchasers of twenty thousand acres, others to suit the purchasers of ten thousand, five thousand, one thousand, five hundred, and less, and numbered on the draft, and some mode was devised for drawing the names of the purchasers, with the number of the size belonging to each. Thus William Penn, jr., drew No. 1, and the Societies of Free Traders drew No. 5.

There were but three purchasers of twenty thousand acres, viz: the society of Free Traders. William Penn, jr., and Letitia Penn. The lots of the two latter were disputed, and after several trials by jury, it is said they have obtained* but 224 feet in breadth from Delaware front street to Schuylkill. The lots of the purchasers of ten thousand acres, bore no manner of proportion to the foregoing. They had six lots of 102 feet in breadth, from second to third, and from third to fourth street on each front: that is Delaware front, second and third streets, and Schuylkill front, second and third streets, not amounting to more than six acres. Nicholas Moore and John Marsh, two of these great purchasers drew on Delaware front, Nos. 6 and 7.

Purchasers of five thousand acres had two lots, one on front street, 102 feet in breadth, extending from front to second street, and one on high street, 132 feet in breadth, and extending half the depth, northward towards Mulberry street, or southward to Chestnut street, or about 300 feet, being less than two acres.

Purchasers of one thousand acres had two lots, one of twenty or twenty-one feet in breadth on front street, extending to second street, and the other on high street, believed to be 32 feet, by half the depth to the next street.

Purchasers of five hundred acres had lots on the back streets, as all the streets were called, except front, or high streets, 49½ feet in breadth, by half the depth to the next street, or thereabouts.

This is a general outline, as far as it can now be ascertained, of the regulation of the city lots. Holmes' printed map, in a very mutilated state, from long use, is yet remaining in the Surveyor-General's office, and there is also there a correct copy on parchment. The names of the first purchasers, annexed to the map, which is the original used, and referred to by the commissioners of property, must soon disappear, if not copied. The editor has taken a correct copy, which was given in the appendix to the volume from which we quote. In this place, it is necessary to refer only to the following parts of the printed list, viz:

"The purchasers from one thousand acres and upwards, are placed in the front and high streets, and begin on Delaware front at the south end, with No. 1, and so proceed with the front to the north end, to No. 43."

Then follows the list of names who drew the 43 lots or numbers.

"The high street lots begin at No. 44, and so proceed on both sides of the high street, upwards to the centre square."

Then follow the names of the persons who drew the lots, amounting to 39 lots.

"Here follow the purchasers under one thousand acres, and placed in the back streets of the front of Delaware, and begin with No. 5, on the southern side, and proceed by numbers, as in the draft."

Then follow the names of the persons who drew the lots, the number of the lots being 192.

"Here follow the lots of Scuylkill front to the centre of the city, the purchasers from one thousand acres and upwards, are placed in the front and high streets, and begin on Schuylkill front at the south end with No. 1, and so proceed with the front to No. 43."

Here follow the names of the persons who drew the 43 lots, and it is to be remarked, that the first seven names on both lists are the same, viz.: William Penn, Jr., No. 1; William Lowther, No. 2; Lawrence Growdon, No. 3; Philip Ford, No. 4; the society, No. 5; Nicholas Moore, No. 6; and John Marsh, No. 7. And it is presumed these were the large lots appropriated to the purchasers of twenty and ten thousand acres.

"The high street lots begin at No. 44, and so proceed on both sides of that street to the centre square."

Then follow the names to the lots, in number 48, but some are blank and have no names annexed.

"Here follow the purchasers under one thousand acres, placed in the back of the front on Schuylkill, and begin on the southern side with No. 1, and so proceed by the numbers as in the draught."

Then follow the names annexed to the lots, the lots being 149 in number, but several are blank, without names annexed, and several names are in manuscript where the printed list has been worn. The whole is thus headed: "Directions of reference in the city draught of Philadelphia, to the lots of the purchasers, &c., by way of numbers, being too small to insert their names, so that by the number the lots may be known." "It is to be assumed as a principle, of which the evidence is abundant and conclusive." That liberty lands were always considered as part of the quantity purchased, and were taken out of it when the warrant issued for the country land; but the city lots were considered as *appurtenant* to the purchase, but no part of it; and in the "Lessee of Hill vs. West, and Lessee of Moore vs. West, in Supreme Court, December term, 1804, it was held that the right to city lots was so connected with the first purchase,

*Proud—Edition 1810.

that by a general deed, made in 1704, by *first purchasers* of 5000 acres, with the *appurtenances*, city lots, incident thereto, though previously surveyed, will pass together with the liberty lands, unless a contrary intention can be shown.*

That this was the course of the Land Office, is evident, from innumerable records; but it is ascertained only from such evidence and from tradition; as it has been already stated, that no trace can be found of any written documents to show when and in what manner these important transactions were settled between the proprietor and the purchasers.

CERTAIN PRIVILEGES CLAIMED, AND PENN'S ANSWER.

Upon the second coming of William Penn, after Governor Fletcher's time, viz: in the year 1701 the assembly, in an address to the proprietor, claimed certain privileges in the city, which, they alleged, had been violated. The eighth and ninth articles are as follows:

"8th. That, whereas, the proprietary formerly gave the purchasers an expectation of a certain tract of land, which is since laid out, about two miles long and one mile broad, whereon to build the town of *Philadelphia*, and that the same should be a free gift, which since has been clogged with divers rents and reservations, contrary to the first design and grant, and to the great dissatisfaction of the inhabitants. We desire the Governor to take it into consideration, and make them easy therein."

"9th. That the land lying back of that part of the town already built, remain for common, and that no leases be granted for the future to make inclosures to the damage of the public, until such time as the respective owners shall be ready to build or improve thereon."†

The proprietor, in his answer, ten days afterwards, says: "You are under a mistake in fact; I have tied you to nothing in the allotment of the city, which the *first purchasers*, then present, did not readily seem to comply with, and I am sorry to find their names to such an address as that presented to you, who have got double lots, by my *re-allotment* of the city, from fifty to one hundred and two feet front lots; and if they are willing to refund the fifty-two feet, I shall, as you desire, be easy in the quit rents; although this matter *solely rejers to the first purchasers*, and to me as proprietary."

"You are under a misapprehension, to think that a fourth part of the land laid out for a city, belongs to any body but myself, it being reserved for such as *were not first purchasers*, who might want to build in future time; and when I reflect on the great abuse done me in my absence, by destroying of my timber and wood, and how the land is overrun with brush, to the injury and discredit of the town, it is small encouragement to grant your request. However, I am content that some land be laid out for the accommodation of the town, till inhabitants present themselves to settle it, under regulations that shall be thought most conducing to the end desired; about which I shall consult with those persons chiefly concerned therein.‡

This subject has become more a matter of curiosity than utility. Yet it is necessary to observe that under the commonwealth, the state paid great regard to these ancient claims of original purchasers to city lots, and provided a mode to ascertain these claims, and to grant patents for the lots, or an indemnification for them, in case they had been sold or appropriated; but limited the time in which such claims should be made, which is now expired, and the remaining lots appropriated by the state."§

THE INDIAN PURCHASES.

Before we proceed to consider the mode of granting and settling lands in Pennsylvania, it will be useful to ascertain the Indian purchases, and to give a comprehensive and connected view of the deeds, and boundaries, as far as they can be ascertained. The Dutch and Swedes, as has been already observed, were peaceably settled on the Delaware, and after their subjection by the English, were under the government of New York, and had acquired rights under the government. And several instances occur in the minute books, in which the commissioners of property confirmed by patent, lands derived from grants and promises from *Sir Edmund Andross*, the governor of New York.

One of the first acts of William Penn was to naturalize all the settlers who had seated themselves previous to, and had remained after his arrival, and it appears to have been his earnest desire, to extinguish every kind of title, or claim to the lands necessary for the accommodation of his colony, and to live on terms of friendship with the Indian natives.

The early Indian deeds are vague and undefined as to their boundaries, and the stations cannot be precisely ascertained at this day; but these circumstances have long ceased to be of any importance, and the deed of September 17th, 1718, seems to define pretty clearly the extent and limits of the lands acquired by the several purchases, to that period.

THE FIRST PURCHASE.

We will begin with the deed of July 15th, 1682, procured at a treaty held with the Indians by Wm. Markham, the deputy governor, a short time previous to the first arrival of Wm. Penn, from Idquahon, Iannottowe, Idquoqucywon, Sahoppe, for himself and Okonichon, Merkekown, Oreekton, for Nannamsey, Shaurwacighon, Swanpisse, Nahoosey, Yomackhickon, Weskekitt, and Talawsis, Idian Shackamakers, for the following lands, for themselves and their people:

"Beginning at a certain white oak, in the land now in the tenure of John Woods, and by him called the Gray stones, over against the falls of Delaware river, and so from thence up the said river side to a corner marked Spruce tree, with the letter P standing by the Indian path that leads to an Indian town called Playwisky, and near the head of a creek called Towissinon, and from thence westward to the creek called Neshammonys creek unto the river Delaware, alias Makerisk-kitton; and so bounded by the said river to the said first mentioned white oak, in John Wood's land, and all those islands called or known by the several names of Matiniounsk island, Sapassineks island and Oreskons island, lying or being in the said river Delaware, &c."

By an indorsement on this deed, dated August 1st, 1682, sundry Indian chiefs, not present at the execution of the deed in July, and who styled themselves the right owners of the land called Sapassineks, and the Island of the same name, ratify and approve it; signed, Idquoqueynon, Swanpisse, Filerappomond, Essexamarthake, Nanneshessham, Pyserhay.* Those deeds are not recorded. This purchase was of inconsiderable extent.

DEED OF JUNE 23D, 1683.

The deed of June 23d, 1683, is in these words: "We, Essepenaike, Swanpees, Okettarickon and Wessapoak, for us, our heirs and assigns, do dispose of all lands lying betwixt Pemmapecka and Neshemineh creeks, and all along upon Neshemineh creek, and backward of the same, and to run two days journey with a horse up into the country, as the said river doth go, to William Penn, proprietor and governor of the province of Pennsylvania, &c., his heirs and assigns forever, for the consideration of so much wampum, and so many guns, shoes, stockings, looking glasses, blankets and other goods, as he, the said

*MSS reports. †Votes of Assembly, Vol. 1, Part 1, page 145. ‡Ibid, 148.
§ Vol. 1, Chap. 931, page 533, and the note thereto subjoined of Cooks of Commissiontrs of Property.

*In a duplicate of this deed, the river Delaware is called Makerisk-Kiskon.

William Penn, hath pleased to give unto us, hereby for us, our heirs and assigns, renouncing all claims or demands of anything, in or for the premises, for the future, from him, his heirs or assigns.

By another deed of the same date: Tamanen and Metamequan, release to William Penn the same territory, omitting the two days journey.

The extent of this purchase would be considerable, and greatly beyond the limits of the subsequent deed of September, 1718. Neither of these deeds is recorded.

June 25th, 1683. An Indian called Wingebone conveys in the following terms, viz: "For me, my heirs and assigns, do freely grant and dispose of all my lands lying on the west side of the Schuylkill river, beginning from the first falls of the same, all along upon the said river, and backward of the same, so far as my right goeth, to William Penn, &c., for so much wampum and other things as he shall please to give us, &c.

July 14th, 1683. Secane and Icquoqushan, Indian Shackamakers and right owners of the lands lying between Manaiunk, alias Schuylkill, and Macopanackhan, alias Chester river, grant and sell all their right and title in the said lands lying between the said rivers, beginning on the west side of Manaiunk, [ ] called Consohockan (here an obliteration), and from thence by a westerly line to the said river Macopanackhan.

And, on the same day, Neneshickhen, Malebore, alias Pendanoughhah, Neshanocke [and Oserereon, but not signed by him], Shackamakers and right owners of all the lands lying between Manaiunk, alias Schuylkill, and Pemmapeckha creeks, grant all their right, title and interest, in their lands betwixt Manaiunk and Pemmapeckha, so far as the hill called Consohockan, on the said river Manaiunk, and from thence by a northwest line to the river Pemmapeckha. None of these deeds are recorded.

September 10th, 1683. Grant from Keketappan of Opasiskunk, for his half of all his land betwixt Susquehanna and Delaware, which lieth on the Susquehana side, with a promise to sell at the next spring, on his return from hunting, his right to the other half of said lands. This deed is not recorded.

October 18th, 1683. Machaloha, calling himself owner of the lands from Delaware river to Chesapeake bay, and up to the falls of the Susquehanna, conveys his right to William Penn, to said lands, to enjoy them, live upon and quietly. (This deed is signed in the presenee of many Indians, whose names are partly eaten off by the mice, as is also a small part of the deed, where the blank is. It is not recorded).

June 3d, 1684. Deed from Manghougsin, for all his land upon Pahkehoma. (Perkeomink, now Perkioming. This deed is not recorded).

June 7th, 1684. Richard Mettamicont, calling himself owner of the land on both sides of Pemmapeckha creek, on the river Delaware, releases to William Penn. Not recorded.

July 30th, 1685. Deed from Shakhoppoh, Secane, Malibore, Tangoras, Indian Shackamakers, and right owners of the lands lying between Macopanackan, alias Upland, now called Chester creek, and the river or creek called Pemmapeckha, now called Dublin creek (Pennypack), for all the land, beginning at the hill called Conshohockon, on the river Mainaiunk, alias Schuylkill, from thence extending a parallel line to the said Macopanackan, by a south-westerly course, and from the said Conshohocken hill to the aforesaid Pemmapecka, by the said parallel line north-casterly, and so up along the said Pemmapecka creek, as far as the creek extends, and so from thence northwesterly, back into the woods, to make up two full days journey, as far as a man can go in two days, from the said station of the parallel line, at Pemmapecka; as also beginning at the said parallel at Macopanackan, and so from thence up said creek as it extends, and from thence north-westerly back into the woods to make up two full days' journey as far as a man can go in two days from the said station of the said parallel line, at the said Macopanackan. (This deed is not recorded.)

October 2d, 1685. Deed from Pare, Packenah, Tareekhan, Lichias, Pitquassit, Towis, Esepenaick, Peskoy, Kekelappaw, Eomus, Machaloha, Mesheconga, Wissapowey, Indian kings, Shackamakers, right owners of all the lands from Quing Quingus, called Duck creek, unto Upland, called Chester creek, all along by the west side of Delaware river, and so between the said creeks, backwards as far as a man could ride in two days with a horse, which they convey to William Penn. Recorded at Philadelphia, in book F, vol. 8, page 121.

THE WALKING PURCHASE OF AUGUST 20TH, 1686.

In this place should follow a deed alleged to have existed, dated August 20th, 1686, for the walking purchase, and which occasioned much controversy and dissatisfaction among the Indians, it is, however, referred to, included in, and confirmed by the deed of August, 1737. It is certain no such original deed was in existence at the treaty of Easton, in 1757. It will be further noticed at the proper place.

June 15, 1692. King Taminent, King Tangorus, King Swampes and King Hickoqueon, by deed, acknowledge satisfaction for all that tract of land belonging to Taminent and others, "which they parted with unto William Penn, &c., the said tract lying between Neshamena and Poquessing, upon the river Delaware, and extending backwards to the utmost bounds of the province." This deed is not recorded.

These limits on the Delaware are precisely defined. The Poquessing, a name still retained, (as is Neshaminey), is the original boundary between the counties of Philadelphia and Bucks, as ascertained in April, 1685. And tradition informs us that near the lower side of the Poquessing, on the Delaware, on an elevated piece of ground, the city of Philadelphia was first intended to be built.

THE DONGAN PURCHASE.

January 15th, 1696. Thomas Dongan, afterward Earl of Limerick, in the kingdom of Ireland, late governor of New York, by deed, conveys to Wm. Penn "all that tract of land lying on both sides of the river Susquehanna and the lakes adjacent. in or near the province of Pennsylvania, in consideration of one hundred pounds sterling,—beginning at the mountains, or head of the said river, and running as far as, and into the bay of Chesapeake, which the said Thomas lately purchased of, or had given hereinby the Susquehanna Indians, with warranty from the Susquehanna Indians.

The Indian deed to Colonel Dongan is not known now to exist, nor is there any trace of it in the public offices. It is known, however, that he was the agent of William Penn, to make the purchase.

This deed was confirmed in 1700, yet we find the Conestogoe Indians complaining of it, at the treaty of Sir William Keith, in 1722, and "alleging that William Penn, forty years before, got some person at New York to purchase the lands on the Susquehanna, from the Five Nations who pretended a right to them, having conquered the people formerly settled there, and when the Conestogoes understood it they were sorry; and that William Penn took the parchment and laid it upon the ground, saying to them, it should be in common amongst them, viz.: the English and the Indians, &c." The governor answered: "I am very glad to find that you remember so perfectly the wise and kind expressions of the great and good William Penn towards you; and I know that the purchase which he made of the lands on both sides of the Susquehanna, is exactly true as you tell it, only I have heard further, that when he was so good to tell your people, that notwithstanding that purchase, the lands should still be in common between his people and them,

you answered, that a very little land would serve you, and thereupon you fully confirmed his right by your own consent and good will, &c."

The curious inquirer who wishes to be further informed of these transactions, now very important, may consult the treaties of 1722 and 1727, in the council books.

July 5th, 1697. The deed from the great Sachem Taminy, his brother and sons, is in these words: "We, Taminy, Sathimack and Weheeland, my brother, and Wehequeekhon, alias Andrew, who is to be king after my death, Yaqueekhon, alias Nicholas, and Quenamsckquid, alias Charles, my sons, for us, our heirs and successors, grant, &c., all the lands, woods, meadows, rivers, rivulets, mines, minerals and royalties whatsoever, situate, lying and being between the creek called Pemmopeck, and the creek called Neshaminy, extending in length from the river Delaware, so far as a horse can travel in two summer days and to carry its breadth according as the several courses of the said two creeks will admit, and when the said creeks do so branch, that the main branches, or bodies thereof cannot be discovered, then the tract of land hereby granted, shall stretch forth upon a direct course, on each side, and so carry on the full breadth, to the extent of the length thereof."

"Acknowledged in open court, at Philadelphia, 6th July, 1697, recorded in the Rolls Office, 7th of the 12th month, 1698, in book E. 3, vol. 5, page 57, &c."

September 13th, 1700. Widgah and Andaggy—Junkquagh, Kings or Sachems of the Susquehanna Indians, and of the river under that name, and lands lying on both sides thereof. "Deed to William Penn, for all the said river Susquehanna, and all the islands therein, and all the lands situate, lying and being upon both sides of the said river, and *next adjoining to the same*, to the utmost confines of the lands which are, or formerly were, the right of the people or nation, called the Susquehannah Indians, or *by what name soever they were called*, as fully and amply as we, or any of our ancestors, have, could, might, or ought to have had, held or enjoyed, and also *confirm* the bargain and sale of the said lands, made unto *Col. Thomas Dongan*, now Earl of Limerick, and formerly Governor of New York, *whose deed of sale* to said Governor Penn, *we have seen.*" Recorded in Book F. Vol. 8, page 242.

The above is the deed referred to by Sir William Keith, at the treaty with the Conestogoes, in 1722. It is remarkable that the Indian deed to Col. Dongan, was not produced, and it seemed to have been conceded, that the purchase was from the Five Nations, who pretended right to the lands by conquest; and the words in italics appear to have been intended to embrace and confirm the title however derived. Nor did the purchase include any extent of land. It is true, it is left indefinite, being for lands on both sides of the river, and next adjoining to the same; but the great object of William Penn, was to secure the river through the whole extent of the province; and although it was not designed for immediate settlement, the great foresight of the proprietor would not permit him to relinquish this important grant, which was to secure the whole of the Susquehanna, from the pretensions of the adjoining colonies, and at this time the charter bounds were not distinctly known, but for a long time afterwards they were considered as extending, at least, to the *Owegy*, and including a considerable part of the river, now unquestionably known to be within the limits of New York. No opportunity was therefore lost to bring this title to the view of the Indians. Accordingly, in articles of agreement between William Penn, and the Susquehanna, Shatwona, Potowmack and Conestoga Indians, dated April 23d, 1701, among other things, they ratify and confirm Governor Dongan's deed of January, 1696, and the above deed of the Susquehanna Indians, of September, 1700.*

*Recorded in Book F. Vol. 8, page 43.

And notwithstanding the limits defined in the deed of September 1718, which will shortly follow, we find Dongan's deed insisted on, and acquiesced in, at Susquehanna, in 1722; and again, at a treaty held at Philadelphia, in July, 1727, between Governor Gordon, and the Deputies of the Five Nations; in answer to the deputies, who said the Governor had at divers times sent for them, and they had therefore come to know his pleasure, and make an offer to sell lands, the governor tells them, "that he is glad to see them, that he takes their visit very kindly at this time, but that they were misinformed when they supposed the Governor had sent for them; that Governor Penn, had by means of Col. Dongan, already bought of the Five Nations, the lands on Susquehanna; that the chiefs of the Five Nations, when Sir William Keith was at Albany, had of themselves confirmed the former grant, and absolutely released all pretensions to these lands." The release here stated to have been made at Albany in 1722, is however, not to be now found.

PENN'S SYSTEM.

"About this period the Indian purchases became more important, and the boundaries more certain and defined, and principles were established and acquired the force of settled law, of deep interest to land holders, and which have since been uniformly recognized, and at this moment govern and control our judicial tribunals." To live in peace and friendship with the natives, was a part of the benevolent system of the venerable and virtuous founder of Pennsylvania. To a people averse to warfare, from conscientious motives, everything which would tend to provoke their warlike neighbors and irritate them to lift the tomahawk, was most carefully to be avoided; and we find no common attention bestowed upon this momentous subject by the government. When the natives sold their lands, it was understood distinctly that the white people should not settle nor encroach upon their hunting grounds and lands reserved by them, nor was a single attempt thus to settle unattended by complaints and uneasiness. The Indians observed their treaties with fidelity, and the boundaries appear to have been accurately understood by them.

DEED OF RELEASE FROM SUNDRY DELAWARE CHIEFS.

On the 17th of September, 1718, there is a deed of release from sundry Delaware Indian chiefs, viz: Sassoonah, Meetashechay, Ghettypeneeman, Pokehais, Ayamackan, Opekasset, and Pepawmamam, for all the lands situate between the two rivers, Delaware and Susquehanna, from Duck creek to the mountains on this side *Lechay*, with an acknowledgement, that they *had seen and heard divers deeds of sale read* unto them, under the hands and seals of former kings and chiefs of the Delaware Indians, their ancestors and predecessors, who were owners of said lands, by which they had granted the said lands to William Penn, for which they were satisfied and content, which, for a further consideration of goods delivered them they then confirmed. (This deed is recorded May 13th, 1728, in Book A, vol. 6, page 59.)

It is therefore to be observed that the undefined limits of all the preceding deeds, westward, *two days journey* with a horse, &c., which would have extended far beyond the Lehigh hills, are here restricted to those hills, which so far as related to the purchases from the Delawares, were the boundaries of the purchased lands.

The settlers, notwithstanding, encroached on the Indian lands beyond this boundary, which occasioned great anxiety and uneasiness among the Delawares. The complaints of the aged Sassoonan were eloquent and pathetic. Violence had ensued and blood had flowed. Preparations had been made, alliances were forming for war, but by prudence and skill the danger was turned aside.

TREATY OF 1728.

At the treaty of Philadelphia, in 1728, Sassoonan, addressing himself to Mr. James Logan, the proprietary secretary and principal commissioner for land affairs, said: "That he was grown old and was troubled to see the Christians settle on lands that the Indians had never been paid for; they had settled on his lands, for which he had never received anything; that he was now an old man, and must soon die; that his children may wonder to see all their father's lands gone from them, without his receiving anything for them; that the Christians made their settlements very near them, *and they would have no place of their own left to live on;* that this might occasion a difference between their children hereafter, and he would willingly prevent any misunderstanding that might happen."

Mr. Logan, with the leave of the governor, answered: "That he was not otherwise concerned in the lands of the province than as he was entrusted with other commissioners, by the proprietor, to manage his affairs of property, in his absence; that William Penn *had made it a rule* never to suffer any lands to be settled by his people *till they were first purchased from the Indians; that his commissioners had followed the same rule*, and how little reason there was for any complaint against him or the commissioners, he would make appear." He then proceeded to relate to them the circumstances connected with the release of 1718, for the lands from Duck creek *to near the forks of Delaware*, and that the Indians were then entirely satisfied with it; and the instrument of release was then read to them.

Sassoonan and Opekasset, both acknowledged this deed to be true, and that they had been paid for all the lands therein mentioned, but Sassoonan said the lands beyond these bounds had never been paid for; *that these reached no farther than a few miles beyond Oley, but that their lands on Tulpyhockin were seated* by the Christians.

Mr. Logan, answered, "that he understood at the time that deed was drawn, and ever since, that the Lechay hills or mountains stretched away from a little below Lechay, or the forks of the Delaware to those hills on the Susquehanna, that lie about ten miles above Pexton; Mr. Farmer said those hills passed from Lechay, a few miles above Oley, and reached no farther, and that Tulpyhockin lands lay beyond them."

"Whether," continued Mr. Logan, "those lands of Tulpyhockin were within or without the bounds mentioned in the deed, he well knew that the Indians some years since were seated on them, and that he, with the other commissioners, would never consent that any settlement should be made on lands where the Indians were seated; that these lands were settled wholly against their minds, and even without their knowledge; but he desired of the Indians, that though these people had seated themselves on the Tulpyhockin lands without the commissioners leave or consent, yet that they would not offer them any violence, or injure them, but wait till such time that the matter could be ajusted."

In this the Indians acquiesced, and having waited some time without receiving any satisfaction for their land, and the encroachments still increasing, they renewed their complaints. The French at Montreal were likewise endeavoring to gain them over to their interest, and it was seen both by the assembly and governor, that it was but just and reasonable, and that it concerned the peace of the country, that the Indians should be made easy respecting their lands and their complaints removed. This state of affairs gave rise to the treaty of 1732, shortly after the arrival of Thomas Penn, who was present at it.*

Previous, however, to this treaty, there appears to have been a release, but not recorded, from sundry Indians, for all the lands on both sides of the Brandywine creek, from the mouth thereof, where it enters the river Delaware up to a certain rock in the said creek, near the upper line of Abraham Marshall's land. It is unimportant to inquire at what point this purchase ended. It could have been intended merely to extinguish some claims, probably not well founded; and the same land was included in the release of 1718. This release is dated May 31st, 1726.

September 7th, 1732. "Sassoonan, alias Allummapis, Sachem of the Schuylkill Indians, Elalapis, Ohopamen, Pesquetomen, Mayemoe, Partridge, Tepakoaset, alias Joe, grant all those tract of land or lands, lying on or near the river Schuylkill, or any of the branches, streams, fountains, or springs thereof, eastward or westward, and all the lands lying in or near any swamps, marshes, fens or meadows, the waters or streams of which flow into or toward the river Schuylkill, situate, lying and being between those hills called Lechay hills, and those called Kekachtanemin hills, which cross the said river Schuylkill, about thirty miles above the said Lechay hills, and all lands whatsoever lying within the said bounds, and between the branches of the Delaware river on the eastern side of the said lands, and the branches or streams running into the river Susquehhnna on the western side of the said land. That is to say, all those lands situate, lying and being on the same river Schuylkill and the branches thereof, between the mountains called Lechay to the south, and the hills or mountains called Kekachtonemin on the north, and between the branches of the Delaware river on the east, and the waters falling into the Susquehanna river on the west."

Ratified by Lingahonoa, a Schuylkill Indian, who was not present at signing the foregoing deed, 12th July, 1742.

Confirmed by deed of release, 20th of August, 1733, which is in fact a release for the consideration of said land received by them. This release is also confirmed by Lingahonoa, 12th July, 1742, acknowledging that he had received his portion of the consideration.*

LOGAN'S LETTER IN RELATION TO THE FORKS OF THE DELAWARE.

The lands at Tulpehocken, were quited by this deed; but as it embraced none of the lands on the Delaware, or branches leading into it, the discontent of the Indians still continued with regard to the settlements at the Minissinks, near forty miles above the Lochay hills, which was the northern boundary, according to the deed of 1718. Although considerable obscurity rests upon the deed of 1686, yet presuming its existence, the purchase had never been *walked out.* And if any reliance can be placed in the authenticity of a letter from James Logan, dated 20th November, 1727, and printed in London, in the year 1759, and said to have been compared with the original then in being, any claim under the deed of 1686, would appear to have been abandoned.

The letter is in these words: "Friend Thomas Watson, this morning I wrote to thee by *Joe Taylor*, concerning warrants that may be offered thee to be laid out on the *Minissink* lands, and was then of opinion, that the bearer hereof, *Joseph Wheeler*, proposed to lay his there. Having since seen him, he tells me he has no such thought, but would have it laid three or four miles above *Durham*, on a spot of pretty good land there amongst the hills, and I think, at some distance from the river, proposing, as he says, to live there himself with his kinsman, who was here with him; pray take the first opportinity to mention it to I. Langhorne, for if he has no considerable objection to it, (that is, if he has laid no right on it,) I cannot see that we should make any other than *that it is not purchased of the Indians*, which is so material an one, that without their previous engagement to part with it very reasonably, *it cannot be surveyed there.* But of this, they themselves, I mean Jos. Wheeler, &c.,

*Votes of Assembly, Vol. 3, Page 158.

*These deeds and releases have never been recorded

propose to take care. This is what offers on this head, from thy loving friend,

JAMES LOGAN."

The forks of Delaware, were notwithstanding settled; and to this, among other sources, was attributed by the writers of the day, the alienation of the Delawares and the Shawanese, from the British interests.

THE DEED OF 1733.

After several ineffectual attempts to compose the *clamours* of the Delawares, it is said the proprietor complained of them to the Five Nations. In 1736, the deputies of the Five Nations arrived, and a treaty was held with them, at which *Conrad Weiser* was an important agent. The deed of 1736, is as follows:

"October 11th, 1736. Whereas, the late proprietary of the province of Pennsylvania, William Penn, Esq., soon after his first arrival in the said province, took measures to have the river Susquehanna, with all the lands lying on both sides of the same, purchased for him and his heirs, of those Indians of the Five Nations, inhabiting in the province of New York, who claimed the property thereof and accordingly did purchase them of *Col. Thomas Dungan*, formerly Governor of New York, and pay for the same: notwithstanding which the Indians of the Five Fations aforesaid, have continued to claim a right in and to the said river and lands, nor have those claims been hitherto adjusted; whereupon the said sachems or chiefs having, with all the others of said Nations, met the last summer at their great council, held in the country of the said Onondagoes, did resolve and conclude that a final period and conclusion should be put to all disputes that might possibly arise on that occasion, and having appointed the aforesaid sachems or chiefs, as plenipotentiaries of all those nations to repair to Philadelphia, in order to confirm the several treaties of peace, which hath hitherto been concluded between them and the said province, and also to settle and adjust all demands and claims that have been hitherto made, or hereafter may be made, touching or concerning the aforesaid river Susquehanna, and the lands lying on both sides thereof; and the said sachems or chiefs of the Five Nations aforesaid, having for themselves and on behalf of the said nations, renewed and ratified the treaties of friendship and peace subsisting between them and the said province, did afterward proceed to treat and agree with the honorable the proprietaries thereof about the said river and lands. Now know ye, &c., grant, &c., to John Penn, Thomas Penn, and Richard Penn, their heirs, successors and assigns, all the said river Susquehanna, with the lands lying on both sides thereof, to extend eastward as far as the heads of the branches or springs which run into the said Susquehanna, and all the lands lying on the west side of the said river, to the setting of the sun, and to extend from the mouth of the said river, northward, up the same to the hills or mountains called in the language of the said nations, *Tayamentasachta*, and by the Delaware Indians, the Kekachtanamin hills. Signed by 23 Indian chiefs of the *Onondago, Seneca, Oneida* and Tuscarora nations.*

DEED OF OCTOBER 25, 1736.

What is remarkable about this period is that the Indian chiefs on their return, staid several days with *Conrad Weiser*, at *Tulpehocken*, and there executed the following deed, dated October 25th, 1736, which is proved and recorded in Book C, vol. 2, page 350, May 22d, 1741.

"We the chiefs of the Six Nations of Indians, the *Onondagoes, Isanundowans or Sennekas, Cayoogoes, Oncydas, Tuscaroroes* (in behalf of the *Canyingoes* or *Mohacks*), who have lately, at Philadelphia, by our deed of writing, dated the 11th day of this instant, October, released to John Penn, Thomas Penn, and Richard Penn, proprietors of Pennsylvania, and to their heirs and successors, all our right, claim, and pretensions to all the lands on both sides of the river Susquehanna, from the mouth thereof as far northward, or up the said river as that ridge of hills called the *Tyoninhasachta*, or endless mountains, westward to the setting of the sun, and eastward to the farthest springs of the waters running into the said river, do hereby further declare, that our true intent and meaning by the said writing, was and is to release, and we do hereby more expressly release to the said proprietors, &c., all the lands lying within the bounds and limits of the government of Pennsylvania, beginning eastward on the river Delaware, as far northward as the said ridge, or chain of endless mountains, as they cross the country of Pennsylvania, from the eastward to the west; and they further engage never to sell any of their lands to any but the proprietors, children of William Penn."

There is an indorsement of ratification on this deed, dated 9th of July, 1754, signed by nine Indians.

THE WALKING PURCHASE.

But, notwithstanding this latter deed, it was earnestly contended by those who were unfriendly to the proprietary proceedings, and probably from an apprehension or foresight of the disasters which ensued, that the right of the Five Nations lay only on the waters which run into the Susquehanna, and as they claimed no lands on the Delaware, they could by that instrument convey none. However this fact may have been, we find, about eight months afterward, the proprietors procured a release from the Delawares for at least part of these lands, or a confirmation of the supposed deed of 1686, or the *walking purchase*. This singular release is in the following words:

"August 25th, 1737. We, *Teshakomen*, alias *Tishekunk*, and *Nootamis*, alias *Nutimus*, two of the sachemas, or chiefs of the Delaware Indians, having almost three years ago, at Durham, begun a treaty with our honourable brethren, John and Thomas Penn, and from thence another meeting was appointed to be at Pennsburg, the next spring following, to which we repaired, with *Lappawinzoe*, and several others of the Delaware Indians, at which treaty several deeds were produced and showed to us by our said brethren, concerning several tracts of land, which our forefathers had more than fifty years ago, bargained and sold unto our good friend and brother, William Penn, the father of the said John and Thomas Penn, and in particular one deed from *Maykeerickkisho, Sayhoppy* and *Taughhaughsey*, the chiefs or kings of the Northern Indians, on the Delaware, who for, &c., did grant, &c., all those lands lying and being in the province of Pennsylvania, beginning upon a line formerly laid out from a corner spruce tree by the river Delaware (Makeerikkitton), and from thence running along the ledge or foot of the mountains, west-north-west to a corner white oak, marked with the letter P, standing by the Indian path that leadeth to an Indian town called Playwickey, and from thence extending westward to Neshameny creek, from which said line, the said tract or tracts thereby granted doth extend itself back into the woods, *as far as a man can go in one day and an half*, and bounded on the westerly side with the creek called Neshamony, or the most westerly branch thereof, and from thence by a line to the utmost extent of the said one day and a half's journey, and from thence to the aforesaid river Delaware, and from thence down the several courses of the said river to the first mentioned spruce tree, &c.

But some of our old men being absent, we requested more time to consult with our people, which request being granted, we have, after more than two years from the treaty at Pennsburg, now come to Philadelphia, together with our chief sachema, *Monockykichan*, and several of our old men." They then

*Recorded in Book C, vol. 1, page 277, May 7th, 1741.

acknowledge that they were satisfied that the above described tract was granted by the persons above mentioned, and agree to release to the proprietors all right to that tract, and desire it may be walked, travelled or gone over by persons appointed for that purpose."

[Signed] Manockykichon,
Lappawinzoe,
Teshacomin,
Nootamis.

And witnessed by twelve other Indians, is taken of full and free consent, besides other witnesses.*

The walk was accordingly made, but it tended only to increase the dissatisfaction of the Indians. In giving this summary of the cause and effects of the Indian treaties, it is not designed nor is it calculated to encroach upon the province of general history, which embraces a broader ground; but merely to connect them together, and show how intimately they depend on each other. Nor will it escape the observation of the reader, how materially the frequent recurrence to, and confirmation of. Col. Dongan's deed, bears upon the deed of the 11th of July, 1854, from the Indians to Connecticut claimants, whether that deed were real or fictitious.†

This walk extended, it is said, about thirty miles beyond the Lehigh hills, over the Kittanning mountains; and a draught of it was made by Surveyor General Eastburn, including the best of the lands in the forks of the Delaware and the Minissinks. The walkers were experts, and the Indians who could not keep up with them, complained that they ran; and moreover it would appear that their expectation was that the walk was to be made up the river by its courses.

TROUBLE WITH THE DELAWARES.

It is not intended to enter further into the controversy than to exhibit the general grounds, which are said to have estrayed the Delawares from our interest, and drove them into that of the French, who were always ready in those times to increase their dissatisfaction with the English. Nutimus and others who signed the release of 1737, were not willing to quit the lands, nor give quiet possession to the people who came to take up lands and settle in the forks. They remonstrated freely, and declared their resolution of maintaining possesion by force of arms. In the year 1741, therefore, a message was sent to the Six Nations, who, it was well known, had great authority over the Delawares, to press them to come down and force the Delawares to quit the forks.

They accordingly came in the summer of 1742, to the number of two hundred and thirty. Governor Thomas, in his message to the assembly of the 24th of July, in that year, among other things, tells them: "That their coming down was not only necessary for the present peace of the province, in regard to some Indians who had threatened to maintain by force their possession of lands which had been long ago purchased of them, and since conveyed by the proprietaries to some of our own inhabitants, but for its future security; likewise in case of a rupture with the French, who will leave no methods unestrayed to corrupt their fidelity, and to persuade them to turn their arms against us."

TREATY WITH THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SIX NATIONS—THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

At this treaty, at Philadelphia, the Governor informed the deputies of the "conduct of their cousins, a branch of the Delawares, who gave the province some disturbance about the lands the proprietors purchased of them, and for which their ancestors had received a valuable consideration about fifty-five years ago, (alluding to the deed of 1686, confirmed by the deed of 1737). That they continued their former disturbances, and had the insolence to write letters to some of the magistrates of this government, wherein they had abused the worthy proprietaries, and treated them with the utmost rudeness and ill manners; that being both out of regard to the Six Nations, to punish the Delewares as they deserved, he had sent two messages to inform them the Six Nation deputies were expected here, and should be acquainted with their behavior. That as the Six Nations, on all occasions, apply to this government to remove all white people that are settled on lands before they are purchased from them, and as the government use their endeavors to turn such people off, so now he expects from them that they will cause these Indians to remove from the lands in the forks of the Delaware, and not give any further disturbance to the persons who are now in possession."

The deed and letters were then read, and the draught exhibited.

CANASSATEGO'S REPLY.

Canassatego, in the name of the deputies, told the Governor: "That they saw that the Delawares had been an unruly people, and were altogether in the wrong; that they had concluded to remove them, and oblige them to go over the river Delaware, and quit all claim to any lands on this side for the future, since they had received pay for them, and it is gone through their guts long ago."

Then addressing himself to the Delawares, in a violent and singular strain of invective, he said:

"They deserved to be taken by the hair of the head, and shaked severely, till they recovered their senses and became sober; that he had seen with his eyes, a deed signed by nine of their ancestors, above fifty years ago, for this very land (1686), and a release signed not many years since (1737), by some of themselves, and chiefs, yet living (Sassoonan and Nutimus were present), to the number of fifteen and upwards." "But how come you," he continued to the Delawares, "to take upon you to sell lands at all? We conquered you; we made women of you; you know you are women, and can no more sell land than women; nor is it fit you should have the power of selling lands, since you would abuse it. The land that you claim, is gone through your guts. You have been furnished with clothes, meat and drink, by the goods paid you for it, and now you want it again, like children, as you are.

But what makes you sell lands in the dark? Did you ever tell us that you had sold this land? Did we ever receive any part, even the value of a pipe shank, from you for it? You have told us a blind story, that you sent a messenger to us to inform us of the sale, but he never came amongst us, nor we ever heard anything about it. This is acting in the dark, and very different from the conduct our Six Nations observe in the sales of land. On such occasions they give public notice, and invite all the Indians of their united nations, and give them all a share of the present they receive for their lands. But we find you are none of our blood; you act a dishonest part, not only in this, but in other matters; your ears are ever open to slanderous reports about your brethren.

For all these reasons, *we charge you to remove instantly; we don't give you any liberty to think about it.* You are women. Take the advice of a wise man, and remove instantly. You may return to the other side of the Delaware, where you came from; but we do not know whether, considering how you have demeaned yourselves, you will be permitted to live there, or whether you have not swallowed that land down your throats, as well as the land on this side. We, therefore, assign you two places to go to, either to *Wyomen* or *Shamoken.* You may go to either of these places, and then we shall have you more under our eye, and shall see how you behave. *Don't deliberate, but remove away, and take this belt of wampum.*"

*Recorded May 8, 1741, in book G, vol. 1, page 282. †Grosvenor's letter.

He then "forbid them ever to intermeddle in land affairs, or ever hereafter to sell any land, and commanded them, as he had something to transact with the English, immediately to depart the council."

The Delawares dared not to disobey this peremptory command. They immediately left the council, and soon after removed from the forks; some, it is said, went to Wyoming and Shamoken, and some to the Ohio. Thus strangely was terminated the purchase of 1686, admitting the deed to have once existed. But even at this treaty with the Six Nations, it was not admitted that the proprietary right extended beyond the Kittochtinny hills, and the deputies complained that they were not well used with respect to the land still unsold by them.

COMPLAINT OF THE DEPUTIES.

"Your people (they said) daily settle on these lands, and spoil our hunting. We must insist on your removing them, *as you know they have no right to settle to the northward of the Kittochtinny hills.* In particular, we renew our complaints against some people who are settled on *Juniata*, a branch of the Susquehanna, and along that river as far as Mahaniay, and desire they may forthwith be made to go off the land, for they do great damage to our cousins, the Delawares."

With respect to the people settled at Juniata, the Governor replied: "That some magistrates were sent expressly to remove them, and he thought no persons would presume to stay after that." Here they interrupted the Governor, and said: "These persons who were sent, do not do their duty; so far from removing the people, they made surveys for themselves, and they are in league with the trespassers. We desire that more effectual measures may be used, and honester men be employed," which the Governor promised should be done.

We shall have occasion again to refer to this point. It is necessary only to add, at this time, the strong expressions of the speaker to the Governor.

We have given the river Juniata for a hunting place to our cousins, the Delaware Indians, and our brethren, the Shawnese, and we ourselves hunt there sometimes. We therefore desire you will immediately, *by force remove all those that live on the river Juniata.*" And what less could be demanded after the expulsion of the Delawares from the forts?

Soon after this, it appeared that the Shawnese were *endeavoring* to draw the Delawares from Shamekin to the Ohio, and that there were some heart-burnings between the Delawares and the Six Nations, and that the former only waited a *favorable* opportunity to throw off the yoke, which they afterwards did, and to revenge the insults that had been offered to them at Philadelphia, in 1742.*

THE TREATY AND PURCHASE OF 1749.

We shall now proceed to the causes and circumstances which produced the treaty and purchase of 1749.

A meeting of the deputies from each of the Six Nations, had been appointed by the Grand Council at *Onondaga*, to go to Philadelphia, on business of importance. The Senecas first arrived there. "One of the most considerable points," (said their speaker to the Governor), "which induced the council to send deputies at this time, was, that they had heard the white people had begun to settle on their side of the *Blue* Mountains. And we, the deputies of the Senecas, staying so long at Wyomen, had an opportunity of enquiring into the truth of this information, and to our surprise found the story confirmed; with the addition that even this spring, since the Governor's arrival, numbers of families were beginning to make settlements.

As our boundaries are so well known, and so remarkably distinguished by a range of high mountains, we could not suppose this could be done by mistake, but either it must be done wickedly by bad people, without the knowledge of the Governor, or that the new Governor has brought some instructions from the King or the proprietaries relating to this affair, whereby we are like to be much hurt. The Governor will be pleased to tell us whether he has brought any orders from the King or the proprietaries for these people to settle on our lands, and if not we earnestly desire that they may be made to remove instantly with all their effects, *to prevent the sad consequences which will otherwise ensue.*

The Governor acknowledges, in answer: "That the people's *settling on Juniata was contrary to the engagements of this government to the Indians;* that he had received no orders in favor of them; that they had no countenance from the government, and that no endeavors should be wanting on his part to bring the offenders to justice, and to prevent all future cause of complaint." Nothing else was done at this meeting, and the Senecas departed; but on their return they met the other deputies, and after considerable deliberations, and notwithstanding the opposition of Conrad Weiser, they all came to Philadelphia, accompanied by some *Mohickans*, *Tutelas*, *Delawares*, and *Nanticokes*, in number two hundred and eighty, about the 14th of August, 1749.

Canassatego was again the speaker. They renewed the complaints about the settlements on the unpurchased lands; *that by treaties all white people were to have been hindered from settling the lands not purchased of them, and if they did, the government engaged to remove them when discovered;* but since it might be attended with a great deal of trouble, and having observed the people's settlements, they were willing to give up the lands on the east side of Susquehanna, from the *Blue* hills to where Thomas Magee, the Indian trader lived, and leave it to the government to assign the worth of them. *But as to the hunting grounds of their cousins the Nanticokes, and other Indians, living on the waters of Juniatd, they must use more vigorous measures and forcibly remove them.*

On consultation and their agreement to extend the purchase so as to carry its breadth to the Delaware, the following deed was executed on the 22d day of August, 1749:

"We, Canasatago, Sataganachly, Kanalshyiacayou and Conechuadeeron, sachems or chiefs of the Indian nation called the Onontagers; Cayanockea, Kanatsany, Agash, Yass, Caruchianachaqui, sachems or chiefs of the Indian nation called the Sinickers; Peter Ontachsax, and Christian Diaryhogon, sachems or chiefs of the Indian nation called the Modocks; Saristagnoah, Watshatuhon and Anuchnaxqua, sachems or chiefs of the Indian nation called the Oneyders; Tawis Tawis, Kachnoaraaseha and Takachquontas, sachems or chiefs of the Indian nation called the Cayiukers; Tyierox, Balichwanonach-shy, sachems and chiefs of the Indian nation called the Tuscorroron; Iachnechdorus, Sagoguchiathon and Cochnoora-katack-ke, sachems or chiefs of the Indian nation called the Shomoken Indians; Nutimue and Qualpaghach, sachems or chiefs of the Indian nation called the Delawares; and Bachsinosa, sachem or chief of the Indian nation called the Shawanese, in consideration of £500, grant, sell, &c., all that tract or parcel of land lying and being within the following limits and bounds, and thus described:

Beginning at the hills or mountains called in the language of the Five Nation Indians, Tyanuntasachta, or endless hills, and by the Delaware Indians, Kekactany hills, on the east side of the river Susquehanna, being in the northwest line or boundary of the tract of land formerly purchased by the said proprietaries from the said Indian nations, by their deed of the 11th of October, 1736; and from thence running up the said river by the several courses thereof, to the first or nearest moun-

*See Votes of Assembly, Vol. 3 page 555.

tain to the north side or mouth of the creek, called in the language of the said Five Nation Indians, Cantaguy, and in the language of the Delaware Indians, Maghonioy, and from thence extending by a direct or straight line to be run from the said mountain on the north side of the said creek, to the main branch of the Delaware river, at the north side of the mouth of the creek called Lechawachsein, and from thence to return across Lechawachsein creek aforesaid, down the river Delaware, by the several courses thereof, to the Kekachtany hills aforesaid, and from thence by the range of said hills to the place of beginning, as more fully appears by a map annexed; and also all the parts of the rivers Susquehanna and Delaware from shore to shore, which are opposite to said lands, and all the islands in said rivers, &c."*

This purchase is distinctly marked by natural boundaries, so not to be mistaken. And at this treaty the engagement was renewed, that the white people should be removed from the Juniata. Proclamations were accordingly issued, but disregarded by the settlers on the unpurchased lands. In May, 1750, Richard Peters, then Secretary of the Land Office, with some magistrates, was sent to remove them, but these proceedings appear to have had little effect. Numbers were spirited up to stay and others went and settled by them, so that in a few years, the settlements in the Indian country were more numerous and farther extended than ever.

CHAPTER XLIII.

ACTS OF THE GOVERNMENT TOWARDS THE INDIANS AND SETTLERS.—STRINGENT LAWS PASSED.

HAVING thus given a connected view of the Indian purchases, and some notices of the discontent occasioned by encroachments on the Indian lands, it is material to state the acts of the government, legislative and executive, to restrain those illegal proceedings and restore harmony between the province and the Indian tribes, and finally to show their operations upon a certain class of land titles.

The proprietors professed not to sell any lands beyond the boundaries of the purchases. If surveys were made over them, without their consent, they were illegal and void. To have departed from this principle, would have occasioned wars of the most fatal kind to the interests of the province, and would have been a violation of the most solemn engagements with the natives. The line of duty was therefore plain, and every moral and political obligation commanded them to pursue it.

By an act passed in 1700, (Chap. 30), it was enacted: "That if any person presume to buy any land of the natives, within the limits of this province and territories, without leave from the proprietaries thereof, every such bargain or purchase shall be void and of no effect." To this act there was a supplement passed, February 14th, 1729-30. (Chap. 312.)

By an act passed February 3d, 1768, (Chap. 570)—after the preamble in these words: "Whereas, many disorderly people, in violation of his Majesty's proclamation, have presumed to settle upon lands not yet purchased from the Indians, to their damage and great dissatisfaction, which may be attended with dangerous and fatal consequences to the peace and safety of this province," it was enacted, "that if any person settled on the unpurchased lands, neglected or refused to remove from the same within thirty days after they were required so to do, by persons to be appointed for that purpose by the Governor, or by his proclamation, or being so removed, should return to such settlement, or the settlement of any other person, with or without a family to remain and settle on such lands, or if any person, after such notice, resided and settled on such lands, every such person, so neglecting or refusing to remove, or returning to settle as aforesaid, or that should settle after the requisition or notice aforesaid, being legally convicted, *was to be punished with death without benefit of clergy.*"

"But this act was not to extend to persons then, or thereafter, settled on the main roads, or communications, leading through the province to *Fort Pitt*, with the approbation and permission of the commander-in-chief of his Majesty's forces, &c., or in the neighborhood of *Fort Pitt*, under such permission, or to a settlement made by *George Croghan*, deputy superintendent of Indian affairs, under Sir William Johnson, on the Ohio, above the said fort.

"And if any person or persons, singly or in companies, presumed to enter on any such unpurchased lands, to make surveys thereof, mark or cut down trees thereon, and should be convicted thereof, was or were to be punished by a fine of fifty pounds and three months' imprisonment."

This act was limited to one year and to the end of the next session of Assembly. On the 17th of February, 1768, an act was passed appropriating a sum of money to be applied to removing the discontent of the Indians, &c. (Chap. 571.)

And on the 18th of February, 1769, an act was passed with a similar preamble, "to punish by a fine of five hundred pounds and twelve months' imprisonment, any person or persons who, singly or in companies, should presume to settle upon any lands within the boundaries of the province, not purchased of the Indians, or who should make or cause any survey to be made of any part thereof, or mark or cut down trees thereon, with design to settle or appropriate the same to his own, or to the use of any other person," &c.

This act, being without limitation, expired on the extinguishment of all the Indian titles.

CONTROVERSY RESPECTING THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE PROVINCE OF PENNSYLVANIA AND MARYLAND.*

This controversy was of early and long standing. It was not rendered less difficult and tedious by the situation of the parties, and even after an agreement by the respective proprietaries, to adjust their limits, nearly thirty years were passed in expensive litigation before the controversy could be terminated. The history of this dispute, and the papers and records respecting it, could not be brought within the compass of this article. They would of themselves form a "*considerable*" volume. Extracts are, however, here furnished, sufficient to give an understanding of the border titles. In any other point of view than as they affect the landed interest of the country, they have, from the lapse of time, and a settled boundary, become unimportant.

By the charter, Mr. Penn's grant was to be bounded on the north by the beginning of the three and fortieth degree of northern latitude, and on the south by a circle drawn at twelve miles distance from Newcastle northward, and westward unto the beginning of the fortieth degree of northern latitude, and then by a straight line westward, &c.

The Lord Baltimore insisted that the whole fortieth degree of north latitude was included in his charter, which was prior in point of time. Mr. Penn insisted that Lord Baltimore was precluded by a recital in his charter that the lands was uncultivated and possessed by barbarians; whereas it was not so, but possessed by Dutch and Swedes, and therefore the King was deceived in his grant. The early part of this controversy, especially respecting the three lower counties, now the State of

*This deed is recorded May 6th, 1752, in book H, vol. 2, p. 204.

*Laws of Pennsylvania, Bioren edition, 1810.

Delaware, may be seen in the beginning of the first volume of the votes of assembly. A principal difficulty was also made concerning the circle of twelve miles to be drawn about New Castle and the true situation of Cape Henlopen.

In order to bring this dispute, which had been then depending nearly fifty years, an agreement was entered into between Charles Lord Baltimore and John Penn, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, Esquires, May 10th, 1732, which recited several matters as introductory to the stipulation between the parties, particularly the respective charters, and the title derived from James, Duke of York, to the three lower counties by two feoffments, dated 24th of August. That several controversies had been between the parties concerning the boundaries and limits of the two provinces and three lower counties. They then make a particular provision for settling them by drawing part of a circle about the town of Newcastle, and a line to ascertain the boundaries, &c., and a provision, in what manner, that circle and line should be run and be drawn. Commissioners were to be appointed for that purpose, who were to begin work in the month of October following, and complete the same on or before the 25th of December, 1733.

On the 24th of November, 1733, the commissioners on both sides reported, that having used their endeavors towards the execution of the articles of agreement, they had respectively broken up, as they differed in running the circle from Newcastle, the Pennsylvania commissioners insisting that the circle should begin twelve English statute miles from Newcastle, and the Maryland commissioners insisting that the periphery of the circle to be run should be twelve miles, whose diameter would be somewhat less than four miles from Newcastle.

On the 25th of May, 1738, the royal order issued, founded on the agreement of the proprietaries of Pennsylvania and Maryland before the committee of council. It recites the first royal order made on the 18th of August, 1737, that "the respective Governor's should not make grants of any parts of the lands in contest, nor permit any person to settle there, or even attempt to make a settlement, until his Majesty's pleasure should be signified.

In the third section of the agreement previous to the royal order of 25th of May, 1738, there is this clause: "All lands in contest between the said proprietors now possessed by, or under either of them, shall remain in possession as they now are, although beyond the temporary limits hereinafter mentioned. The respective jurisdiction to continue over such lands, until the final boundaries shall be settled, and the tenants of either side not to *attorn* to each other, nor the respective proprietaries to accept of such *attornments*."

The king took the report of the committee council into consideration, and approved of the agreement of the proprietaries, and by the advice of the privy council, ordered the same to be carried into execution.

In the year 1739, the temporary line was run between the two provinces.

Mason and Dixon's line was run in the years 1767 and 1768, and the agreement and proceedings therein were approved and ratified by the King, by his order in council, on the 11th day of January, 1769, and the proclamations of the respective proprietaries to quiet the settlers, &c., were issued in 1774. That of Pennsylvania bears date the 15th of September, 1774, (council books, U. page 466).

The agreement of 1760 which provided for the specific execution of the agreement of 1732, &c., was enrolled in chancery in England. The original is now on file with the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CHAPTER XLIV.

HON. JOHN MOORE, THE FIRST PRESIDENT JUDGE OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY—DELEGATES FROM WESTMORELAND COUNTY TO FORM THE CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA IN 1776—JOHN MOORE SERVES AS A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTE OF PUBLIC SAFETY—A BRIEF SKETCH OF HIS LIFE AND FAMILY.

AT the commencement of the colonial rebellion, John Moore was engaged in clearing out and cultivating a farm of four hundred and fifty acres, on the Crabtree run, a branch of the Loyalhanna, two miles southeast of New Alexandria. A comfortable stone dwelling, still in pretty good condition, marked the place of his residence, and indicated a man in advance of the rude civilization of that day.

His wife was a daughter of Isaac Parr, of the State of New Jersey. They had one child. These, together with several colored servants, constituted his household at that time. He was at that period, about thirty-seven years of age.

His first appearance in public life was as a delegate from the county of Westmoreland to the convention which met at Philadelphia on the 15th of July, 1776, to form a constitution and frame a government for the State of Pennsylvania. A committee of conference, of eminent citizens of the State, met at Carpenter's Hall, in Philadelphia, on the 18th of June, 1776, to make the necessary arrangements for calling a convention to form a constitution and frame of government upon the separation of the colonies from England. The people were invoked, by the committee of conference, "to choose such persons only to act for them in the ensuing convention as are distinguished for wisdom, integrity, and a firm attachment to the liberties of this province."

In pursuance of the recommendation of the committee, delegates were chosen on the 8th of July, 1776, and the eight delegates to the convention elected for Westmoreland county were John Moore, Edward Cook, James Perry, James Barr, James Smith, John Carmichael, John McClellan, and Christopher Lavingair.

In the convention, John Moore was placed on the committee to draw up a declaration or bill of rights, and also on the committee to report a plan or constitution of government.

The convention selected "a Council of Safety to exercise the whole of the executive powers of government, so far as relates to the military defence and safety of the province," which consisted of the following persons: David Rittenhouse, John Moore, Owen Biddle, James Cannon, Joseph Blewor, Frederick Kuhl, Col. John Bull, Timothy Matlick, Samuel Morris, B. Bartholomew, Thomas Wharton, Henry Kepples, John Weitzel, John Hubly, Henry Wyncoop, George Gray, John Bayard, Francis Gurney, Joseph Donaldson and William Lyon.

On the 30th of September, John Moore returned to Westmoreland. During the time he was in session with the Council of Safety, he procured for the defence of Westmoreland county, about four hundred pounds sterling, half a ton of rifle powder, one ton of lead and four thousand flints. In 1777, he was commissioned a justice of the peace, and about the same time was appointed Surveyer of the Public Lands in Westmoreland county.

In 1779 he was commissioned one of the judges of the several courts of Westmoreland county, and in 1785, appointed President Judge of the same county. No appointment was made for Westmoreland county until the 24th of October of that year. Col. Rec. Vol. XIV, p. 516. His commission bore date on the day following, and is recorded in the Register's Office, in Book A, p. 544. He was succeeded in the fall of 1791 by the Hon. Alexander Addison.

After Judge Moore retired from the bench, he was elected

for two terms to the State Senate from the Senatorial district of Allegheny and Westmoreland.

He was born in Lancaster county. His father, Wm. Moore, died when he was but a boy; and afterwards his mother, Jeannette Moore, and her son, in company with her brothers, Charles Wilson, Esq., and John Wilson, removed to the district of Westmoreland county.

What his opportunities for an education were are not known. He wrote a good hand, and in language and orthography, his composition indicated a man of strong, vigorous, and clear intellect. After his mother had removed to Westmoreland county, she was again married to James Guthrie, of Greensburg, by whom she had several children, one of whom, named James, was afterwards Sheriff of Westmoreland county.

John Moore had four daughters and two sons, all of whom are now deceased. One of his sons was afterwards county surveyor. The other died in Kentucky, while engaged as principal civil engineer in the location of a railroad. His daughters, who were all ladies of fine personal appearance and intelligence, were respectively married to Major John Kirkpatrick, a merchant of Greensburg; John M. Snowden, editor of the *Farmer's Register*, in Greensburg, afterwards editor of the *Pittsburgh Mercury*, and later in life, Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh, one of the associate judges of Allegheny county, and at one time, the nominee of the democratic party for Congress, in the Allegheny district. Another was married to the Rev. Frencis Laird, D. D., and the last to James McJunkin, a respectable farmer.

All these ladies lived until they were over eighty years old, in the enjoyment of perfect health and sound constitutions, and were, throughout a long life, worthy examples of the highest standard of female propriety.

John Moore, in personal appearance, was a man full six feet high, very straight and erect; had large brown eyes, brown hair, and nose rather aquiline. A gentleman who met him in his own house for the first time in 1798, has left the following description of his appearance, and the impression he made on his mind at first sight and afterwards: "A tall gentleman, of erect and manly form, whose intelligent countenance and strikingly expressive eye, indicated a man of more than ordinary ability. He was then about sixty years old, and the rough buffeting of a frontier life, had left a slight shade of sternness over a countenance at all times dignified. He was extremely correct in his habits, unbending in his course, stern in his commands, but remarkable for his affection to his children; and although generally mild, was notwithstanding possessed of a great deal of temper, being deeply sensitive, and having a high sense of honor."

John Moore died in 1811, in the seventy-third year of his age, honored and respected by all good men who knew him, and his body was buried at Congruity Church. His widow survived him for many years.

For many years he was an elder in the Presbyterian Church, at Congruity, and was acting in such capacity when chosen a delegate to the Convention which framed the first Constitution.

By his will, he set free the older of his colored servants, and allowed the younger ones to serve an apprenticeship with any of his children they might choose.

CHAPTER XLV.

THE LOSS OF HENRY SHRYOCK IN THE YEAR 1818.*

WE shall now notice an extraordinary incident which at the time of its occurrence, excited the deepest interest in the community.

The reader no doubt remembers that in a preceding chapter the name of Henry Shryock was mentioned in connection with the first improvements of the site whereon the borough of Indiana is now built, and that he stood conspicuous among the enterprising men of that period. Upon the organization of the county and location of the seat of justice, emigration was attracted hither from the more populous communities of the State, and during the ensuing ten or twelve years quite a number of improvements were made at different points in the new county.

But eastward from the county town, the settlers were "few and far between," and beyond them lay an unbroken forest, extending to the banks of the Susquehanna, into which only the most fearless and experienced hunters would occasionally penetrate, when in quest of valuable game, such as elk, deer, bears and panthers. The less experienced and persons unused to the woods, seldom ventured away from the few paths and streams with which they were familiar, and then only when two or more went out together.

On the 27th of June, 1818, Henry Shryock and Joseph Parker started from Indiana to the Susquehanna river, on a hunting excursion, and were joined on their way by Peter Gordon, who resided in what is now Cherryhill township. After the party had reached the hunting grounds near the river, they erected a camp, and then Parker and Gordon started for a lick to watch for deer, leaving Shyrock at the encampment, to take care of the horses and prepare breakfast the next morning, after which he was to follow them to the lick, when they would determine upon their movements for the ensuing day.

Shryock, in pursuance of this arrangement, left the camp in the morning and proceeded in the direction of the lick. In crossing a small ravine, the horse on which he rode made a leap, by which a blanket which had been placed on the saddle, was thrown off without being noticed at the time. Discovering the loss of the blanket after having proceeded some distance from the ravine, Shryock tied his horses by their bridles and started back on foot in search of the missing article. The path by which he had come not being very distinct, he lost it, but soon found it again as he supposed.

After walking a considerable distance he discovered that he was in a wrong path, and in trying to regain the one from which he had diverged, he came to a large fallen tree elevated several feet from the ground. Being considerably excited and anxious to make up for lost time, he pressed forward in great haste, without regard to obstacles that came in his way. In crossing the fallen tree, he found himself suddenly among a number of rattle-snakes that were lying on a broken-off limb, one of which hissed so near his ear that he thought at first it had bitten him. By the time he had recovered from the alarm caused by the rattle-snakes, Shryock was completely bewildered, and instead of taking the direction he should have done, unfortunately took a course that led him still farther from the path he was trying to regain.

Parker and Gordon waited at the lick a long time, and then started toward the camp to see what was detaining their comrade. Coming to where the horses were tied, and discovering that a blanket was missing, they conjectured at once that Shryock had turned back in search of it. Following his trail until they come upon the rattlesnakes, several of which they shot, and perceiving from the trail through the grass and weeds that Shryock was still pursuing a wrong course, Parker and Gordon followed after until they came to the river, where they lost all trace of him.

After searching two or three days without success, they returned to Indiana with the intelligence that Shryock had lost himself in the woods. This intelligence spread rapidly through the town and country, and a large number of the citizens immediately turned out in search of the missing man. After

*Jonathan Row, Indiana Register, January 24th, 1860.

scouring the woods for nine days without success, a consultation was had, at which it was determined to form the men into two companies, who were to go in different directions.

It was agreed that if either party came up with Shryock they should signal to the others by discharging their rifles in rapid succession. Captain Meek Kelly and John Evans, Esq., however, separated from the rest, thinking they might make more progress in that way. The several parties prosecuted the search during the day without making any discoveries until toward evening, when Kelly and Evans came upon a trail that had been made through the weeds, but whether it was the trail of a man or some wild beast they could not tell. Following it, however, they at length espied the lost man, who was moving slowly, having a staff in each hand.

They stepped behind a tree so as not to alarm him by their sudden appearance, but he saw them, and called on them to come to him. They promptly advanced to his assistance, and after exchanging a few words, one of them commenced firing his gun in pursuance of the agreement entered into with the other parties in the morning, while the other engaged in building a fire. On hearing the signal, the other parties all came in that evening. Shryock, after being rested a little, and having taken some nourishment, recognized all the men, naming each one as he came up. The spot where he was first discovered by Kelly and Evans was near a small stream that enters the Susquehanna, some distance below the cherry tree, in Montgomery township, which is still known as "Shryock's run."

In crossing a run on the morning of the day on which he was found, Shryock fell and broke two of his ribs, which caused him great pain. His shoes had been worn out, and in his feet were a number of thorns, the points of some coming out on the upper side. He stated that some of the dogs belonging to the companies in search, had come to him several times, but always left again, though he tried to retain them; and at another time he heard the dogs not far off, and thought they were wolves. One day he came across a mare and foal, and tried to catch the mare, but the foal being very wild, both ran away. In pursuing them he took off his coat and hung it up at a hunter's camp, but was unable to find it again. The day after Shryock was found, the company took him to Robert McKissick's, about ten miles from here, and supplied him with clothing; and in the course of the afternoon he reached his home, on horseback,* one of the party having furnished a horse for him to ride.

From a paper called the *American*, published in this borough, by James McCahan, we copy the following paragraph under date of July 13th, 1818:

"THE LOST MAN FOUND.—We have great pleasure in announcing that Mr. Henry Shryock was found, alive, on Thursday evening last, about four miles from the Cherry Tree. His appearance, when found, was wretched and frightful in the extreme; he was crawling along, with a stick in each hand, in a state of mental derangement, his body and limbs entirely destitute of clothing, except a small remnant of his shirt, which hung round his shoulders, and had neither hat, shoes or stockings on; his feet and legs were dreadfully lacerated and swollen.

"From his great debility of body, having been in the wilderness eleven days and eleven nights, without any subsistence but that obtained from berries, he could not have survived much longer. He reached his own house, in this borough, on Friday evening, perfectly sane in mind and in good spirits, and we have no doubt but that in a few days he will be entirely recovered.

"Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the citizens of this borough generally, and on Captain Meek Kelly and John Evans, Esq, for the lively interest which they took in the fate of this man, and the great bodily fatigue they underwent in their endeavors to find him, many of them being out five, six, seven and nine days, and as many nights, in that inhospitable country."

Notwithstanding his great sufferings in his wanderings and his exhausted condition when he was found, Shryock soon recovered his wonted health and activity, and lived to the age of seventy. He died January 30th, 1836.

Though sixty-two years have elapsed since that remarkable occurrence, there are still living many individuals who then resided in this borough or vicinity.

*They improvised a flag out of blankets, &c., on this occasion.

CHAPTER XLVI.

A HISTORY OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION OF INDIANA COUNTY—THE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—A REPORT TO THE STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY, EMBRACING LOCALITY, HYDROGRAPHY, TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY, METEREOLOGY, PREVALENT DISEASES, &C.

IN attempting to give a history of the Medical Profession of Indiana County, from its organization to the present time, I cannot but feel conscious of obstacles. Apart from the feelings of diffidence, I am aware of the many difficulties connected with an undertaking of this kind in a county like Indiana, stretched over three-fourths of a century. Without a history or any permanent records of the names of the physicians; and, as a rule, not the most permanently settled class of men. I am also fully conscious of the caution which the historian should assume, and with all his pains to make a list complete, and to do justice to all the members of the profession, his best efforts will be severely criticised, and will be charged with many omissions.

In examining the history of the medical profession of Indiana county, I observed that a number of them practiced their profession in different parts of the country. In order to make my historical sketches more convenient, I will give the principal part of each one's history, his first place of settlement, and as I pass on through the towns and villages alphabetically, will only mention date of location at that place.

Dr. Samuel Talmage, or, as the early assessors spelled the name, *Tamage*, was the first physician of whom we have any history, to practice medicine in the territory, that now belongs to Indiana county. He resided at Newport when the county was laid out, and owned property in that place. His practice extended over a large field on both sides of the Conemaugh river. Sometimes he visited the scattered families that lived near where the town of Indiana now stands, before the county was organized or the county seat located. We have very little knowledge of his early history or education. He moved from Newport into Westmoreland county, where he spent the last part of his life.

Dr. Reed, of Westmoreland county, occasionally visited families on the north side of the Conemaugh river, before there were permanently settled physicians in the county. His visits were mostly in the neighborhood where Blairsville now stands.

Dr. George Hays, a native of New England, where he received his education, literary and medical, located in the county of Indiana about the time of its organization. He boarded with General Campbell, near Campbell's Mills, on Blacklick creek, for a number of years, and with a Mr. Repine, in the same neighborhood, and at a later date with Joseph Turner, two miles east of Jacksonville.

His practice extended over a large and sparsely settled territory, from Cambria county on the south-east to Armstrong on

the west. He moved to the neighborhood of Greensburg, Westmoreland county, and remained there till his death.

ARMAGH.

We have very little history of the first Physicians in Armagh. Dr. John Young, was the first. Dr. Vanhorn and Dr. Andrew Getty, succeeded Young. As to their early history or date of their location, we have no *data*.

Dr. Samuel F. Devlin, a native of Ireland, came to this country at an early age; was educated partly by private tutors; studied Medicine with Dr. Emerson, and located in Armagh, over sixty years ago, and practiced his profession until a short time before his death. He died in the vicinity of Armagh, about 1842 or 1843.

Dr. Frank Young, a son of the Hon. John Young, of Greensburg, Westmoreland county, after a thorough preparatory education, studied medicine and settled in Armagh, shortly after Dr. Devlin located there, and practiced there for several years. He then went to Scotland, where he remained till his death. Dr. Young was a man of more than ordinary literary attainments. After he settled in Scotland, he became a member of a number of the most learned scientific societies in that country.

Dr. —— Hay, a native of York, Pennsylvania, where he was educated and studied medicine. He located in Armagh over fifty years ago, and practiced medicine there for a number of years. He removed to Johnstown, Pennsylvania, in 1837 or 1838, and practiced his profession till his death.

Dr. George W. Gettys, settled in Armagh in 1838, and practiced there about one year, and moved back to Indiana. (See Indiana.)

Dr. Wm. G. Stewart, was born in Brush valley township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, in 1826—received his preparatory education at Indiana Academy—studied medicine with Dr. Jas. M. Stuart, of Indiana; graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and located in Armagh, in 1840, and practiced medicine there till his death in 1851.

Dr. William Altman, was raised in Indiana, and educated at the Indiana Academy; studied medicine with Dr. Stuart of Indiana—graduted at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia—located in Armagh, in 1847 and remained there about one year; moved to Punxutawney, Jefferson county, Pennsylvania; practiced there till 1853, when he moved to Indiana, and practiced there till the early part of the year 1854, when he returned to Punxutawney, where he continues to practice his profession. He was Surgeon of the 28th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, during the late rebillion.

Dr. Crawford Irvin, a native of Blair county, Pa., graduated at Jefferson College, Cononsburg, Pa., studied medicine with Dr. Landis, in Hollidaysburg, Blair county, graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1847, located at Davidsville, Blair county, remained there a short time, moved to Armagh, Indiana county, Pa., 1848, and practiced there till the spring of 1849, then he spent a few months in Johnstown, Cambria county, then moved to Frankstown, Blair county, and remained there till 1854, when he moved to Hollidaysburg, where he now practices his profession.

Dr. A. J. Clark, a native of Wheatfield township, was educated at Armagh and studied medicine with Dr. Wm. G. Stewart, graduated at Franklin Medical College, Philadelphia, and located in Armagh in 1849, where he practiced a few years, then moved to New Florence, Westmoreland county, Pa., where he resides at present.

Dr. Samuel F. Stewart, a native of Brush valley township, was educated at the Blairsville Academy, and studied medicine with his brother Wm. G. Stewart, graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Pa., located in Armagh in 1850, and practiced in that place till 1857, when he died.

Dr. McGowen moved to Armagh from Westmoreland county in 1851, remained there about a year and moved back to his former residence.

Dr. James D. McClure moved to Armagh in 1853 and practiced there about a year, then moved west, (see West Lebanon).

Dr. Robert J. Lamb, a native of East Wheatfield township, educated at the Indiana Academy, studied medicine with Dr. James Taylor, of Fairfield, Westmoreland county, Pa., graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, settled in Armagh in 1854, where he has continued the practice of his profession till the present time. He served as an assistant surgeon during part of the late wars.

Dr. Robert Barrs, a native of Cherryhill township, was educated at the Indiana Academy, studied medicine with Dr. W. B. Stewart, graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, located in Armagh in 1854, where he practiced his profession till 1859, when he removed to Indiana, where he resides at present. In 1861 he was appointed surgeon of the 67th Reg. Pa. Vol., and after serving in that position for a short time was appointed division surgeon, which position he held until his term of service expired.

Dr. Benjamin F. Lamb, a native of East Wheatfield township, educated in Armagh, studied medicine with his brother Dr. R. J. Lamb, and graduated at the Western Reserve Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio. He located at Chest Springs, Cambria county, Pa., in 1862, and practiced his profession there about eighteen months, then moved to Armagh in the fall of 1863, and practiced his profession there till 1867, when he moved to Mechanicsburg, where he now resides.

Dr. George M. Gamble, moved to Armagh, January, 1859—remained nearly one year, and returned to Cherry Tree. (See Cherry Tree.)

Dr. Wallace B. Stewart, moved to Armagh, from Greenville, in 1859, and practiced his profession there till his death, in 1875. (See Greenville.)

Dr. Andrew Johnston, an old practitioner from Hollidaysburg, Blair county, moved to Armagh, late in life, and practiced there a few years. He died there in 1876.

Dr. J. McCurdy, a native of Indiana county, studied medicine with Dr. Miller, of Blairsville—attended a course of lectures. Located at Big Run, Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, in 1870; moved from there to Parnassus, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, then to Armagh, in 1875; remained there about a year, and moved to Dravosburg, opposite McKeesport, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania.

Drs. Crawford and A. J. Souther, settled in Armagh, but did do stay long enough to get into business.

BLACK LICK.

Dr. Thomas McMullen, a native of Centre Township, Indiana county, was educated at the Academies in the county; studied medicine with his brother Jas. McMullin—graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia—located at Black Lick, in 1853, and practiced his profession there till the fall of 1854, when he moved to Mechanicsburgh, and in 1856, moved to Monmouth, Illinois; remained there near a year, and returned to Mechanicsburg, and remained there till 1858, then moved to Greenville, where he practices his profession. He represented Indiana county in the legislature, during the years 1872 and 1873.

Dr. T. P. Simpson, came from Beaver county to Black Lick, for manufacturing purposes, about 1870. After spending a few years at the place, the community pressed him at times, into the practice of medicine. After serving them a few years, he moved to East Liberty, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Samuel L. Wiggins, was raised in the vicinity of Shelocta, and was educated at Elderton Academy. He studied medicine with Dr. T. J. Marlin, and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, He practiced his profession

about two years at Livermore, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and in 1875, located at Black Lick, where he resides at present.

BLAIRSVILLE.

Dr. Edward P. Emerson, was a native of Ireland, and received his education, literary and medical, in his native country, and then emigrated to the United States, and settled, first at Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, where he practiced his profession for several years. He then moved to Indiana county, and located at Campbell's Mills, on Black Lick creek, where he practiced over a large district of the thinly settled county, at that day. He boarded with General Campbell, when he first came to the county, and afterwards at a hotel that stood where Smith's station is at present, on the Pennsylvania railroad. While at this place, the town of Blairsville was laid out. As soon as they commenced to build in Blairsville, in 1819, he moved into the town and practiced medicine there and in the surrounding country till his death, in 1861. He was the first physician in Blairsville, and stood high professionally.

Drs. Simmons and Craighead settled in Blairsville in 1820, and practiced medicine in partnership for a short time and then left. We have no reliable history of these physicians.

Dr. Duffield located in Blairsville with practice of his profession in 1827. He died there in 1828.

Dr. Robert J. Marshall, a native of Green Castle, Franklin county, Pa., was educated in his native county. He located in Blairsville in 1827, and has continued in the practice of his profession in that place till the present time. Dr. Marshall is the oldest practioneer of medicine in the county at this date.

Dr. Gillespie located in Blairsville a short time after Dr. Marshall, but did not remain long.

Dr. Samuel P. Brown practiced a short time with Dr. Emerson.

Dr. John Gilpin, a native of Maryland, where he received his preparatory education, studied medicine with Dr. Emerson, attended lectures and practiced a short time in Blairsville. He then removed to Kittanning, Armstrong county, Pa., where he practiced a number of years. He removed to Punxsutawney, Jefferson county, in 1849, and practiced his profession there a few years, then returned to Cecil county, Maryland, where he died about thirteen years ago.

Dr. Andrews settled in Blairsville about 1840, remained a short time—no history.

Dr. Robert M. S. Jackson, a native of Huntingdon county, Pa. graduated at the Jefferson College, Cononsburg — studied medicine and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1838. He practiced medicine a short time in Huntingdon and Blair counties, then removed to Blairsville, Indiana county, about 1842, where he practiced his profession till 1852. He moved to Cresson and took an active part in making that place a health resort in the summer season, and remained there till 1861, when he entered the army as surgeon of the 23d, Reg. Pa. Vol., and was afterwards appointed Medical Inspector of the 23d army corps, and at the time of his death was acting medical director of the department of Ohio. He published a work several years ago called "*The Mountain.*" He was a member of the "Pennsylvania Geological Commission;" was a member of the "American Philosophical Society," and the "Academy of Natural Sciences." He died at Chattanooga, Tenn., January 28th, 1865.

Drs. Hammell and Gemmill settled in Blairsville over thirty years ago, but soon moved away.

Dr. Wyley practiced a short time in Blairsville, but retired from medicine and entered the University. I believe he is Bishop in the M. E. Church.

Dr. McKim is a native of the Juniata valley, where he was educated and studied medicine. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania; located in Blairsville in 1848, and remained there a few years.

Dr. Fundenberg, of Westmoreland county, located in Blairsville about 1848, but removed to Somerset, Pennsylvania, in a short time.

Dr. Martin L. Miller, a native of Indiana county, studied medicine with Dr. E. P. Emerson. Graduated at Franklin Medical College, Philadelphia, 1848. Located in Blairsville, and has continued the practice of his profession in the same place till the present time.

Dr. Campbell, a practitioner from Huntingdon county, settled in Blairsville about 1850; moved in a short time to the neighborhood of Greensburg, where he died.

Dr. Anawalt, now of Greensburg, spent a short time in Blairsville before he located in his present situation.

Dr. T. M. Laney practiced his profession in Blairsville from 1853 till 1865. (See Georgeville.)

Dr. Terena J. Cantwell was raised and educated at Blairsville. He studied medicine with Dr. Emerson; graduated at the University of Pennsylvania; settled in Youngstown, Westmoreland county, 1845, and practiced there till about 1854. He moved to Blairsville, where he practiced till his death, about 1865.

Dr. Frank M. McConnoughey, a native of Westmoreland county, was educated at Jefferson College, Canonsburg; studied medicine with his brother, Dr. James McConnoughey; graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and located at West Newton, Westmoreland county, in 1846, where he practiced medicine a number of years. He then moved to Chillicothe, Ohio, and remained there a few years, and settled in Blairsville about 1862, and practiced medicine there till 1873. He moved to Mount Washington, then to Greensburg, and resides now at Wilkinsburg, Allegheny county.

Dr. John W. Hughes, a native of Punxsutawney, Jefferson county; educated at Glade Run Academy; studied medicine with Dr. Johnston, of Punxsutawney; graduated at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in 1861, and was appointed assistant surgeon of the 5th Cavalry Regiment, Pennsylvania, and held this position for two years. He located at Leechburg, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, where he practiced about two years, then moved to Blairsville in 1865, where he now resides.

Dr. S. R. Rutledge, a native of Westmoreland county. He received a good academic education; studied medicine with Dr. Banks, of Livermore, his native place; graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He practiced at Livermore, Westmoreland county, during 1868 and 1869, then moved to Bransfields, Allegheny county, and in 1871 moved to Blairsville, where he now resides, practicing his profession.

Dr. L. S. Claggett, a native of Baltimore, where he was raised and educated, and studied medicine, graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; located at Penn's Station, Westmoreland county, and practiced there a few years. In 1877 he moved to Blairsville, where he has been regularly engaged in the practice of his profession to this date.

CENTREVILLE.

Dr. Liggett, a native of Scotland, was educated at the literary and medical departments of the University of Glasgow. He imigrated to the United States about 1842, and located at Centreville and practiced his profession there till 1846. His health commenced to fail and he thought a sea voyage might be beneficial, but his trip across the Atlantic did not improve his condition, and when he reached his native place he was too weak to return, and died in a few months.

Dr. Joseph McBeth, a native of Cherry Hill township, was educated at the Indiana Academy; studied medicine with Dr. Stewart; attended a course of lectures at Jefferson Medical Col-

lege, Philadelphia; located at Centreville in 1848, and practiced there about a year, and then moved to Ohio. He is now at Galena, O.

Dr. James Taylor, a native of Wheatfield township, was educated at Blairsville Academy; studied medicine with Dr. Emerson; graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, settled at Centreville in 1849 and practiced there a few years and then moved to Fairfield, Westmoreland county, Pa., where he now resides. He represented Westmoreland county in the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1863 and 1864.

Dr. William Caldwell, a native of Indiana borough, where he was educated; learned the printing business and followed it for several years. He was one of the editors of the *Appalachian*, a paper published at Blairsville for a number of years, the firm being Mathias & Caldwell. He retired from the editorial business and studied medicine with Dr. Johnston, in Punxsutawney; attended a course of lectures, and located at Centreville in 1853, and practiced medicine about a year. He then moved to Blairsville and went into the drug and apothecary business; remained there for a few years and moved to Johnstown, where he is at present engaged in the mercantile business.

CHERRY TREE.

Dr. William A. Piatt, a native of Lycoming county, was educated at the Williamsport Academy; studied medicine with Dr. Thomas Lyon; graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and located at the Cherry Tree in 1849. He was the first physician that settled at the Cherry Tree. He practiced his profession about four years, then moved to Vinton, Benton county, Iowa, and lived there one year. He then returned to the Cherry Tree and continued to practice his profession till his death, in 1860.

Dr. Joseph H. Ake practiced medicine at the Cherry Tree from 1853 to 1855. (See Gettysburg.)

Dr. George McGamble, a native of Susquehanna county, educated at Harvard College. Studied medicine with Dr. George F. Horton, of Tarrytown, Bradford county; graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1848; practiced medicine a few years in his native county; moved to the Cherry Tree about 1855 and practiced till January, 1859. He then moved to Armagh, practiced there about a year and moved to New Milford, Susquehanna county.

Dr. A. R. Lovelace was raised and educated near Harrisburg, and was a practitioner of medicine before he came to the county. He located at the Cherry Tree about 1856, and practiced his profession until 1869, when he moved to the State of Indiana. He returned to Cookport in 1870, and practiced a short time, then returned to the Cherry Tree and remained till 1878, when he moved to the Pine Flat, where he is practicing his profession.

Dr. James Kelly moved to the Cherry Tree in 1859, and practiced there about two years. (See Taylorsville.)

Dr. James T. Adair settled at the Cherry Tree in 1861, and practiced about a year in that place. (See Indiana.)

Dr. Adam C. Wassam, a native of Indiana county, was educated and studied medicine in Darke county, Ohio. He graduated at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery; located at the Cherry Tree about 1867; practiced his profession at this place for five or six years, and then moved to Eureka, Kansas, where he now resides.

Dr. Emanuel Brallier, a native of Cambria county, was educated at the best schools in his native county. He studied medicine with Dr. Bunn, of Ebensburg; graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; located at the Cherry Tree in 1868, and has continued the practice of his profession there till the present time.

Dr. William Hosack moved to the Cherry Tree in 1879, and practices medicine there at the present time. (See West Lebanon.)

CLARKSBURG.

Dr. Samuel M. Ogden, a native of Westmoreland county, was educated at Eldersridge Academy and Jefferson College, Canonsburg; studied medicine with Dr. James Taylor; graduated at Castleton Medical College, Vermont; located at Clarksburg in 1857, and was the first physician in that place. He did not remain there long; he went to California and spent a few years there, and returned and settled at Latrobe. He then moved to Ohio. He returned to his native county, settled at Pleasant Unity, and died there very suddenly.

Dr. James H. Bell, a native of Westmoreland county, was educated at the Blairsville Academy; studied medicine with Dr. Clackburn, at New Derry; graduated at Castleton Medical College, Vermont; located in Clarksburg, 1852, and practiced his profession there a few years. He then moved to Eldersridge; remained there a short time; moved to Butler, and went into the drug and apothecary business. He finally retired from that business, and is engaged in the mercantile business at Blacklick at the present time.

Dr. Bolinger lived in Clarksburg a short time. He moved to Illinois, and then returned to Kittanning, Pa.

Dr. John McNutt settled in Clarksburg about 1864 and practiced there a short time. (See Georgeville).

Dr. Thomas J. Marlin, a native of Washington township, was educated at Glade Run Academy; studied medicine with Dr. Robert McChesney and graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He located first at Clarksburg in 1865, and practiced his profession there for a short time, then moved to Allegheny county, and in 1870 moved to Shelocta, where he is practicing his profession at present.

Dr. Bruce L. Calhoun, a native of Armstrong township, was educated at select schools in the vicinity of his native place; studied medicine with Dr. Virtue and attended lectures at Cincinnati. He located at Clarksburg in 1869, and practiced there about a year; then moved to Unity, Allegheny county, and in a short time to Parnasses, Westmoreland county, Pa., where he resides at present.

Dr. R. M. Orr, a native of Armstrong township, studied medicine in the State of Indiana; lectured at Clarksburg in 1874; practiced about a year there and moved to Mercer county, where he resides at present.

COOKPORT.

Dr. A. H. Allison, a native of East Mahoning township, was educated at Dayton Academy; studied medicine with Dr. McEwen; attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College; located at Cookport in 1866, and practiced there till 1877, when he returned to his early home in Mahoning township. He was the first physician at Cookport.

Dr. A. R. Lovelace settled in Cookport in 1870, and practiced his profession there for a short time. (See Cherry Tree).

Dr. Evans, a practioner from Cambria county, Pa., settled in Cookport in 1875 and has practiced medicine there till the present time.

Dr. Orlando C. Stewart, a native of Greensville, was educated at Armagh; studied medicine with Dr. R. J. Lamb; graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore; located at Cookport in 1877 and practices his profession there.

COVODE.

Dr. David M. Marshall, a native of Conemaugh township, was educated at the Jacksonville Academy; studied medicine with Dr. Mabon; graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; located at Covode in 1850, where he practiced his profession till 1853. He then moved to Congruity, Westmore-

land county, and in a short time to Salem, in the same county, and then to Ohio. In 1860 he returned to Indiana county and settled at Homer City and remained there till 1864, when he moved to Marion and practiced there till 1872. He then moved to Allegheny county, where he resides at present. In 1862 he was appointed surgeon of the 177th Reg. P. V., and served one year. He represented the county of Indiana in the Pennsylvania Legislature during the years 1868 and 1869.

Dr. J. Miller Shields, a native of Rayne Township, was educated at the Marion Institute, and studied medicine with Dr. Thompson. He was a member of Company B., 11th Regular Pennsylvania Reserves for three years, and was Hospital Steward of the 206th Regular Pennsylvania Volunteers one year. He graduated at the Albany Medical College, N. Y., and located at Smithfield, in 1866, and remained there one year. In 1867, he settled at Covode, where he continued to practice till 1877, when he removed to New Mexico, and is engaged in Missionary work, at present.

Dr. Winfield S. Shields, practiced during 1877, in Covode, and then returned to Marion. (See Marion.)

DIAMONDVILLE.

Dr. James D. Baldwin, practiced in Diamondville, and vicinity, from 1846 to 1851, when he removed to Allegheny City, Pennsylvania. (See Marion.)

DIXONVILLE.

Dr. John Buchan, a native of Westmoreland county, was educated at the select schools of Two Lick and Taylorsville; studied medicine and attended lectures at Ann Arbor, Michigan. Located at Dixonville in 1868, and continued to practice there till his death, in 1875.

Dr. John B. Green, a native of Cherry Hill township, was raised in Altoona; studied medicine with Dr. Sloane, at Chest Springs, Cambria county; attended lectures at Cincinnati; located in Dixonville, in 1877, where he practices his profession at the present time.

GEORGEVILLE.

Dr. P. P. Rich, a native of Connecticut, received his education in his native state, and was past the meridian of life when he came to this county. He was the first physician that settled in the vicinity of Georgeville—perhaps about 1828—and lived on different farms while he remained in that part of the county. He is represented as being a remarkably fine scholar, but was in limited circumstances, and had to labor under many disadvantages. He was not appreciated as a physician by the people as much as he would have been, had he been in the possession of the means to secure a good outfit, and devote his time exclusively to his profession. He moved to one of the western states about 1836.

Dr. T. M. Laney, a native of Maryland, where he was educated, studied medicine with Dr. Goodhart, of Dayton, Armstrong county, and graduated at the Medical Department of the University of Maryland, at Baltimore. He located in Georgeville, in 1851, and remained there till 1853, when he moved to Blairsville, and practiced his profession there till 1865, when he moved to Savannah, Missouri. He was surgeon of the 206th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers one year.

Dr. W. L. Morrow, a native of Virginia, was educated at the Jacksonville Academy—studied medicine with Dr. Mabon—graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelpha; located at Georgeville in 1853, and remained there till 1855. He moved to Elderton, Armstrong county, and spent a few years there, and then moved to Three Forks, in the same county, where he resides at present.

Dr. John S. McTrott, a native of Brushvalley township, studied medicine with Dr. Creeswell, of Clarion county; located in Georgeville in 1860; practiced there a few years; moved to Clarksburg about 1864, then to Apollo, and in a short time to Beaver Falls, Beaver county. In 1872 he moved to Philadelphia, 1705 Christian street.

Dr. James Morrow, a native of South Mahoning township, was educated at Dayton Academy; studied medicine with Dr. McEwen; graduated at Cleveland, O.; located at Georgeville in 1867, and practiced there about eighteen months. He then spent a year in Philadelphia, and then moved to Sheakleyville, Mercer county, Pennsylvania.

Dr. J. R. Ewing, a native of Conemaugh township; educated at the academies in the county; studied medicine; graduated at Cincinnati; located in Georgeville in 1872. He moved to Plummville the following year; spent a year there and moved to Louisville; only remained there a short time, and then moved to Oakland Cross Roads, Westmoreland county, where he now resides.

GETTYSBURG.

Dr. Joseph H. Ake, a native of Blair county, after receiving a college education, studied medicine with Dr. Q. D. Ross, of Williamsburg, Blair county; graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and located in the vicinity of Gettysburg in 1850. He was the first physician in that neighborhood, and practiced his profession there for three years. He then moved to the Cherry Tree, and practiced there till the summer of 1855, when he returned to Williamsburg, Blair county, where he resides at present. He was surgeon of a regiment during the late war.

Dr. John W. Crooks, a practitioner from the southern part of the State, came to Gettysburg in 1857, and practiced his profession there about three years, and then returned to his former home.

Dr. H. B. Pitman, a native of Green township, educated at the Cherry Tree; studied medicine with Dr. Bunn, at New Washington, Clearfield county, and graduated at Ann Arbor, Michigan. He located at Gettysburg, in 1867, and has continued in the practice of his profession till the present at that place.

GREENVILLE.

Dr. George Cleis, a Frenchman, who had been a surgeon in the army in his native country, came to the United States and stopped a short time at Williamsport, and then came to Greenville in 1841 and practiced there about eighteen months. He then moved to East Liberty, Allegheny county, where he died a few years after. He was the first physician in Greenville.

Dr. Wallace B. Stewart, a native of Philadelphia, where he received the principal part of his education, remained a short time in Huntingdon county. He studied medicine with Dr. W. G. Stewart, of Armagh, and graduated at the Franklin Medical College, Philadelphia. He located in Greenville in 1845, and continued to practice there till the fall of 1855, when he moved to Indiana and spent a few months there, and returned to Greenville and resumed his business, and continued till 1858. He then spent a season in Nebraska, and returned to Greenville, and late in 1839 moved to Armagh, where he remained till his death in 1875. He was surgeon of a regiment during the late war.

Dr. Thomas McMullen settled in Greenville in 1857, and has practiced his profession there since that time. (See Blacklick.)

Dr. C. M. Ewing moved to Greenville in 1870, and practiced there about three years. (See Strongstown.)

Dr. J. C. Wakefield, a native of West Wheatfield township, received his education at different schools; studied medicine with Dr. B. F. Tomb; graduated at Western Reserve College, Cleveland, Ohio; settled in Greenville in 1878; remained there about a year. He then moved to Fairview, Cambria county, where he is at present.

HOMER CITY.

Dr. James Shields, a native of the vicinity of Blairsville, where he was educated, studied medicine with Dr. Marshall; attended lectures at Philadelphia; located at Homer City in 1858; remained there about eighteen months, and moved to West Lebanon. He practiced there a short time, and moved to Westmoreland county. He was the first Physician at Homer City.

Dr. David M. Marshall settled in Homer City in 1860 and practiced medicine there till 1864, when he moved to Marion. (See Covode.)

Dr. John Evans, a native of Brushvalley township, was educated at the best schools in his neighborhood; studied medicine with Dr. James McMullen and attended a course of lectures. He enlisted in Co. A, 12th Reg't Pa. Reserves, and was appointed hospital steward. After the close of the war in 1865 he located at Homer City, where he has been engaged in the practice of his profession.

Dr. John C. Morrison, a native of Westmoreland county, graduated at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, studied medicine in Westmoreland county; attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; located at Homer City in 1865, and practiced there till 1867. He then moved to Taylorsville and remained there about two years and then moved to Irwin, Westmoreland county.

Dr. D. Barrell settled in Homer City about 1867, and remained there about two years, and moved to Westmoreland county. (See Taylorsville.)

Dr. S. H. Thomas, a native of Clarion county, educated at the Reedsburg Institute, Clarion county; studied medicine with Dr. Thomas, of Freeport, Armstrong county; attended lectures and located at Homer City in 1873. He remained there till the spring of 1876, and moved to the Pine Flats, where he remained about a year and then went to Texas. He remained there but a short time when he returned to Reedsburg, Clarion county.

Dr. G. F. Arney, a native of Centre county, where he was educated and studied medicine; graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; located at Homer City in 1878, practiced his profession there one year and then moved to Altoona.

INDIANA.

Dr. Jonathan French, a native of New Hampshire, received his literary and medical education in Vermont. He located in York, Pa., and after practicing his profession there for some time, moved to Kittanning, and in a short time to Indiana. He was the first physician in Indiana, settling here in 1807 or 1808, and practiced here till his death, August 20th, 1814. He is represented as being a man of fine culture and a very successful physician. He was buried in the "*Old Grave Yard*," on the south side of the borough.

Dr. Robert Mitchell, a native of West Virginia, was born in Ohio county, on Short Creek, in the year 1787, and was educated in the best schools in the neighborhood at that time. He studied medicine with Dr. Magreehon, a prominent physician residing at that time about sixteen miles from Wheeling and attended a course of lectures at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia. He settled in Indiana about the year 1811, and soon entered upon an extensive and lucrative practice, which lasted for several years. He was partial to the so-called *Rush* system of treating diseases and was very successful in certain forms of inflammatory affections. Dr. Mitchell represented Indiana county in the Legislature five years. He was elected first in 1819, and was one of the associate judges of the county for five years, from 1836 to 1841. He was one of the first anti-slave men in the county, and was always willing to lend a helping hand to the slaves. For his humane work, he was prosecuted in the District Court of the United States and suffered heavily for attempting to relieve the oppressed. But his high regard for the right, encouraged him to work in the cause that he believed was sure to triumph. He said, when the Rebellion commenced that "slavery would be destroyed before the war would end," and enjoyed even when quite feeble every form of information that indicated the downfall of slavery. A number of years before his death he invested largely in real estate, and for twenty years before his death in a manner retired from the practice of medicine, only superintending his grist and saw mills and farms. He died April 14th, 1863, aged 76 years.

Dr. James M. Stewart, a native of Huntingdon county, was educated at the best schools in his native county. He studied medicine with Dr. Henderson, of Huntingdon; graduated at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; located at Indiana about the year 1814, and continued the practice of medicine and surgery there until a short time before his death, March 27th, 1869. Dr. Stewart performed more than ordinary service as a physician to the people of Indiana county. He was not confined in professional work to Indiana county alone, but was frequently called professionally to the adjoining counties of Armstrong, Cambria, Clarion, Clearfield, Jefferson and Westmoreland, to give counsel in difficult cases in the practice of medicine and more frequently surgical cases. He despised every form of irregular practice that had a tendency to imposition and quackery; was always a true and faithful friend and counsellor to every worthy young physician that needed assistance. He kept fully up with all the discoveries and improvements in medicine and surgery, and cheerfully imparted information to those in need to the end of his life. He represented Indiana county in the Legislature in 1831, but positively refused a re-election, knowing he had a higher and nobler field of usefulness than a seat in the Legislature of Pennsylvania. Governor Johnston appointed him associate judge in 1849. He held this position about three years.

Dr. Thomas Moorhead, a native of White Township, was educated at the Indiana Academy, and studied medicine with Dr. Stewart. He spent some time practicing in the thinly settled portions of Indiana and Clearfied counties. He was for some time at Strongstown, and practiced part of the years 1832 and 1833, in Indiana, but died before he made a permanent settlement. He died in the vicinity of Strongstown.

Dr. George W. Gettys, a native of Huntingdon county, was a printer in early life; followed that business for a number of years, and then studied medicine. He moved to Indiana in 1835, commenced the practice of medicine and remained about three years. He then moved to Armagh, and practiced medicine there about one year, and returned to Indiana, and shortly after moved to Butler, practicing his profession there a few years. He then purchased a printing establishment in that place, and published the "*Buttler Whig*" for a number of years, and then returned to his native county, and died a few years ago.

Dr. Joseph Crooks, a practitioner from Greencastle, Franklin county, located in Indiana, in 1840, and practiced his profession about three years, and then moved to Ohio.

Dr. James M. Taylor, was raised in the town of Indiana; received his preparatory education at the Indiana and Harrisburg Academies. He taught school in Saltsburg, and Steubenville, Ohio; studied medicine with Dr. J. M. Stewart; graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; located in Indiana, in 1843, and continued the practice of his profession till 1857, when he moved to Kittanning. He remained there about sixteen years, and then returned to Indiana, where he now resides. Part of the time he spent in Kittanning, he was connected with the Drug and Apothecary business, and since he returned to Indiana, has continued in the same business.

Dr. Thomas St. Clair, a native of White township, was educated at the Indiana Academy, and studied medicine with Dr. Jas. M. Stewart. He graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; located in Indiana, in 1847, and has continued in general practice in that place, to the present time, except about six months, when he lived in East Liberty, Allegheny county. For a number of years, at different times, he has had some interest in dry goods, clothing, drug, lumber, oil and real estate business, along with his professional work. He represented the district composed of the counties of Armstrong and Indiana, in the State Senate, during the years 1863 and 1864, and was elected State Senator, in the districts composed of the counties of Indiana and Jefferson, in 1876, for four years.

Dr. William Anderson, a native of Greene township, was educated at the Blairsville and Indiana Academies. He studied medicine with Dr. J. W. Taylor; graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; located in Indiana in 1851 and has continued in the regular practice of his profession to the present time.

Dr. Hufeland, a native of Germany, located in Indiana in 1852 and remained about six months, and then moved to the eastern part of the State.

Dr. William Altman, moved from Punxsutawney to Indiana in 1853, and practiced nearly a year and then returned to Punxsutawney. (See Armagh.)

Dr. Samuel M. Swan, a native of Armagh, after receiving a collegiate education, studied medicine with Dr. Samuel F. Stewart; graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; located at Indiana in 1854, and practiced nearly a year. He then moved to the State of Illinois, and spent a few years, and then moved to Johnstown, Cambria county, where he resides at present.

Dr. Wallace B. Stewart moved from Greenville to Indiana in the fall of 1855, and practiced a few months and returned to Greenville in the spring of 1856. (See Greenville.)

Dr. Wm. Reed moved from Beaver county to Indiana in 1856, and practiced medicine till 1859; then moved to Ohio. (See Smicksburg.)

Dr. James S. McCartney, a native of Armstrong county, graduated at Jefferson College, Canonsburg; studied medicine; graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; located in Indiana in 1856, and practiced there about one year. He then moved to Tarentown, Allegheny county, where he now resides.

Dr. Robert Barr moved from Armagh to Indiana in 1859, and resides at Indiana. (See Armagh.)

Dr. James T. Adair, a native of Indiana county, was educated at the Jacksonville Academy; studied medicine with Dr. Mabow; graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; located at Indiana in 1860, and moved to the Cherry Tree about the close of the same year. In the fall of 1861 he moved to Mt. Jackson, Lawrence county, and practiced medicine there till 1863, when he was appointed assistant surgeon of the 77th P. V. V. I. During the latter part of the year 1865 his regiment was stationed near San Antonio, Texas, in a malarial section of the country. His health gradually failed, but he remained with his regiment until they were mustered out of the service in Philadelphia, January 15th, 1866, when he returned to the home of his parents near Greenville, Indiana county, and sank gradually the victim of consumption. He died May 5th, 1866.

Dr. John K. Thompson moved to Indiana in 1863 and practiced medicine till 1855, when he returned to Marion. (See Marion).

Dr. Herman Row, a native of Greensburg, passed his early life in Somerset. He was educated at the Indiana Academy; studied medicine in Grantsville, Md., with Dr. McCormick; graduated at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania; located at Indiana in 1865, and practiced in that place till 1873, when he moved to Altoona, where he now resides.

Dr. A. F. Parington, a native of Maine, received his preparatory education at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary; studied medicine with Dr. James McKeen, of Topsham, Me.; graduated at the Bowdoin Medical College, Maine, in 1864; served as acting assistant surgeon thirteen or fourteen months; located in Indiana in 1866, where he has been in general practice to the present time.

Dr. James W. Lorrence, a native of Punxsutawney, Jefferson county, was a private in the 105th Reg. Pa. Vol. for four years, and was wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3d, 1863. He was educated at the "Glade Run Academy" and "Mt. Union College," Ohio; studied medicine with Dr. Hughes, of Blairsville; graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, in 1873, and settled in Indiana in the same year. He has engaged in general practice since that date.

Dr. William L. Cunningham moved from Jacksonville to Indiana in the fall of 1877, and resides there at present. (See Jacksonville.)

Dr. Charles N. St. Clair, a native of Indiana borough, educated at the Indiana schools; studied medicine with his father, Dr. Thomas St. Clair; graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia in 1878, and has been practicing his profession in Indiana since that time.

JACKSONVILLE.

Augustus H. Gross was the first physician in Jacksonville. He came from Pittsburgh in 1840, and practiced medicine in Jacksonville about eight years, and moved to East Liberty, Allegheny county, where he continued to practice till his death in 1877.

Dr. Thomas Mabon, a native of Mahoning township, after acquiring a fair education, studied medicine with Dr. Leggett, of Centreville; attended a course of lectures at Glasgow, Scotland; graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; settled in Jacksonville 1848, and practiced his profession there for fifteen years. He moved to Allegheny City in 1863, where he now resides.

Dr. John Irvine moved to Jacksonville from Plumville in 1858, and practiced medicine there about two years. (See Plumville.)

Dr. Joseph F. Stewart settled in Jacksonville in 1864, and practiced till his death, September, 1865. (See Taylorsville.)

Dr. William Jack, a native of Black Lick township, received his preparatory education at Elder's Ridg eAcademy; studied medicine with Dr. Mabon; graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; served one year as assistant surgeon in 177th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; settled in Jacksonville, in 1865, practiced there till 1874, and moved to Allegheny City, where he resides at present.

Dr. Samuel M. Elder, a native of East Wheatfield township, received his education at the Saltsburg and Indiana Academies; studied medicine with Dr. Barr, and graduted at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. In 1861, he entered the military ranks, and was elected a lieutenant, and afterwards captain of a company in the 12th Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves; served three years, and was appointed assistant surgeon after that time. At the close of the war, he settled at Jacksonville, and practiced his profession, but his health soon began to fail and he was compelled to abandon his work, and returned to his father's, near Armagh, where he died, June 17th, 1868.

Dr. W. V. Parker, a native of Ohio, was educated at Columbus, Ohio, where he studied medicine, and graduated at the Starling Medical College. He settled in Jacksonville, in 1869, where he remained about a year. He then moved to Mansfield, Allegheny county, where he is practicing his profession.

Dr. Christ. C. Miller, a native of Brush valley township, was educated at the "Mechanicsburg Academy" and "Mt. Union College," Ohio. He studied medicine with Dr. B. F. Tomb; graduated at a medical college in Cincinnati; located at Belsono, Cambria county, in 1869, and moved to Jacksonville in 1870, and practiced his profession there till 1876. He moved to Gallitzin, Cambria county, where he resides at present.

Dr. Wm. N. Cunningham, a native of Young township, was educated at "Eldersridge Academy." He studied medicine with Dr. Jack; graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia in 1864; located at Jacksonville in the same year, and practiced his profession there till the fall of 1877, when he moved to Indiana, where he now resides.

Dr. William L. Reed moved from Shelocta to Jacksonville in 1875, and has practiced there since. (See Shelocta.)

Dr. John A. Davis, a native of Armstrong township, was educated at Elderton Academy; studied medicine with Dr. St. Clair; graduated at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and practiced several years in Illinois, and returned to Jacksonville in the spring of 1878, where he practices his profession at present.

Dr. James G. Davis, of Jacksonville, is at Jefferson Medical College this winter.

WEST LEBANON.

Dr. William Craig was born near where the town of Marion stands. After he received a fair English education, he studied medicine, and located in West Lebanon soon after the town was laid out. He was the first physician in the town. He did not remain long in the place, and moved to Somerset county, and from there to Wheeling, West Virginia. After a few years' practice there, he moved to Kiosauqua, Iowa, where he resides at present.

Dr. Hugh Adair, a native of White township, was educated at the Indiana Academy; studied medicine with Dr. Jackson, Blairsville; graduated at the Franklin Medical College, Philadelphia, 1847; located in West Lebanon; practiced there a few years, then moved to Emlenton, Venango county, and after a few years to Anandale, Butler county, where he died.

Dr. James D. McClure, a native of Westmoreland county, where he was educated, graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He settled in West Lebanon in 1851, and remained there two years. In 1853 he moved to Armagh, and in the fall of 1854 moved to one of the Western States.

Dr. J. C. Edgar, a native of Westmoreland county, where he was educated, studied medicine in Livermore, and settled in Livermore and practiced there a short time, and then moved to West Lebanon in 1853. He practiced there till 1857, and then retired from the practice.

Dr. George R. Lewis, a native of Indiana county, was educated at Eldersridge Academy, and graduated at Washington College, Washington, Pa. He studied medicine with Dr. Lewis, of Ebensburg, Pa.; graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1857; settled in Washington county; remained there about a year, then moved to West Lebanon in 1858, and remained there about six months. He then located in Ebensburg, Cambria county, and practiced his profession there about three years. He was appointed assistant surgeon or the 54th Reigment Pa. volunteers, and held that position about a year. He was then appointed surgeon of the 61st Regiment Pa. volunteers, and held that position until the regiment was mustered out. In 1865 he moved to Indiana, and went into the drug and apothecary business, and has continued in the business till the present time.

Dr. James Shields moved from Homer City to West Lebanon, and practiced a short time in 1859. (See Homer City.)

Dr. Samuel W. Virtue, a native of Centre township, was educated at the Jacksonville Academy; studied medicine with Dr. Mabon, and graduated at the Charity Hospital College, Cleveland, Ohio. He located in West Lebanon in 1865, and practiced his profession there till his death in 1873.

Dr. Palmore, a native of the county, studied medicine and located in West Lebanon in 1870, and practiced there a short time and moved west.

Dr. William Hosack, a native of Westmoreland county, was a soldier in the 11th Regiment Pa. Reserves during the war. He was educated at Glade Run and Dayton Academies; studied medicine with Dr. Banks; graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; located in West Lebanon in 1871, and practiced his profession there till 1879, when he moved to the Cherry Tree, where he resides at present.

Dr. W. T. Lariner, a native of Westmoreland county, was educated at Saltsburg; studied medicine with Dr. Crawford; graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; located in West Lebanon in the spring of 1879, where he resides at present.

LOUISVILLE.

Dr. J. M. Ewing moved from Plummville to Louisville in 1874, and remained a short time. (See Georgeville.)

MARCHAND.

Dr. J. J. Bishop, a practitioner from Brookville, Jefferson county, located at Marchand in 1859, and practiced his profession there about eight years. He then moved to Punxsutawney, and in a short time returned to Brookville. He was the first settled physician at Marchand.

Dr. Samuel C. Allison, a native of Clarion county, where he was educated and studied medicine, graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He located at Marchand in 1863, and practiced there about two years, and then moved to Punxsutawney, where he now resides.

Dr. James N. Laughry, a native of White township, studied medicine with Dr. Marshall; attended lectures at Cincinnati; located in Harrison City, Westmoreland county, and practiced there a few years. In 1865 he moved to Marchand; lived there a short time, and then moved to Marion, where he practiced his profession till 1872, when he moved to Penn Station, Westmoreland county.

Dr. John P. Bair, a native of Allegheny county, was educated and studied medicine in his native county. He graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and located at Marchand in 1867, and practiced there till the fall of 1868, and moved back to Allegheny county and died in the latter part of the winter.

Dr. A. H. Armstrong, a native of Armstrong township, was educated at Dayton Academy and Elderton Academy. He studied medicine with Dr. McChesney; attended a course of lectures; located at Marchand in 1867, and remained there a short time. He then moved to the Pine Flat in 1869, and practiced there till he died in 1874. He was the first settled physician at the Pine Flat.

Dr. J. Wilson Morrow, a native of South Mahoning township, was educated at Dayton Academy; graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; located at Marchand in 1873, and has continued to practice his profession at that place to the present time.

MARION.

Dr. James D. Baldwin was a native of Boston, Mass., where he was raised and educated. After he completed his medical education he went to Pennsylvania and spent a short time in Chester county, and then moved to Warrior's Mark, Huntingdon county, where he practiced several years. He located in Marion in 1844, and was the first settled physician in Marion. He practiced there about two years, and migrated to Diamondville, and remained there and in the vicinity, until the fall of 1851. He then moved to Allegheny City and practiced there

until 1861 or 1862, when he went to Oil City, where he is engaged in the oil business, having relinquished the practice of medicine.

Dr. John K. Thompson, a native of Centre county, Pa., where he was educated; studied medicine with Dr. Angle; attended a course of lectures, and located at Marion in 1846. He pacticed there until 1863, and then located in Indiana and lived there about two years and returned then to Marion, where he resides at present. He was one of the associate judges of the county from 1856 to 1866, and represented Indiana county in the legislature during the years 1874 and 1875.

Dr. John B. Davidson, a native of Westmoreland county, where he was educated and studied medicine, graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Located in Marion in 1851, where he practiced his profession until 1856. He located in New Alexandria, Westmoreland county, and remained there a short time, and then moved to Moline, Ill., where he resides at present.

Dr. William Anthony moved to Marion from Chambersville in 1856, and practiced his profession until 1864, and he located in Kansas. (See Plumville.)

Dr. George J. McHenry, a native of Washington township, moved from Taylorsville to Marion in 1864, and resides there at present. (See Taylorsville.)

Dr. David M. Marshall moved from Homer City to Marion in 1865, and practiced his profession there until 1872, when he moved to Allegheny county, Pa. (See Covode.)

Dr. James A. Loughry moved from Marchand to Marion in 1865, and practiced there until 1871, and then moved to Westmoreland county. (See Marchand.)

Dr. D. Harold Snowden, a native of Virginia, graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; practiced a few years in Allegheny county; settled in Marion in 1873, practiced there about two years, and retired from medicine and is preaching in Ohio at present.

Dr. Winfield S. Shields, a native of Royne township, was educated at "Covode Academy." He studied medicine with Dr. J. Milton Shields, and graduated at Albany Medical College, N. Y. Located in Marion in 1874, and lived there until 1877. He then moved to Covode, remained there a short time and then returned to Marion, where he resides at present.

MECHANICSBURG.

Dr. Hildebrand was the first physician in Mechanicsburg, he moved from Somerset county to Mechanicsburg about 1839, remained only a short time and then moved away.

Dr. Livingston came to Mechanicsburg about 1840, and practiced there nearly two years, and then moved away.

Dr. Ferdinand F. Bingell came from Germany to Mechanicsburg in 1843, and practiced there about two years. He then moved to Johnstown, Pa., practiced there a few years and then located in Marietta, Ohio. He lived there a short time and returned to Johnstown, Pa., and practiced there until his death, about fifteen years ago.

Dr. Henry Faulk, a practitioner from Germany, located in Mechanicsburg in 1845, and practiced there until 1849, and then moved to Ohio.

Dr. James McMullen, a native of Centre township, was educated at the Indiana Academy, studied medicine with Dr. Gross, and graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Located in Mechanicsburg in 1849, and has been in the regular practice of his profession until the present time.

Dr. Thomas McMullen practiced in Mechanicsburg in 1854 and 1855. (See Black Lick.)

Dr. Benjamin F. Tomb moved from Armagh to Mechanicsburg in 1867, and has practiced his profession there since that time. (See Armagh.)

NEWVILLE.

Dr. Theodore B. Gamble is a native of Susquehanna county, where he was educated. Studied medicine with Dr. Horton of Tarrytown, Bradford county. Attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, and Ann Arbor, Mich. Located at Newville in 1858, practiced his profession there about two years, and then moved to Kansas, where he is farming at present.

Dr. Chalmers S. McCrea, a native of Saltsburg, was educated at the Mechanicsburg and Dayton Academies. Studied medicine with Dr. James McMullen, and graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Located at Newville in 1875, where he has practiced his profession till the present time.

NOLO.

Dr. J. B. Luke, a native of Blair county, studied medicine with Dr. Smith of Hollidaysburg. Located in Nolo in 1869, practiced two years, and then removed to Summerhill, Cambria county, where he resides at present.

PINE FLAT.

Dr. A. H. Armstrong, moved from Marchand to the Pine Flat, in 1867, and practiced there till his death in 1874. (See Marchand.)

Dr. S. A. Thomas, moved from Homer City to the Pine Flat in 1876, and remained there about one year. (See Homer City.)

Dr. A. R. Lovelace, moved from the Cherry Tree, to the Pine Flat, in 1878, and resides there at present. (See Cherry Tree.)

PLUMVILLE.

Dr. John McAdoo, a native of Young township, after receiving a good preparatory education, studied medicine with Dr. Aug. H. Gross, and located in Plumville, in 1844, and practiced his profession there a few years.

Dr. George Goodhart, was a native of Huntingdon county, where he studied medicine. He located in Plumville, in 1845, and practiced his profession there about two years, and then moved to Dayton, Armstrong county, and practiced his profession there till his death, in 1853.

Dr. Samuel G. Berryhill, a native of Washington county, where he was educated; studied medicine with Dr. R. M. S. Jackson, in Blairsville; graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; located in Plumville, in 1849, where he remained in his professional work till he died, in 1857.

Dr. William Anthony, a native of Armstrong township, was educated at Eldersridge Academy and Jefferson College. He studied medicine with Dr. Robert McChesney, graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; located at Plumville, in 1855, practiced there a short time and moved to Chambersville. A few months after, in 1856, he moved to Marion, and practiced there till 1863, when he moved to Alathas, Kansas.

Dr. George Irvin, a native of Conemaugh township, was educated at the Jacksonville Academy, studied medicine with Dr. Mabon, graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, located in Prospect, Butler county, in 1855, and remained there one year. He then moved to Plumville, in 1856, and practiced there two years, and moved to Jacksonville, in 1858, and remained there about a year. In 1859, he moved to Aledo, Illinois, where he resides at present.

Dr. Christopher McEwen, a native of South Mahoning township, was educated at the Dayton Academy. He studied medicine with his brother, Dr. Wm. McEwen, graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, located at Plumville, in 1855, and has been in regular practice there to the present time.

Dr. Jones, a practitioner from Clarion county, moved to Plumville, in 1858, remained a few months, and returned to Clarion county.

Dr. Joseph W. McEwen, a native of the South Mahoning township, was educated at Dayton and Glade Run Academies; studied medicine with Dr. C. McEwen; graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; located in Plumville in 1839, and practiced there about three years, and moved to Philadelphia.

Dr. Joseph Ansley, a native of South Mahoning township, was educated at the Glade Run Academy, and studied medicine with Dr. C. McEwen; attended lectures and located in Plumville in 1863, and practiced there till 1867, when he moved to Illinois, where he resides at present.

Dr. Wm. B. Ansley, a native of Mahoning township, was educated at the Dayton Academy; studied medicine with Drs. McEwen and Ansley; graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; located in Plumville in 1867 and practiced there a short time. He then moved to Elderton, Armstrong county, and practiced there a short time. He next located in Appollo, in the same county, where he now resides.

Dr. J. M. Ewing moved from Georgeville to Plumville and remained there one year and moved to Louisville. (See Georgeville.)

Dr. Charles McEwen, a native of Plumville, was educated at the Plumville Classical School; studied medicine with his father, Dr. C. McEwen; graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; located in Plumville in 1879 and practices his profession there.

SALTSBURG.

Before there was a settled physician in Saltsburg, Dr. Kirkpatrick, a Westmoreland county physician, practiced his profession there and for several miles east and southeast of the place. He resided about two miles west of Saltsburg. He was a very attentive and successful physician and was highly appreciated by the entire community.

Dr. Benjamin Sterrett was the first physician in Saltsburg. He located there about 1825 or 1826 and practiced there for a number of years. He then moved to Congruity, Westmoreland county, and practiced his profession there for several years and then returned to Saltsburg and followed his profession there till his death, in 1861.

Dr. John McFarland, a native of Allegheny county, where he was educated and studied medicine. Attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Located in Saltsburg in 1833 and has practiced his profession in the place to the present time, except a few months he spent in Monongahela City. He represented Indiana county in the legislature of Pennsylvania during the years 1844 and 1845.

Dr. Thomas Murray, a native of the Susquehanna Valley, in the southern part of the State, where he was educated and studied medicine; attended lectures at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania; located in Saltsburg in 1837, and soon obtained an extensive and lucrative practice, which lasted for a number of years. He had great energy, and possessed rare skill in his profession. He retired from practice several years ago, and resides at present on a farm on Eldersridge.

Dr. David R. Allison, a native of Centre township, was educated at the Indiana Academy; studied medicine with Dr. Robert Mitchell, commencing about 1826; attended lectures at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia. He was very delicate when he completed his studies. He visited Europe for his health, and when he returned he located at Mount Carmel, Illinois, and practiced his profession in Illinois and Indiana until 1844, when he moved to Saltsburg, and remained there till his death in 1852. Dr. Allison was strictly a conscientious physician, and very successful in the treatment of fevers.

Dr. Kier, a native of Young township, studied medicine with Dr. Murray; practiced a short time in Saltsburg, and then moved to Detroit, Michigan.

Dr. Robert McConnoughey, a native of Westmoreland county, educated at Jefferson College, Canonsburg; studied medicine with his brother, Dr. James McConnoughey; graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; located in Saltsburg in 1850, and practiced his profession there till the fall of 1851, when he died.

Dr. Henry G. Lomison, a native of Columbia county. He spent several years at Donaldson, Schuylkill county. He then went into the mercantile business in Blairsville, but soon retired from it. He studied medicine with Dr. Stewart; graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; located in Saltsburg in 1852; practiced his profession there a few years, and then moved to Nebraska, remained there a short time, and returned to Greensburg, Westmoreland county, where he resides at present.

Dr. H. S. Snowdon, a native of Freeport, Armstrong county, where he was educated, and studied medicine with his father, Dr. Snowden; graduated at the Philadelphia Medical College; located in Saltsburg in 1854, and practiced his profession there several years, and then moved to Missouri.

Dr. James Morgan, a native of Cherry Hill township, was educated at the Harrisville Academy. Studied medicine with Dr. J. M. Stewart, and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Located in Maysville, Armstrong county, in 1853, and practiced there about two years, and then moved to Saltsburg, Indiana county. He practiced there a short time, then moved to Sheffield, Bureau county, Ill., and practiced his profession there until his death in 1878.

Dr. Cunningham, a practitioner from Ligonier valley, Westmoreland county, moved to Saltsburg. He was in delicate health when he came, and died in a short time.

Dr. Samuel T. Redick, a native of Allegheny county, after receiving a collegiate education, studied medicine with Dr. Bosland of Freeport. He graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Located in Freeport, Armstrong county, in 1848, and practiced his profession there until 1860, when he moved to Saltsburg; remained there until 1868, and then moved to Allegheny City, where he now resides.

Dr. William McBryer, a practitioner from New Alexandria, Westmoreland county, moved to Saltsburg, and practiced a short time. He then located in Appollo, Armstrong county, where he resides at present.

Dr. W. Franklin Barclay, a native of Centre township, was educated at Saltsburg and Greensburg Academies. He studied medicine with Dr. Lomison, graduated at Bellevue Medical College, New York, located in Saltsburg, in 1866, and practiced his profession there till 1878, when he left the place, and has not located permanently in another, up to the present time.

Dr. James L. Crawford, a native of North Mahoning township, obtained a good preparatory education. He enlisted as a soldier, and was promoted during the war to captain and adjutant. He studied medicine with Dr. Wilson, of Parnassus, Westmoreland county, graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelpha, located at Saltsburg, in 1868, and practiced his profession there till the present time, except a year he spent in Ohio.

Dr. Thomas Carson, a native of Allegheny county, was reared in Armstrong county. He was educated at Eldersridge Academy, studied medicine with Dr. Parke, at Cochran's Mills, graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, located at Elderton, Armstrong county, in 1865, practiced his profession there till 1874, moved then to Hutton Station, Allegheny county, and in 1875, to Saltsburg, where he resides at present.

Dr. M. R. George, a native of Armstrong county, was educa-

ted at the Elderton Academy. He studied medicine with Dr. Carson, graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, located in Saltsburg, in 1875, remained there one year, then moved to Leechburg, Armstrong county, in 1876, and in 1879, to South Rend, in the same county, where he resides at present.

Dr. W. S. Taylor, a native of Saltsburg, where he was educated and studied medicine with Dr. Crawford, graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, located in Saltsburg, in 1876, practiced medicine there a short time, and moved to California.

Dr. Bain, a practitioner from Ohio, settled in Saltsburg, in 1875, remained there a short time, and returned to Ohio.

Dr. E. H. Van Antwerp, has settled recently in Saltsburg.

SMICKSBURG.

Dr. Meeker, settled at the Glade Run, (a few miles from *Schmicksburg*), in Armstrong county, at an early date. He was the physician that the early settlers of South and West Mahoning townships, called upon when a physician was needed, for many years. In 1829, he moved to Elderton, in the same county, and a few years later to Butler, Pa.

Dr. William M. Sims, a native of Virginia, was raised and educated near the City of Richmond. He received his medical education at the Medical College of Virginia, at Richmond. He came to Pennsylvania, and located at Uniontown, Fayette county, remained there a short time, then moved to Glade Run, Armstrong county, and practiced his profession there till 1834, when he moved to Smicksburg, and remained there till his death, in 1871. He was the first settled physician in the place.

Dr. James Ross, a native of Indiana borough, was educated at the Indiana Academy, and Kenyon College, Ohio. He studied medicine with Dr. Jas. M. Stewart, graduated in medicine and located at Smicksburg, in 1838, and practiced his profession there several years. He then located in Clarion, Clarion county, where he resides at present.

Dr. William Reed, a native of Indiana borough, was educated at the Indiana Academy; studied medicine with Dr. Stewart; graduated at the Western Reserve College, Cleveland, Ohio; located at Schmicksburg in 1844; practiced his profession there a few years, then moved to Allegheny county, then to Beaver county, and in 1856 moved to Indiana and remained about three years, then moved to Iberia, Ohio, where he now resides.

Dr. B. Sweeney, a native of Allegheny county, after receiving a liberal education, taught school several years in Westmoreland county and in the borough of Indiana. He studied medicine with Drs. Stewart and Taylor; practiced his profession about a year in Elderton and Kittanning, Armstrong county; located in Smicksburg in 1857; remained there till 1866, and then moved to Brookville, Jefferson county, where he resides at present.

Dr. David R. Crawford, a native of Elder's Ridge, was educated at Elder's Ridge Academy. He studied medicine with Dr. C. McEwen; graduated at Cleveland, Ohio; located in Reynoldsville, Jefferson county; practiced there a few years, and then moved to Smicksburgh in 1865, where he now resides. He was an assistant surgeon during the late Rebellion.

Dr. William Dodson, a native of West Mahoning township; educated at Dayton Academy; studied medicine with Dr. Crawford; graduated at Western Reserve Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio; located in Smicksburg in 1879, and resides there at present.

Dr. E. D. Barrett, a native of Montgomery, Massachusetts, was educated, studied medicine and practiced medicine several years in his native State. He then studied theology, and came into the neighborhood of Smicksburg a Presbyterian minister, and labored in that capacity for a number of years, but would visit the sick in case of emergency. After spending several years in the ministry in that neighborhood, he retired from pastoral work, and practiced for several years with success. He came to Indiana county in 1841, and moved to Springfield, Illinois, in 1859, where he resides at present.

Dr. Samuel D. Barrett, a native of Massachusetts, after receiving a collegiate education, studied medicine with his father, Rev. Dr. E. D. Barrett; graduated at the Western Reserve Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio, and practiced medicine for several years a few miles north of Smicksburg, in West Mahoning township. He moved to Shelbyville, Illinois, in 1859, where he resides at present.

SHELOCTA.

Dr. Hugh A. Calvin, a native of Crawford county, where he was educated; studied medicine with Dr. James Dowling, of Brookville, Jefferson county; located at Shelocta in 1841 and practiced his profession there for two years. He then moved to Ohio, and returned to Brookville, Jefferson county, in 1850, and practiced there a few years and died in that place. He was the first settled physician in Shelocta.

Dr. Robert McChesney, a native of Crawford county, was educated in his native county; studied medicine with Dr. James Dowling, of Brookville, Jefferson county; attended lectures at the Medical College of Ohio (Cincinnati); located in Shelocta in 1843, and has continued to practice his profession in the same place to the present time.

Dr. D. C. Rankin, a native of Beaver county, where he was educated, studied medicine with Dr. Robert McChesney in Shelocta; attended a course of lectures; located in Shelocta in 1862, and practiced there one year. In 1863 he moved to Taylorsville and practiced a few years there. He then located in Elderton, Armstrong county, where he died in 1867.

Dr. William L. Reed, a native of Armstrong township, was a soldier for three years during the late rebellion and was wounded severely at the battle of Gettysburg. He was educated at Westminster College, New Wilmington, Lawrence county; studied medicine with Dr. Robert McChesney; attended a course of lectures at the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati; located in Shelocta about 1869, and lived there till 1875, when he moved to Jacksonville, where he is engaged in the practice of medicine.

Dr. Thomas J. Marlin located in Shelocta in 1870 and has continued to practice there since. (See Clarksburg.)

Dr. Wm. A. McChesney, a son of Dr. Robert McChesney, was raised in Shelocta. After receiving a collegiate education, he studied medicine with his father; graduated at the Medical College of Ohio; located at Shelocta in 1874, and has continued to practice in that place to this date.

SMITHPORT.

Dr. J. Milton Shields settled at Smithport in 1866, and remained there about a year. (See Covode.)

Dr. Henry Dickison, a native of Armstrong county, studied medicine with Dr. C. McEwen; located at Smithport in 1867, practiced medicine there about three years, and then moved to Missouri.

Dr. J. W. Lydick, a native of the county, was educated at the Marion Institute; studied medicine with Dr. Pittman; attended lectures at Ann Arbor, Michigan; located in Smithport in 1871, and remained there about three years. He then located in Troutville, Clearfield county, Pa.

Dr. E. Q. McHenry, a native of the county, was educated at the Marion Institute, and studied medicine with Dr. George J. McHenry; he attended lectures at Ann Arbor, Mich., located at Smithport in 1874, and remained there about two years. He next located in Dubois, Clearfield county.

Dr. G. J. Reese, of Clarion county, located at Smithport in 1878, where he now resides.

STRONGSTOWN.

Dr. Thomas Moorhead was the first physician in Strongstown. He spent a short time there about 1831. (See Indiana)

Dr. Andrew Hamilton, a native of White township, was educated at the Indiana Academy, studied medicine with Dr. St. Clair, and attended a course of lectures at the Western Reserve Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio. Located in Strongstown in 1851, and remained until 1855, when he removed to Port Byron, Ill., where he resides at present.

Dr. J. C. Golden, a native of Indiana, was raised and educated at Freeport, Armstrong county. Studied medicine, attended lectures and practiced some in Armstrong county. In 1859, he located in Strongstown, and practiced medicine about four years, and then returned to Armstrong county.

Dr. C. M. Ewing, is a native of Westmoreland county, where he was educated and studied medicine. He located in Strongstown about 1866, and remained there until about 1870, when he moved to Greenville. He practiced medicine there until 1873, and then located in Tyrone, where he resides at present.

Dr. T. J. Davison moved from Westmoreland county to Strongstown about 1870, and has practiced his profession there since that date.

Dr. J. C. Wakefield moved from Greenville to Strongstown in 1878, and practiced there about a year. (See Greenville.)

TAYLORSVILLE.

Dr. James Kelly, a native of Conemaugh township, was educated at Saltsburg, studied medicine with Dr. Lomison, attended a course of lectures, located at Taylorsville in 1858, practiced his profession there a little over a year, and then moved to the Cherry Tree. He practiced there two or three years and then located at Pleasant Unity, Westmoreland county, where he now resides. He was the first settled physician in Taylorsville.

Dr. Joseph F. Stewart, a native of Armstrong county, was raised in Brush Valley township, He was educated at the Jacksonville and Indiana Academies, studied medicine with Dr. Mabon, graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, settled in Taylorsville in 1860, and practiced his profession there until 1862, when he offered his services as a soldier and was appointed hospital steward in the 177th regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers. After he returned from this position he settled in Jacksonville, and followed his profession until his death, September 21, 1865.

Dr. George J. McHenry, a native of Washington township, was educated at Marion Institute, studied medicine with Dr. Anthony, attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College and Ann Arbor Medical School, Michigan, located in Taylorsville, in 1862 and practiced a little over a year. He then located in Marion, where he has practiced his profession up to this time.

Dr. D. C. Rankin, moved from Shelocta to Taylorsville, in 1863, and practiced there a few years. (See Shelocta.)

Dr. D. Burrell, a native of Westmoreland county, where he was educated, and studied medicine, attended lectures in Cincinnati, Ohio, located in New Derry, Westmoreland county, where he practiced a few years. He then moved to Taylorsville in 1866, and remained there about two years. He then located in Homer City, and remained there between two and three years, and then removed to Westmoreland county.

Dr. John C. Morrison, moved from Homer City, to Taylorsville, in 1867, and practiced about two years. (See Homer City.)

NEW WASHINGTON.

Dr. J. Gilbert Campbell, a native of West Wheatfield township, was educated at the Armagh and Indiana Academies. He studied medicine with Dr. Robert J. Tomb, graduated at the Medical Department of the University of Maryland, Baltimore, located at New Washington, in 1879, where he resides at present.

The first effort to organize a medical society in Indiana county, was in the year 1848, but on account of the small number of medical men in the county, that were eligible to membership in an auxiliary society to The Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, and the lack of good professional feeling, the efforts were suspended. It was not until the year 1858, that the members of the profession renewed its efforts. The first meeting was called June 23d 1858, for the purpose of forming a county medical society, and was responded to by the most influential physicians in the county at that time.

The meeting was organized by calling Dr. James M. Stewart, to the chair, and appointing Dr. William Anderson, Secretary. The usual preliminary business necessary for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization were promptly carried through. Drs. Thos. St. Clair, Thos. Mabon and Christopher McEwen, were appointed a committee to prepare a constitution and by-laws.

Drs. William Anthony, William Reed and Thomas McMullen were appointed a committee on fee-bills.

The meeting adjourned to meet July 21st, 1858.

At the next meeting, the committees reported, and both reports were adopted with a few modifications.

The name and title of the society shall be "The Indiana County Medical Society."

OBJECTS.

"The objects of this society shall be the advancement of medical knowledge; the promotion of harmony, union and friendly intercourse amongst its members; the protection of the interests, honor and usefulness of the profession, and to preserve the health and to protect the lives of the community."

A number of by-laws were adopted. The code of medical ethics, adopted by the American Medical Association in 1847, was established as the code of the society, and its acceptance a requisite of membership. The constitution and by-laws were signed by all the members present, and the following persons elected officers for the ensuing year:

President, Dr. James M. Stewart; Vice-President, Thomas McMullen; Secretary, William Anderson; Treasurer, Thomas Mabon.

Drs. Thomas Mabon and William Anderson were elected delegates to represent "The Indiana County Medical Society," in "The Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania," at its next meeting in Philadelphia, June, 1859.

Two copies of the constitution and by-laws were forwarded to the censors of the districts. They were approved, and one copy returned and the other forwarded to the Corresponding Secretary of the State Society.

Drs. James M. Stewart, Thomas St. Clair and William Anderson were appointed a committee to address the members of the profession throughout the county, calling their attention to the importance of the society.

The committee published the following address:

To the Members of the Medical Profession in Indiana County:

At the last meeting of the "Indiana County Medical Society," the undersigned were appointed a committee to address the members of the profession throughout the county, calling their attention to the importance of the society.

In performing this duty, we feel that we cannot too strongly urge upon your notice a subject that appeals at once to your best interests, your professional pride, and a proper sense of what is due, both to the profession and the public.

Every individual on entering the profession, as he becomes thereby entitled to its privileges and immunities, *incurs* an obligation to exert his best abilities to maintain its dignity and

honors; to exalt its standing, and extend the bounds of its usefulness. He is bound to use unwearied diligence in enriching the sciences and elevating the condition of its members.

We now put the question to every physician in the county—have you the honor and welfare of your profession at heart? Are you willing to do your part in sustaining its honor and promoting its welfare? Shall not the profession be organized for the protection of its own interests?

Shall this society, so long desired and contended for, be allowed to fail from your neglect? Shall the foundation, laid under such auspicious circumstances, crumble into ruins without an effort to raise upon it a superstructure befitting the magnitude of the cause?

The importance of an organization of the medical profession is manifestly required at present. Nothing but this will preserve the character of the profession, and improve its education. Nothing but this will draw the line of demarkation between the *physician* and the *quack*, and save us from being confounded in the popular estimation, with ignorant pretenders, whom no *law* prevents from assuming the titles of the profession as a cloak for the basest charlatanism. The remedy is in ourselves.

We have but to unite the profession to labor for its advancement in learning and skill, to cheer and encourage by friendly association every honorable physician, and utterly exclude from professional intercourse all empirical and irregular practitioners. When we respect ourselves and our common art, an enlightened public will respect us for it.

The members of every profession and calling; the advocates of every form of opinion, are forming associations for the advancement of their particular interests. Shall it be said that the members of our profession are too indifferent to their interests, and the cause of humanity, to follow this worthy example? We know too well the liberality of our profession to doubt the result of an appeal to the better feelings of its members. It is well known that there is not a body of men in the world who sacrifice more on the altar of benevolence. There are none more ready to yield their immediate interests to the general good, and the ultimate promotion of the cause of science and philanthropy. All that is wanted is determined and united effort. Let it be made, and the result will be success.

We would most earnestly urge every regular physician in the county to join the medical society without delay. You may rest assured that the beneficial consequences resulting from the society, will not be a tardy elevation of the profession. They will be felt by all of us at home, and that immediately. The society will supply many of the wants of medical men, by giving them opportunities of extending professional intercourse, and of cultivating friendly relations. They will get to understand each other better, and free them from ungenerous rivalry and jealousies, which often bring scandal on the profession. It will also afford opportunities of increasing our medical knowledge, by frequent inetrchange of opinion, of comparison, of observation, as well as new strength for its individual members, and which will result in the public good. Why stand back longer? You are all alike responsible in sustaining and elevating our knowledge and usefulness, The next meeting of the seciety will be held in the borough of Indiana, on Tuesday, September 28th.

There is no reason why every regularly educated physician in the county, who is now a member, should not join in with those who have thus far labored in the society, with an earnest desire to advance the most useful and profound of human pursuits.

INDIANA, August 18, 1858.

The names of the signers of the constitution are as follows, and in the following order:

"William Anderson, George M. Gamble, Robert McChesney, William Reed, Christopher McEwen, Thomas McMullen, James McMullen, William Anthony, Thomas St. Clair, William A. Piatt, George Irvin, Thomas Mabon, Robert Barr, James T. Adair, Robert J. Tomb, Joseph F. Stewart, Herman Row, Samuel M. Elder, Wallace B. Stewart, William Jack, A. F. Purington, Benjamin F. Tomb, Samuel W. Virtue, John McFarland, George J. McHenry, W. C. Parker, James L. Crawford, John W. Hughes, J. W. Torrence, S. R. Rutledge, Emanuel Brallier, Chalmers S. McCrea, William Hosack, William A. McChesney, L. S. Clagget, Thos. Marlin, William N. Cunningham, Samuel L. Wiggins, G. F. Arney, J. Wilson Morrow, Thomas Carson, W. L. Larimer."

A number of members of the Indiana County Medical Society became members of other medical organizations since the organization of the county society. Dr. Robert Barr became a permanent member of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania in 1867; Dr. E. Brallier a permanent member of the State Medical Society in 1876, and a permanent member of the American Medical Association in 1876; Dr. L. Clagget a permanent member of the State Medical Society in 1878; Dr. James L. Crawford a permanent member of the State Medical Society in 1878; Dr. John W. Hughes a permanent member of the State Medical Society in 1879; Dr. James McMullen a permanent member of the State Medical Society in 1867; Dr. Thomas McMullen a permanent member of the State Medical Society in 1865; Dr. William Anderson a permanent member of the State Medical Society in 1862, and a permanent member of the American Medical Association in 1868, and was a member of the International Medical Congress in 1876; Dr. S. R. Rutledge a permanent member of the State Medical Society in 1879, and a permanent member of the American Medical Association in 1876; Dr. Robert McChesney a permanent member of the State Medical Society in 1868; Dr. Herman Row a permanent member of the State Medical Society in 1868.

The Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania requires regular reports from the county societies on diseases and their treatment; but they expect the first report to cover more ground. "The causes which modify the health of the county."

1st. Locality. 2d. Hydrography or Drainage. 3d. Topography. 4th. Geology. 5th. Meteorology. Then, mortuary tables and prevalent diseases. Miscellaneous—For the purpose of complying with the foregoing requirements, Drs. William Anderson, Thomas Mabon and Christopher McEwen were appointed a committee to report, and prepared the following, which was forwarded to The Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, at its annual session in 1860:

LOCALITY.

Indiana, a western county, is bounded on the north by Jefferson county, on the east by Clearfield and Cambria, on the south by Westmoreland, and on the west by Armstrong. It lies between 40 degrees and 23 minutes and 40 degrees and 56 minutes (nearly) north latitude, and one degree and 49 minutes and two degrees and 14 minutes (nearly) west longitude from Washington City. True meridian at Indiana one degree and 20 minutes variation west.

HYDROGRAPHY.

The Conemaugh river flows along the entire south end of the county from east to west. The west branch of the Susquehanna river touches the county on the northeast. Some of the spurs of the Allegheny mountain runs into the county on the northeast. The Laurel Hill on the east and the Chestnut Ridge entering on the south and running a northerly direction about half the length of the county.

The dividing ridge or water shed in the northwestern part of the county, divides the waters of the Susquehanna that flow into the Chesapeake bay, from the streams emptying into the

Conemaugh and Allegheny, flowing southwestardly into the Gulf of Mexico. The lowest part of this water-shed is over 1,300 feet above tide. The county is well watered by numerous small streams and creeks. The largest of them is Black Lick, Yellow creek, Two Lick and Blacklegs, emptying into the Conemaugh. Crooked creek, Plum creek, Little Mahoning and Canor into the Allegheny. Cushion and Cush-Cush into the Susquehanna.

The creeks average from thirty to forty feet in width; those emptying into the Conemaugh run west, those into the Allegheny northwest, and those into the Susquehanna east. The bottom lands are narrow, probably not averaging over one-fourth of a mile in width.

The streams flowing into the Conemaugh, have a fall of from twenty to thirty feet to the mile; those flowing into the Allegheny, from ten to fifteen feet to the mile, and those into the Susquehanna, from thirty-five to forty feet to the mile. Inundations are very rare. Owing to the rolling character of the surface, and the numerous small streams running nearly every point of the compass, there is very little marsh land, occasionally we see a spot of a few acres. The western division of the Pennsylvania Canal passes through the Conemaugh valley, the amount of lockage is about 250 feet.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The area of the county is 775 square miles. The average altitude of the county is 1,300 feet above tide. The population is about 33,000. Near three-fourths of the population are the descendants of eastern Pennsylvanians, with some families from New Jersey. The balance are Scotch, Irish, German, Welch, and their descendants. The chief avocations are agriculture, lumbering, and the manufacture of iron and salt. The principal towns are Indiana, Blairsville, and Saltsburg.

Indiana, the county seat, is near the centre of the county, on an elevated piece of ground, about 1,320 feet above tide, with 1,500 inhabitants. Blairsville, sixteen miles south of Indiana, on the border of the county, with 1,000 inhabitants. Saltsburg, twenty miles southeast of Indiana, with 600 inhabitants.

The surface is rolling, cut into small valleys and hills by the numerous small streams. Along the larger streams, the valleys are very narrow. The principal eminences are elevated hills, called "*round tops*," throughout the county. The ascent of these elevations is from 15 degrees to 25 degrees, rising from 300 to 500 feet above the general surface of the county. The summits of these are from 100 square feet to one or two acres. On the top, the surface is composed of sand and pebbles, with occasional sand-stone rocks. None of the surface is destitute of vegetation. About one half of the surface is cleared, the other half covered with the forest. About one-third of the improved, is in grass, the balance produces wheat, rye, corn, buckwheat, oats, barley, beans, peas, potatoes, turnips, pumpkins, &c., &c. In about one fourth of the county—the eastern part—the timber is principally white pine and spruce. The balance of the county is covered with white-oak, black-oak, chestnut-oak, red-oak, poplar, chestnut, hickory, sugar-maple, walnut, cherry, locust, cucumber, &c., &c.

Clearing off the forests has made our summers more dry and our winters more changeable.

GEOLOGY.

But little attention has been paid to the Geology of Indiana county. The present report will necessarily be meagre, and perhaps in some particulars imperfect; but we give it as far as we have data.

Indiana county belongs to the ninth district of the general palaeozoic region of the State.

It comprises only the Vespertine, Umbral and Seral series. The former in very narrow lines of out-crop, bordering and dividing some of the coal basins. The coal basins are bordered generally by the seral conglomerate.

The different *formations* dip south-west.

Vespertine—This formation, as seen in the county, is a coarse gray sandstone, engirdling each basin by a continuous belt of rocks. At the gap of the Laurel Hill, on the Conemaugh, it is visible on the north side of the river for several hundred feet; thickness supposed to be about 400 feet.

On the Conemaugh, at the western slope of the Chestnut Ridge, this formation is a gray argillaceous and micaceous sandstone, with a few beds of dark shale of a thickness of about 350 feet. In the anticlinal belts of the Chestnut Ridge this formation occupies the highest flanks, and even the summits of the mountains which sustain the seral conglomerate, and the coal measures at a subordinate elevation on their slopes. The rate of diminution of this deposit is nearly due west.

Umbral Red Shales—This formation, at the Conemaugh gap, contains seral, loose, coarse and fine pebbly sandstone—red and green marl alternating, red predominant, including a few sandy layers, 35 feet; gray, fine grained sandstone 5 or 6 feet; impure white ore from one to three inches; alternating green and red shale, bands of sandstone, including 6 inches coarse ore 17 feet; argillaceous sandstone 3 feet; red shale and green argillaceous sandstone 3 feet; red shale cutting out coarse gray sandstone 10 feet; red and green shales and argillaceous sandy bed 8 feet; calcareous sandstone 10 to 12 feet thick; red, sandy limestone 3 feet; light bluish gray sandy limestone, thick bedded and very oblique, 40 feet.

At the western slope of the Chestnut Ridge, it consists of red marly shales, containing little gray sandstones in the upper half; centrally a thick bed of sandy limestone; and is composed in its lower part of olive shales, thickness, 195 feet. This formation occupies a sort of elevated terrace on the mountains, a little below their actual tops, with a gentle depression, so that the vespertim conglomerate is brought nearer the true coal rocks, and forms with the seral conglomerate but one general rim or border to the several basins. In some parts it would seem not to be overlaid by any conglomerate, but is succeeded by coal measures.

Seral—This formation generally caps the highest summits or crests of the table lands, and has the same peculiarity as in the coal measures elsewhere in the State.

Two and a half miles from Campbell's mill, on Black Lick creek, the following section was had: Unknown to the top of the hill, 40 feet; sandstone, 40 feet; unknown, 20 feet; sandstone, 17 feet; red argillaceous strata; sandstone, 4 feet; slate and shale, 10 to 15 feet; unknown, 20 to 30 feet; red argillaceous stratum, containing small bivalves; red argillaceous stratum, blueish in spots, 8 feet; light green fossiliferous limestone, 10 inches; 20 feet to creek not exposed. Nearly opposite this section, nodular hematic ore in very red shale may be observed. Near the mouth of Black Lick creek, the following section was obtained: Olive slate, 20 feet; blue slate; unknown, 15 feet; callareous clay, 2½ feet; red and green shale, 6 feet; green shale, 10 feet; unknown, 25 feet; green fossiliferous sandstone, 10 inches; unknown, 10 feet; red shale, 3 feet; to the level of the creek, 54 feet.

Above the forks of Two Lick, 35 or 40 feet above the level of the stream, the following section was obtained:

Argillaceous limestone, studded with bivalves, imperfectly preserved, 6 inches; compact limestone with fewer fossils, 4 inches; green and red shales in colored bands, 10 to 12 inches; green fossiliferous limestone 10 inches; greenish sandstone, 5 inches; red shale, 2 feet; dark blue slate.

In boring a well in Indiana, 1,325 feet above tide, 340 feet above Blairsville, 50 feet above the beds of the rivulets on each side; one south about 100 perches, the other west 80 perches;

about 50 feet below the red slate, in the immediate neighborhood; Well 162 feet deep—bore 2½ inches—digging in gravel and hard slate rock 17½ feet; hard slate rock of a dark blue color, 8 feet; soft slate rock of a dark blue color, 40½ feet; soft slate rock, in which was a vein of water, 19 feet; at 75 feet, the water sunk to 33 feet from the top of the well; red shale mixed with a yellowish green sandstone and slate, very soft, with a vein of water 7 feet; in this shale the water sank to 43½ from the top of the well; black slate, pretty hard, 4 feet; white flint very hard, 4 inches; at this stage of boring, the water sank to 53 feet 10 inches from the top of the well; dark colored hard slate, with a mixture of white, 2 feet; blue clay with a little sand 4 feet 6 inches; water 54 feet from the top of the well; hard gray sandstone rock 2 feet 6 inches; light blue slate and white clay, very soft, 4 feet; dark gray, fine-grained slate with very little sand, 5 feet; dark blue slate, with a few thin shales of whitish colored slate 18 feet; black slate not very hard, 16 feet; soft black slate 1 foot 3 inches, hard slate 2 feet; gray sandstone 5 feet 6 inches; black slate, very hard, 3 feet 3 inches.

Coal—The second and third, and a small portion of the fourth basins of the bituminous coal region, underlies Indiana county. The coal formation dips southwest with symetrical flexures.

At Centreville, near the middle of the second basin, only the upper coal and limestones are out of the water. Coal six feet thick, emerges half a mile above the village; the same vein is seen one and a half miles below the village. Two coal seams, supposed to be of the barren series, appear north of Bolivar in the hills. The third measure is four feet thick. Following the basin to the northeast, the same measures have been worked at various points. In the neighborhood of Strongstown, the first coal vein measures four feet; then strata, 100 feet; second vein, three feet thick; 50 feet higher; third vein, 18 inches thick; then 30 feet strata; fourth vein, 18 inches thick. There are only two coal seams exposed on the Conemaugh in the third basin, each underlaid by a bed of limestone; they crop out at the axis of the Chestnut Ridge.

The upper Freeport coal has been worked in the northern part of the county, and in the north-eastern part of the county, several beds on Two Lick creek and Yellow creek, on Dixon's run, Buck river, Rayne's Run, Pine run, near the village of Marion, on Crooked creek, near Chambersville; on McKee's run, four and and one-half miles north of Indiana; this bed is coal 22 inches; grayish black crumbly shale from 8 to 10 inches; coal 4 feet 6 inches—the roof a gray micaceous sandstone; dip north 30 degrees west; it contains sulphate of iron—the same is seen in many other places to the north-east. The other veins average from 3½ to 5 feet, all underlaid with limestone, and some of them roofed with slate and iron ore.

On Little Mahoning creek, at Robertsville, the upper Freeport coal is seen; the same is seen four miles west. At Dilt's Mill there is a thin vein of coal supposed to be the same. At Ewing's Mill shale and thin coal seams are opened. At Kinter's Mill, on Little Mahoning, where the third axis crosses the Mahoning valley, the upper Freeport coal is opened above the level of the stream, and 6 inch vein of a barren measure is seen above with calcareous shales. From Mahoning south to the Conemaugh, the beds are the common ones of the basin, occurring at the level of the small streams, while the hills are composed of the unproductive high measures. We also find coal measures, superficial and thin, until they cease to be continuous, prolonged by a few scattered patches, leaping from summit to summit of the narrow, synical table-lands.

At Smicksburg, in the fourth basin, the upper and lower Freeport coal seams are opened. The upper vein is four and a half feet thick; the strata, between the upper and lower average, is about fifty feet. The lower bed has been opened at various points, measuring two and a half feet. Between the terminus of the Chestnut Ridge and the water-shed between the eastern and western waters, the coal seams are split, and very irregular in many places. The same is observable in spots on the borders of the third and fourth basins. In one hundred parts of Blairsville coal, there is as follows: Volatile matter, 31; carbon, 69; earthy matter, 4. Laminated, columnar, hard, compact, shining, jet black.

Ten miles southwest, and about the same distance west from Indiana, the great Pittsburgh coal seam caps the highest knolls between the streams; sinking deeper and deeper under overlying rocks, until three and a halt miles west of Saltsburg, 175 feet of upper barren measures overlies it, containing two unimportant coal seams. The Pittsburg coal vein is seen on the north side of Two Lick; half a mile north of Black Lick it is seven feet thick. Southeast of Two Lick, and one and a half miles north of Black Lick, a seven foot bed, parted by bands of slate, has been opened. In the neighborhood of West Lebanon, the same vein is opened in the higher hills. Near McMean's, on Blacklegs creek, the vein is eleven feet thick.

West of Indiana, there is a third axis brought up in all the creeks, which affords an abundance of both fuel and lime. This coal has been opened at Jacksonville and various other points in that neighborhood. The vein averages about 3½ feet. There is a barren measure overlying the Pittsburgh coal seam of 500 feet. The barren measure between the upper Freeport coal and Pittsburgh, is from 450 to 500 feet. Limestone accompanies all the coal measures in the county; in some places, the limestone is but a few feet under the coal; in other places from 20 to 30 feet. In the barren measure between the upper Freeport and the Pittsburgh coals, there is a fossiliferous limestone. In some parts of the county, it has been used for various purposes; the veins average from two to five feet thick.

Iron Ore—Bands of iron are found in various parts of the county. Several furnaces have been in operation on Black Lick creek, Laurel Run, and Mahoning creek, near Smicksburg, for several years. At Blairsville, the ore in 100 parts, contains carbonate of iron 67.20; peroxide 7.48; carbonate of lime 3.24; carbonate of magnesia 1.50; silica 12.34; water 8 and metalic iron in 100 parts 37.24; dove color, smooth, nodular.

At a bank south-east of Blairsville the following was obtained in 100 parts: Carbonate of iron, 37.80; carbonate of zinc, 5.50; carbonate of magnesia, 7.50; silica and insoluble matter, 37.80; alumina, 7.60; water, 3.50; metalic iron in 100 parts, 18.27. The ore is mottled red and green nodular, somewhat spathose. On the west side of the Chestnut Ridge the following is found: Peroxide of iron, 51.25; oxide manganese, a trace; carbonate of lime, 2; silica and insoluble matter, 36.50; alumina, 5.96; water, 4; metalic iron in 100 parts, 35.87; cinnamon brown, nodular.

At Ewing's Mill, on Little Mahoning creek, there is a vein of very pure carbonate of iron, 18 inches thick, in layers of 4 or 5 inches thick, with concretions of silica, while masses and veins of apparently pure carbonate of lime subdivide the ore.

At Robertsville there is bog ore. The above are the only beds analyzed, but on the surface of the county ore is abundant. It is believed that the ore generally in the county would average about 30 per cent. metalic iron.

Organic Remains.—Many have been found in the county, but few persons have paid any attention to either name or classification. The Fern has been found in abundance. In the northern part of the county, the Neuropterus minor, and the Allethopterus Pennsylvamaca 1st and 2d have been found. One place in a coal seam, the "Modiola." In many quarries there have been reptillion foot prints discovered.

Soil—The soil in the eastern part of the county is loam and sand as far as the pine timber extends; in the balance of the

BRIDGE CROSSING THE LOYALHANNA RIVER AT ITS JUNCTION WITH THE CONEMAUGH, FORMING THE KISKIMINETAS.

JOHNSON'S POINT

county the soil is loam and slate, with a clay admixture in spots. The subsoil is clay and slate. The subjacent rock is a peculiar hard, blue micareous sandstone in the low lands. In the higher table-lands it is variegated blue and red.

Water—The water used for domestic purposes throughout the county is generally obtained from springs, which are very numerous, and from most of them a strong current of pure water flows throughout the year, very seldom affected by the dryest season. In towns and in villages, the water is generally obtained by digging or boring wells to the depth of from fifteen to thirty feet; some of them are affected by dry season. There are a few wells in Indiana, bored to the depth of 200 feet. But very few pipes of any kind are used as conduits.

Salts—In the Conemaugh valley there are numerous salt wells, from which are annually manufactured large quantities of salt of a very superior quality. The wells are bored to the depth of from 700 to 1,000 feet; the water is pumped up with steam engines, and boiled in large kettles or pans. The yield is variable. At first it yields in fifty or sixty gallons of water, a bushel of salt. After pumping for a length of time, the yield is less, requiring one hundred gallons or upwards to produce a bushel of salt. Several springs in the county are thought to possess medicinal properties, but from the limited knowledge of their ingredients, we will pass them for the present.

METEOROLOGY.

Very little attention has been paid to this subject within the last few years. With some difficulty I have obtained therometrical tables, kept 1,300 feet above tide; and a barometric table for a few months, kept 980 feet above tide.

NOTE ON METEOROLOGICAL MATTERS—THE GREAT ECLIPSE OF JUNE 16TH, 1806.

As this remarkable phenomenon occurred at a time when the population of the county was very limited, there are few persons now living here, or elsewhere for that matter, who can give a correct description of it. As it was a "thing of terror" to many of the people in those days, and for years was a topic of discussion, we append extracts from papers, books, etc., to show its appearance at other points as the same characteristic obscuration extended throughout the entire boundaries of Venango county, the eclipse being calculated to be total in such parts of New York, New England, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, as were situated between forty-one (41) degrees, thirty-five (35) minutes and forty-three (43) degrees, five (5) minutes north latitude.

Gen. Simon DeWitt, of Albany, in giving an account of the eclipse, observed: "Fortunately on the morning of that day, the atmosphere was very clear. The eclipse began at 9 hours, 5 minutes, 12 seconds, A. M.; the beginning of total obscuration was 11 hours, 8 minutes, 6 seconds; the end of total darkness, 11 hours, 12 minutes, 11 seconds; and of the eclipse, 12 hours, 33 minutes, 8 seconds; length of total eclipse, 4 minutes, 5 seconds."

At Pittsburg, many were troubled as to whether or no the end of all things had come. Some hitherto hardened sinners besought the Almighty to forgive them their past transgressions. Sermons were preached on the Sunday previous (15th) and the text, "repent ye for the kingdom of Heaven is at hand," used on that occasion with peculiar prophetic fervor, was duly appreciated on the morrow. This occasion, like many others, illustrated the old saying:

> "When the devil was sick, the devil a monk would be,
> But when the devil got well, devil a monk was he."

At Philadelphia, a total obscurity suddenly turned the day into night. Business ceased, and the sounds of merriment and bustle of the crowded streets were hushed.

In the city of New York, a sudden and dismal gloom overspread the face of nature; the thermometer indicated a fall of the quicksilver, eighteen degrees, and the atmosphere sensibly cooler. Not a cloud was to be seen.

An old settler in speaking to the writer in regard to this subject, said: "I thought the day of judgment was at hand and I was scared. The chickens went to roost and everything was as still as night." Another remarked: "I was working on the mountain, and all of a sudden it became so dark that I could not see my way down the ravine. I waited and waited, it seemed to me a whole day before the sun shone again."

A Cooperstown (N. Y.) writer says: "The atmosphere at this place, on Monday last, was serene and pure. The sun was majestically bright, until fifty minutes past nine o'clock A. M., when a little dark spot was visible about forty-five degrees to the right of the zenith. The shade increased until fifteen minutes past ten, when stars began to appear, and the atmosphere exhibited a gloomy shade. At twelve minutes past eleven, the sun was wholly obscured, exhibiting the appearance of a black globe, or screen, with light behind it, the rays only of which were visible, and which were too feeble to occasion sufficient life to form a shade. Many stars now appeared, though less numerous than are usually seen in clear evenings. There was now 'darkness visible,' a sort of blackish, unnatural twilight. The fowls retired to their roosts, and the 'doves to their windows.' The birds were mute, except the poor whip-poor-will, whose notes partially cheered the gloom. The dew descended, and nature seemed clad in a sad, sombre, and something like a sable livery.

"At fourteen minutes past eleven, a little bright point appeared to the left of the sun's nadir, similar to the focus of a glass when refracting the rays of the sun. Suddenly a segment of the circle of that glorious orb emerged, and seemed to say '*sit lux*,' and was immediately obeyed, '*lux fuit*,' as quick as thought. A small pin could be discovered on the ground. A more wonderful and pleasing phenomenon can hardly be conceived. The doves left their retirement; the whip-poor-will's melody ceased: and the face of nature again smiled. But some stars were still visible, and Venus displayed her beauty until twelve o'clock. At forty minutes past twelve, the sun shone in full splendor, and in turn eclipsed the moon and all other heavenly luminaries by its glorious effulgence."

Rev. Dr. Nott, President of Union College, in his account, says: "At the instant the last ray was intercepted, and the obscuration became total, a tremulous, undulating shadow, a kind of indescribable, alternate prevalence and intermixture of light and shade struck the earth, and played on its surface, which gave to the most stable objects the semblance of agitation. It seemed as though the moon rode unsteadily in her orbit; and the earth seemed to tremble on its axis. The deception was so complete, that I felt instinctively, and in spite of the instincts of my reason to the contrary, a tottering motion. Some who were present, I observed, took hold of whatever was near them for support, while others leaned forward, and insensibly flung themselves into an attitude which indicated that they found it difficult to stand. * * * * *

"The scenes described at the commencement of the total obscuration, re-appeared when the first rays of the sun were reappearing; the same apparent agitation of the surface of the earth; the same apparent struggle between light and darkness; the same separation between light and shade into distinct and alternate arches, and the same motion reversed; for now the arches of light seemed to crowd those of shade inward; and the whole movement was from the horizon towards the centre, which continued about the same time, and disappeared in about the same manner, as above described."

THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN MAY 2, 1846.

"This remarkable phenomenon which took place on Saturday last, was not visible here until it passed the middle, thir-

teen minutes past twelve o'clock, noon, after which it was visible, except occasionally obscured by flying clouds, until it passed off. Its duration was two hours and fifty-four minutes.

During the remainder of the present century, there will be but five eclipses central, in any part of the Atlantic states, viz: those of May 25, 1854, and September 29, 1875, annular in Massachusetts; and that of October 19, 1865, in the Carolinas; whilst those of August 7, 1869, and May 28, 1900, will be total in North Carolina and Virgina.—*Pa. Tel.*

"Mr. Asa Smith, of New York, who has made due calculations respecting the eclipse, says:

"The first appearance of this eclipse since the creation of the world, (according to Sacred Chronology,) was in the year 1041, January 14, old style, when the moon's shadow just touched the earth at the South Pole; it has appeared every ninteenth year since, and at every return the moon's shadow passed over the earth from west to east a little further to the north, until the year 1756, March 2d, when the centre of the moon's shadow passed a little to the north of the earth's centre, (the moon being five minutes nineteen seconds from her descending node,) which was its thirty-eighth periodical return. The present eclipse will be its fifty-third periodical appearance. It will appear again in 1864, May 6th, but will be invisible in the United States.

"It will also appear in 1882, May 16, at seven o'clock, 41 minutes, 36 seconds, in the morning, when the sun will be almost totally eclipsed; it will continue to appear every nineteenth year, until the year 2441, May 17, at one o'clock, 43 minutes, in the morning when the moon's shadow will just touch the earth at the North Pole, which will be its seventy-seventh periodical and last appearance until the expiration of 12,492 years, when it will come on again at the South Pole, and go through a similar course. The moon's penumbra will first strike the American continent in Mexico, on the coast of the Pacific ocean; it will pass in a northeast direction over Texas, West India Islands, northern part of South America, United States, cross the Atlantic ocean, and disappear in the West of Europe at the setting of the sun."

1816—COLD WEATHER.

The year 1816 is memorable for extreme cold weather. There were frosts in every month, and the harvest of wheat and potatoes were nearly a failure. The corn crop was destroyed at each planting, and a general gloom settled over the community. The farmers wore overcoats in the harvest field, and the weather was "decidedly cool" during the year. The snow was unusually deep in the winter of 1815-'16, and for nearly three months the river was closed by ice. The flood of the spring in height and destructive power, was nearly equal to that of 1806.

1835.

[From the Intelligencer.]

MR. COCHRAN—The following was the state of the thermometer on the days mentioned below, viz:

Sunday, Feb. 8, 1835, mercury nearly all day 6 above zero.
Monday, 9th, at sunrise . . . . 16 below "
Tuesday, 10th, " . . . . . 13 below "
Wednesday, 11th, " . . . . . 12 above "
Thursday, 12th, " . . . . . 10 below "

Monday as above at 16 being the coldest morning for upwards of twenty years, according to my own observations.

WM. CONNELLY.

February 12, 1835.

A PROPHECY IN 1835.

[From the Falmouth English Packet.]

THE APPROACHING COMET.

Lieutenant R. Morrison, of the Royal Navy, has published a most interesting work upon this magnificent phenomenon which is expected to be seen in the course of the year 1835, between the months of May and August, in the constellation of Ursa Major. Lieutenant Morrison states that it will be far more splendid than the one of 1811; some writers affirm that "it will afford a degree of light equal to a full moon, that its tail will extend over 40 degrees," and when the head of the comet reaches the meridian its tail will sweep the horizon. The author says:

"Relying on the corrections of our principle of cometary influence, we venture to predict that the summer of 1835 will be remarked for its intense heat, which may be expected to destroy the harvest in some parts of the world. That year will be noted for earthquakes and volcanoes, and other similar phenomena. The end of 1835, or early in 1836, may be expected to be remarkable for some one or more extensive earthquakes. The winter of 1836 or—'37, will bring a frost such as has not been equaled for at least 20 years. The parts of the earth which we anticipate will suffer most, are those situated to the north of Asia, and some parts of the southern hemisphere, such as China. Those parts of the earth in the vicinity of volcanoes are always subject to the electrical phenomena of earthquakes, because the frequent internal changes which the combustion creates, must necessarily produce a derangement of electricity. And while the comet is near the earth, overcharged with electricity, if there be any internal cavity of the earth deficient of that fluid, it will rush into the earth at that spot. This we take to have been the cause, in 1456 near Naples, when the sudden rendings of the earth destroyed 40,000 human beings."

1836.

The summer of 1836 was nearly as cold as that of 1816. There were frosts in every month in the year; there were one hundred and seventy-eight days of east wind and rain, and the only summer weather occurred in the first fourteen days of September, when the mercury in the thermometer ranged up to ninety degrees.

1859.

The great frosts of June 5th and 12th—1859—are worthy of mention. "The wheat and rye were just in blossom, and there was every prospect of a bountiful harvest. But these frosts smote the fields as with the besom of destruction. The evening before, nature smiled, like Eden almost, with beauty and the prospect of plenty; but on the Sabbath morning, the fields were blasted, as though the breath of the Sirocco had swept over them. A deep and heavy gloom settled over the community. The question of bread became exceedingly practical, and the fear arose that multitudes of our citizens would be obliged to leave their homes for a warmer sky and a more genial atmosphere. But the danger passed over. Corn was plenty in Egypt, means were found for purchasing it, and the next year brought good crops."

MORTALITY.

The absence of a registration law prevents us from reporting the mortality of diseases met with in the county. I am not aware that any mortuary tables have been kept by any physician in the county. But from consultation with a number of physicians I think the following will approximate very closely to the mortality of the different diseases. In typhoid fever, 1 in 15 cases; remittent fever, 1 in 40 cases; small pox, 1 in 20 cases; varialoid, none; measles, 1 in 50 cases; pneumonia, 1 in 20 cases; pleurisy, 1 in 20 cases; in different forms of nervous diseases, 1 in 50 cases; in different forms of diseases of the organs of nutrition, 1 in 15 cases.

PREVALENT DISEASES.

Our county has been remarkably exempt from epidemics and endemics during the past year. Scarlatina, reubeola and per-

tussis were met with in a few localities, but most cases were mild.

FEVERS.

Intermittent fever is rarely met with. Sometimes a few cases occur which have been contracted abroad. They generally yield to appropriate treatment.

Remittent fever has been more prevalent than in former years. It is mostly confined to a few localities. Some cases are severe and occasionally fatal, but are not troublesome when promptly treated.

Typhus fever is not met with. Typhoid fever is a common disease in this county. It prevails more or less every year, commencing generally in the early part of the summer and continues during the fall, and sometimes into winter. It is not considered contagious, nor is it very fatal. I have observed the first cases in the season to commence on the east side of streams, and occasionally where there was but a small quantity of pure fresh water, but moisture, more or less, on the west side of the residences. In a few localities in the county contiguous to mill-dams and other ponds of water it frequently assumes remissions simulating remittent fever. At Greenville and Diamondville this form prevailed and many of the cases were fatal. Dr. W. B. Stewart, of Greenville, informs me that during an epidemic in that place, in the best marked cases of typhoid fever, with all the general and local symptoms of the disease, doses of sulphate of quinine would give it a remittent form. The treatment pursued by most physicians in the county is such as is laid down in the text books. I have administered quin. sulp. in small doses (one grain) about every three or four hours in connection with such remedies as are required to control the local and general disturbances with the happiest effects. I frequently commence the quinine at my first visit, and have never seen cause to regret it. I believe quinine has very much the same specific influence on the peculiar poison in the blood of a typhoid patient that it has in intermittent and remittent diseases. I think the great error of many is in the administration of large doses; large doses never succeeded well in my practice. The doses should be small and well-timed, so that it will be taken up in the circulation without making a strong impression on the nervous system. Since I adopted this course of treatment, in good constitutions, without any complications, I seldom lose a case or have erysipelas or abscess in the last stage of the disease. In May, 1858, there were a few cases of typhoid fever on a branch of Mahoning creek, that assumed a very malignant form. About a week from the commencement of the attack, on some part of the surface, a severe burning sensation would be felt, very painful to the touch, in a few hours it would become red, then purple and shortly after, black, generally, not more than twelve hours from the time the pain was first felt, the part would begin to slough and even the bones would exfoliate. Most of the cases died. A great many remedies were tried, but the treatment that appeared to mitigate the symptoms most was quinine and spts. turpentine, pushed as far as the patients would bear, with anodynes sufficient to allay pain and procure rest. Some of them lived till portions of the body sloughed and dropped off. It may be proper to remark here that no mercurials were used in any of the cases.

SMALL-POX

Is not often met with. Sometimes vaccination is neglected for a year or two, and a few cases may be contracted before it can be accomplished for protection. The members of the profession generally concur in attesting the value and power of vaccination.

MEASLES.

There are generally cases of measles every year. They are but seldom fatal, unless there is some complication. The antiphlogistic treatment is sometimes necessary, but generally an expectant one is all that is required.

SCARLATINI.

Almost every year it is seen, but not generally of a virulent character. It has prevailed epidemically every six or seven years, when it is more malignant and frequently fatal. No disease has been treated in a greater variety of forms than this. Some have tried the stimulating plan of treatment by administering alchoholic preparations throughout the course of the disease, but I believe this mode of treatment has few advocates in this part of the country at present. Most practitioners pursue a cautious antiphlogistic treatment. The veratrum viride has been extolled by some. Others depend on cold ablutions, while others again prefer and treat with chlorate of potassa. Chloride of sodium in solution with capsicum is frequently used for a gargle.

OTHER DISEASES.

Pneumonia occurs in all parts of the county during the winter and spring; it is generally of a sthenic character. Active antiphlogistic treatment is required in most cases. But one communication has been received on this disease; Dr. Anthony, of Marion, writes: "In November and December, I had a number of cases of pneumonia, all of whom recovered. The treatment in all cases was phlebotomy, cupping, antimony and morphia, to act as a sedative and expectorant; and in some mercurials were pushed till the gums were slightly affected. Also counter-irritation with blisters six by eight inches."

Pleurisy is very common in this part of the country. It generally yields to antiphlogistic treatment.

HEART DISEASE.

During the past year there were more heart affections than has been known before. Many of them proved fatal. Some very suddenly. There was one peculiarity about most of the cases; a large number of them were among those in comfortable circumstances; that lived well, the most industrious, and generally of regular and temperate habits.

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM

Is very common in our county. It appears to be on the increase; it is not generally manageable by the treatment recommended in the text books. Many physicians have varied their mode of treatment in this disease very much. I have not been favored with any communications on this subject. From intercourse with a very large number of the members of the profession, I learn that many depend much on the iodide of potassium, after the acute inflammatory period is passed. I have used some times with decided benefit, something like the following: Bichloride of mercury, 10 or 12 grains; muriate of ammonia, 1 dram; iodide of potassium, 1½ ozs.; water, 1 pint. Dose, from 40 to 60 drops, three or four times a day.

Within the last few months I treated a few cases with tartrate of soda and potassa and veratrum viride, with anodynes at night sufficient to procure rest and allay pain. I am free to say that I never had rheumatic cases to do as well as those under this mode of treatment.

CONSUMPTION

Has been increasing rapidly during the last few years; it forms a very large space in the mortuary list of our county. Most cases are hereditary, a few can be traced to neglected colds, &c.; but the gradual increased hereditary tendency is truly alarming to the sanitary observer. It is not necessary to speak of the treatments or the result of the treatment, it is here the same as in all other places.

SCROFULA.

Scrofula is frequently met with; a large proportion of the cases are hereditary, and generally terminates in phthisis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Veratrum viride may properly be considered a new remedy amongst physicians, and has generally been satisfactory. In many cases it is spoken of in the highest terms as to its controlling influence over the heart and arteries. As far as I have tried it, I have been pleased with its effects. When used for a length of time diarrhœa generally sets in.

Yellow jessamine has been tried in certain forms of inflammation of the mucous membranes without giving satisfaction.

The hypo-phosphates have been tried by a few physicians without giving satisfaction.

SURGERY.

The surgical cases during the past year have not been numerous, occasionally an amputation, and a few cases of extirpation of the mammary glands, with fractures of the extremities and clavicle, are the principal. In fractures of the femer, Dessault's apparatus is generally used.

In fractures of the leg, the fracture-box is used by some—others prefer a modification of Dessault's apparatus. In fractures of the clavicle, Foxe's apparatus with a shoulder brace.

BIRTHS.

Of 404 births reported, 214 were males and 190 females.

TOBACCO.

Most persons are satisfied that many of the hereditary diseases are increasing amongt us with fearful rapidity. We cannot help pausing at times and ask ourselves the question, why is this so? What is the cause or causes of this change in the human family? No one will doubt that there are many causes for it—but by examining one by one, the supposed or real causes, carefully and impartially, we must say that the excessive use of tobacco, so common in our country for many years past is the principal. No article so injurious to the human economy is in so general use—we might say universal use. The habit is so common, that persons not addicted to it might be termed exceptions.

Wood & Bache, in the United States Dispensatory, speaking of the effects of tobacco, say that "tobacco, when used in excess, enfeebles digestion, produces emaciation, and general debility; and lays the foundation of serious nervous disorders—sometimes mental disorder, closely resembling *delerium tremens*." It is liable to disorder the digestive organs and produce general debility. Can the blood be in a healthy state during the use of an accumulative toxic principle? I think not. If the blood is not affected, why the emaciation and serious nervous derangement? Is not the blood the source from which the component parts of every tissue derives its material. The modification of its elements must then modify the secretory—the nutrient, as well as the nervous action. Are not hereditary diseases produced by some primary modification in the constitution or elements in the blood? It is well known that this agent will affect the system applied locally, taken into the mouth or inhaled into the lungs. It has proved fatal in many cases administered in different forms. In all defects and changes in the blood, each particle must participate, and the solids suffer in proportion to their physiological relation; hence the corresponding changes in the secretions. The nervous derangement is another evidence of its destructive property, as the nervous system is subject to influences through the blood, and is deeply in all the phenomena of the living being in health and disease.

I think it will not be disputed that the system of the tobacco chewer and smoker becomes saturated with the substances; for instance subject one of them to a process, like what the hydropathist calls packing, and then examine the linen. I need not offer more. Now, the question may be put: Can an unhealthy being, diseased, poisoned and emaciated beget the reverses? We all know that there are certain tendencies and predispositions, and these are generally inherited. Will not everything that impairs health and depresses the vital organism favor the natural tendency? We have the law that the "parents eat sour grapes, and the children's teeth are set on edge." We have no evidence that the persons eating the grapes suffered like the children. We may venture one step farther. Is not this habit the foundation of drunkenness in our land? By an impartial investigation, we not only find diseases produced, but morbid appetites. It is not often that we see a person fond of strong drink that is not a slave to tobacco in some form. In most of our villages and small towns we see boys from seven to ten years of age, chewing and smoking. If we watch their course, the majority of them will be drunkards at twenty-five. Many are of opinion that it is the tasting of intoxicating drinks that makes the drunkard. Close investigation will not sustain this opinion. Many years ago these western counties were studded with small distilleries, and the young men that were raised up about them are among the most temperate in their neighborhood, many of them not tasting a drop.

Occasionally you will meet with one addicted to strong drink. In these instances you generally find that they spent much time in idleness, and used tobacco in some form, and had companions with the same habits. I have neither time nor ability to do justice to this subject, nor in a report of this kind is it expected; but I wished to notice it merely that the subject may be taken up by those who are able to do justice to one of so much magnitude. It is with regret that a report so unsatisfactory is submitted, but circumstances prevent anything better at this time. It was late in the season when the committee was appointed and unfortunately I had no opportunity of meeting the other members of the committee for the purpose of preparing a report. The work was delayed to the latest period and I have been compelled to report what I am in possession of.

You can see from the foregoing, a *little* of the objects and efforts of the leading medical men in the county of Indiana twenty years ago; satisfied that no one could have attained his perfection, by his own efforts, and that there was still much to learn. And never has there been more rapid advances in medical science than during the last quarter of a century.—Never was the medical profession more industrious or so exact in their views and results than they are at the present day. A number have been faithful to sustain their profession in obedience to the great law of progress and to contribute to its usefulness in the right direction, believing that medical science alone discloses the truth of those mysterious processes and forces, as well as the physical and intellectual constitution of man, both as a creature perfect in structure and attributes and as a moral and physical ruin, and as the result of this skill, to inform the human family as to the best mode of preserving their health in natural perfection, and giving council according to the necessities of society and of controlling disease in all its dangerous forms that threaten the domestic altar.

It would be ungenerous to our predecessors to say, that this is all the fruits of our labors, but acknowledge that much of it is an inheritance transmitted from the industry, wisdom and genius of other days. If a veil could be suspended between the past and the present, seperating them completely, it would be easy to see where we would stand—darkness would cover us. The sun of science would be overhung with clouds and shadows.

and not one star left to guide our labors. We know that knowledge is progressive and marches by slow degrees. Seed sown to-day may not germinate for centuries. It will lie dormant until the proper influence causes it to spring into full vigor and perfection. This great estate is grasped out of the riches of fleeting centuries. With the riches and power of this estate it gives power over the human family, and additional honor to the physician, because he is the protector and friend of the poor and distressed in every rank, and by precept and example raising them up to the level of his own excellency. Take from the physician the motive that should actuate his cause—a desire to benefit his fellow-creatures, and you crumble to atoms the foundation of his profession. It is that elevating principle that induces him to risk his own life, if necessary, to save that of his patient. It has been done on the field of battle, to save wounded; it has been done where the most virulent, contagious and malignant diseases were sweeping districts; it has been done in the prosecution of those studies, essential to the performance of the duties of an enlightened physician. Many never think, that in their calling they exhibit virtues that in other positions would crown them with laurels, and draw the admiration of the world. Others, conscious of their good traits, shun admiration and quietly seek the good of their fellow beings.

The whole community looks to medical men for the solution of all dark and difficult problems of a scientific and medical nature. These questions are unlimited in their range, taking in the character of diseases and similations. The sanitary condition of cities and towns—identity, death, real or apparent, homicide, poisons, the various kinds and how used; business transactions, civil and criminal; the highest interests of individuals, families and societies, frequently rest on medical men, not only of property and life, but that which is equally dear—character and reputation.

"On the fourth day of July, 1876, our worthy *Centennial historian*, (A. W. Taylor,) truthfully described the early settlers of Indiana county," as follows:

"The early settlers of Indiana county, came from the eastern counties of the state; in a great part from the Cumberland Valley. They were of Scotch-Irish descent—in faith Presbyterians. They came with their bibles, their confession of faith, their catechisms and their rifles. They were a brave determined, self-denying race, by no means deficient in education and in love or learning. It is a notable fact, that in spelling, pemanship and accuracy of style and manner, the early records of our townships and county, will compare favorably with those of more recent date."

"It would be improper not to mention the physicians who practiced their profession with success and distinction. They were something more than physicians to the people—they were their friends and advisers."

There are two items of unwritten history connected with the experience of our physicians, who were worthy of the name, and observed the lives and conduct of the families in the county from its earliest settlements.

1st. That the families who studied their bibles daily, and endeavored to live according to the teaching of that book, faithfully, were the contented and prosperous families, and most generally blessed with good health, and spared to good old age.

2d. That the children, who were trained according to the Divine command, who were well instructed in their duties to their parents and all other persons, most generally became good men and women and were respected and prosperous members of society. On the other hand, the disobedient and disrespectful were soon cast out of good society and their lives soon become burdensome. These items of unwritten history come with more force because some of the observers were not Bible men in a strict sense. From these observations and other facts in our possession, we are safe in affirming, in addition to the Divine promise, that *God's Word* is the best and safest guide and companion to secure long life, health, prosperity and happiness in this world.

This will account in a great degree for the good sound judgment that the people of Indiana county have always maintained on the subject of health and life. When they were sick they wanted a physician, not an imposter. They correctly classed new systems of medicine along with new religions. The intelligent part of the people of Indiana county, to their credit be it said, have always permitted such fools to go on in their folly, and carry out their ignorance, superstition and human depravity.

In looking over the history of physicians who have lived in the county of Indiana from its organization, we have evidence of high professional ability and of remarkable fidelity in the discharge of their duties, and many of them were esteemed highly by the people, their average ability being much higher than could be found in many of the other counties in the state. At the same time the illiterate, the incompetent and the unworthy could be found bearing the title. This was always so. We know that greatness is not a birthright in any avocation—nor could it be thrust upon the undeserving—a kind of transitory applause may be achieved without merit, but the worthy and deserving are sure to win the prize; that eminence and honorable distinction in the medical profession are the legitimate results of good education and professional knowledge, with high moral character and devotion to duty.

The claims of every one, as far as reliable information could be obtained in the period of three weeks, have been given. My retrospect is finished. I would it were worthier of the object. But in calling the roll we have no answer from Samuel Tamage, George Hays, John Young, Andrew Getty, —— Reed, Jonathan French, —— Kirkpatrick, —— Simmons, —— Craighead, Frank Young, ——, Gillespie, Samuel Duffield, —— Vanhorn, P. P. Rich, Samuel F. Devlin, —— Sterrett, Thomas Moorhead, —— Gemmill, George Cleis, Samuel McKee, —— Hammill, Robert K. Scott, —— Campbell, J. Liggett, David R. Allison, Samuel P. Brown, —— Powell, J. Hay, Hugh Adair, Wm. G. Stewart, Hugh A. Calvin, T. J. Cantwell, Samuel G. Berryhill, Wm. A. Piatt, Robert McConnoughey, Robert Mitchell, George Goodhart, Edward P. Emerson, Samuel F. Stewart, Samuel M. Ogden, John Gilpin, Robert M. S. Jackson, D. C. Rankin, Ferdinand F. Bingle, John B. Bair, James M. Stewart, Samuel M. Elder, Henry Faulk, Aug. H. Gross, Wallace B. Stewart, Samuel W. Virtue, Joseph F. Stewart, George W. Gettys, A. H. Armstrong, James T. Adair, John Buchanon, Andrew Johnston and James Morgan. They are not here; they have passed on; they rejoice on earth no more; "they sleep well after life's fitful fever." Let their names be recorded to abide forever. May the sun of centuries to come pour light on their successors, kindling in their hearts gratitude and joy for the work they performed to others—who lived because they lived, and who were saved from their sufferings and from the sorrows of death by the interposition of their Divine Art. May the rocks in the neighborhood of their ashes chant their requiem to generations yet unborn; and when the sun is sinking behind the flood of years, may its departing rays gild those names with new glory, and shining too on others equally illustrious. We know that their examples are not lost on those who have taken their places in this noble county. Their successors are aware that a wide field for scientific investigation lies before them. Much territory still remains to be redeemed; "the wilderness is yet to blossom as the rose," "and the leaves to be gathered for the healing of the nations."

The hygienic condition of the county is of such immense interest to our people that the first all-important question before the profession—the prevention of disease, is to be improved.

We are to search after truth, and when found is to be generally applied for the good of mankind. A profession like ours, that is invested with a power of unequalled benificence; that disdains all mystery, all prestige of authority, and all superstitious veneration for traditional dogmas; that asks for confidence on the sure basis of scientific knowledge, appropriates no discovery to selfish purposes and holds its resources as the gift of Heaven, open to the good of all mankind, and labors to imitate Him who, nearly nineteen centuries ago, healed the infirmities of the multitudes that waited on his ministry of love and wisdom. Such a profession should never falter in giving heed to its own instincts, never waver in strenuous and persistent exertions to elevate still higher its practical ideas, and never abate those heroic convictions which are at once the proof of its high vocation, the credentials of its claims on public respect and the pledges of its sure success.

The above is respectfully submitted.

WM. ANDERSON, M. D.

CHAPTER XLVII.

THE CHURCHES.

BETHEL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

THE origin of this church dates back to about the year 1790. The first substantial building was erected in 1797. This was succeeded by a large frame structure which was finished in 1842. This house having undergone repairs at different times, is still occupied.

The first settled pastor was Rev. J. W. Henderson, whose labors commenced in 1798, and continued until 1823. His successors have been: Rev. Jesse Smith, eight years; Rev. Robert Johnston. about eight years; Rev. John Cross, 1845 to 1850; Rev. Franklin Orr, 1853 to 1877; and Rev. John Gourley, the present pastor.

The following are the names of those who have served as ruling elders: Gen. Michael Campbell, Gen. James McCombs, John Allison, George Sample, John Lewis, Major James Laughlin, William Hamilton, John Robinson, William Anthony, Thomas Hamilton, Evans Lewis, Joseph Henderson, James Hunter, Alexander McMullen, James McKee, William Carson, N. P. Turner, Wm. Johnston, James Reed, Robert McCluskey, J. L. Robinson, G. W. Johnston, Jeremiah Lomison, John Shields, and Daniel Wilson.

The communion service used by this congregation, is so old that the time of its introduction cannot now be ascertained.

In some stray notes furnished to the press some years ago,* we glean the following: "Bethel Church is situated seven miles southwest of Indiana, and was the first Presbyterian church in the county. The first house was built of logs, and no doubt some of our older readers remember the old building with nothing but benches, with no backs, on which to sit; and also the immense ten plate stoves for heating the church.

"It was during the ministry of Rev. Henderson that the temperance question was first agitated. At that time it was the custom for almost everyone to indulge in spirituous liquors, and especially at log rollings, raisings, etc. The result was that it was nothing uncommon for the greater part of the crowd to become badly intoxicated.

"Mr. Henderson saw the evil of drunkenness and preached a sermon on the subject. At the close he called upon all that were willing to sign the pledge to come forward. Five persons did so, their names being: Major Loughrey, James Todd, James Hunter, Alexander McMullen, and Joseph Campbell; Judge Campbell was the last survivor, and he died in the spring of 1879.

"This was the beginning of the temperance agitation which has not yet ceased. All the early meetings were held here or in the vicinity. Looking back over the past years, one cannot help but contrast the public sentiment of 1880 with that of 1798 to 1823.

"During the ministry of Mr. Johnston, the present building was erected. In the latter part of the ministry of Mr. Orr, the house was thoroughly repaired and refurnished."

*Judge Joseph Campbell furnished the information.

EBENEZER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CONEMAUGH COUNTY.

There is but little known of the early history of this church, and notes of its progress we shall quote largely from a historical sermon preached by its pastor, Rev. D. J. Irwin, July, 1876, who in prefatory remarks, says, "we must rely largely upon tradition for the early history of the church."

"The church was organized about 1790 or 1791, and in connection with Bethel, formed a pastoral charge." It is not known by whom organized, but Rev. Mr. Marquis preached for the congregation in 1793, but how often, or how long a time is not known.

The first elders of whom we have any account were Patrick Jack, S. Coulter, John Marshall and John Robinson, and the first record of membership we have any account of was made in 1832, over forty years after its organization; and of this list of 165 names, there were but nine remaining in fellowship in 1876, viz: "Mrs. Nancy Marshall, Mrs. Rebecca Kerr, Mr. Leslie Hazlett, sen., Mrs. Mary Jack, Mr. Robert Ewing, Mrs. Elizabeth Ewing, Mrs. Margaret Elrick, Mr. John Barclay and Martha Ewing." Of the 31 members received during the same year there remained in 1876 but Messrs. "Tobias Bricker, Isaac Keenor and Mrs. Dorcas Irwin." To these two lists may be added Mr. Thomas Anderson, sen., Mrs. Rebecca Rosborough and Mrs. Polly Elder of the present Clarksburg church, and Mr. Samuel Nesbit and Mrs. Jane Nesbit of the Livermore church.

In addition to the three elders first named we name others now dead or removed to other churches, viz: James Marshall James Coulter, John Douglass, John Ewing, Samuel Marshall, William Leard, John G. Thompson, James Tulton (or Fulton), William Conney, William Moore, John Miller, John McCurdy, and William Wray. The present session (1876), John Barclay, Robert Ewing, Samuel G. Miller, Tobias Bricker, Francis Harbison, James Jack, Robert Wray, R. E. Laird, S. P. Marshall, and James M. Barkley.

It is not settled whether the congregation had any settled pastor till Rev. Joseph Henderson settled within its bounds. He "probably preached here first in 1797, and in 1799 became settled pastor." We give a sketch of this good man in sketches of the pioneers of the county. He served the church until 1824. Rev. Jesse R. Smith succeeded Rev. Henderson and served the church four years.

In 1832 Rev. David Lewis, a native of North Wales, became pastor, and served the church until his death, December 9th, 1844. Of this man, Dr. Donaldson says: "He with the writer had made arrangements for alternately preaching once in two weeks in the village of Clarksburg, on the contiguous border of our charges. On the first evening, December 8th, 1844, both were to be present, but a member of his session from the village failing on that day to attend church, he said 'if it is too far for the elder to come in daylight, it is too far for the pastor to go at night.' so he stayed at home and preached a tender, stirring sermon, and by daylight the next morning 'he was not, for God took him.'" During Rev. Lewis' pastorate Watt's

version of the Psalms was introduced instead of Rouse's, creating some dissatisfaction, and some withdrew from the congregation on account of this "innovation."

Rev. John Cross, succeeded to the pastorate after the death of Rev. Lewis, and remained till 1850, and in 1851, Rev. George Morton, became pastor, but by his own request was relieved in 1854; however, he was induced to remain, and in 1855, was again settled as pastor, serving till 1859, when he was dismissed by his own request.

On the 11th of April, 1861, Rev. D. J. Irwin, was called to the pastorate "and on June 19th, 1861, was ordained and installed pastor by the Presbytery of Saltsburg."

"The first place of preaching was a tent of rough boards used only on wet and stormy days;" when fair, the services were held in the grove. "The first house of worship was about twenty-five feet square and was built of hewed logs, the seats of split logs, and had neither fire place or stove." The second house was an improvement only in point of size, and a loose board floor, "and for several winters had neither stove or fire place." These people "walked to the church and listened to the sermon without any fire in the house." The next building was of brick; size 65 by 45 feet. The building now occupied was erected during the years 1870 and 1871, at a cost of probably $8,500, (this was the contract price), and the material in old building. It is two stories, 68 by 48 feet, and in comfort "is surpassed by few country churches."

The membership had increased to 220 in 1876.

A sabbath school was organized in 1820—was suspended for a few years, but another organized in 1830, continuing to the present, and its members now number considerably over one hundred.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF INDIANA.

Indiana county was judicially organized in December, 1806, but there was no stated preaching in the county seat at that time. There appears to have been occasional preaching from 1800 to 1806, by several ministers of the Presbytery at Redstone. The people assembled in the woods according to the custom of the times, and the hardy missionary spoke to them from a rough platform erected for that purpose under the open canopy of heaven.

The early records afford but little information respecting this church, but it was organized in 1807, by the Rev. J. W. Henderson. It consisted at first of only a few members. After the organization, Mr. Henderson, preached as stated supply one-third of his time for one year. During 1808, the Revs. George Hill, Samuel Porter, Thomas Davis, William Speer and others, preached as occasional supplies.

The first settled pastor was the Rev. James Galbraith. He was installed pastor over the united congregation of Harmony and Gilgal, in 1808. He was called to Indiana, for one-half of his time, and installed pastor in 1809. Mr. Galbraith resigned the charge of Harmony in 1810, and came to reside at Indiana, where he remained till 1816, at which time he resigned the pastorate charge and removed to Huntingdon county. He died at Ligonier in 1857.

The next pastor was the Rev. John Reed. He came a licentiate from Washington county, and was engaged in October, 1817, to preach to the congregations of Indiana and Gilgal, as stated supply. In October, 1818, he was ordained and installed pastor of these congregations, by the Presbytery of Redstone. In 1839, he resigned the charge of Gilgal, and devoted the whole of his time to this society till his death, on the 27th of September 1840.

Mr. Reed was succeeded by the Rev. Lewis W. Williams. He came as a licentiate in 1840, soon after Mr. Reed's death, and in May, 1841, he was ordained and installed pastor, by the Presbytery of Blairsville. Mr. Williams resigned in the spring of 1844. He died at Landesburg, Pa., in 1858.

The next pastor was the Rev. Anderson B. Quay,* who was ordained and installed in May, 1844. Mr. Quay resigned in 1850, and died at Rochester, Pa., in 1857. Mr. Quay was succeeded by Rev. A. McElwain, on the 7th of September, 1852. The latter's successor was Rev. David Hall, D. D., in May 1874. He was ordained and installed on the 30th of June, 1874.

Dr. Hall, was born in Armstrong county, on the 13th of December, 1828, and was a son of David and Margaret Hall *nee* Hindman. The former was a son of David Hall, an officer in the war of 1812, and on some expeditions west, located lands in what are now Portage and Summit counties, in the Western Reserve, Ohio, whither most of the family subsequently removed, leaving the father of our subject on the old homestead, where the latter was born.

He attended an academy at Kittanning under the direction of Rev. Dr. Joseph Painter, and Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Washington county, graduating from the latter in the class of 1850. He took a theological course in the Western Theological Seminary in Allegheny City, graduating in 1854, and a post-graduate course in Princeton Theological Seminary in 1854-5. He was principal of the Witherspoon Institute, a Presbyterial academy in Butler, in 1850-'51; was elected a professor of the Latin language and literature in Jefferson College in 1857, and served as a member of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at New Orleans in 1858.

He was licensed by the Presbytery of Allegheny, June 20, 1854, and was co-pastor with Rev. Dr. James Hoge, of the First Presbyterian Church, of Columbus, Ohio, in 1855-'56. He was ordained by the Presbytery of Allegheny, November 5, 1856; was pastor of the church of Union and Bradley's Bend, Armstrong county, from 1856 to 1867; First Presbyterian Church, Mansfield, Ohio, 1867 to 1874, and removed to Indiana as above stated in May, 1874.

He was married, in 1856, to Miss Elizabeth Walker, of Butler, Pa. Their children are: Edward P., Harry W., Laura B., Mary C. and Carrie R.

At the organization of the church, James McLain, John Ross, John Wilson, and Joseph Moorhead, were ordained and installed ruling elders. In 1810, James McKnight, from 1818 to 1840, John Douglass, William Lucas, James Todd, Jacob Beelor, Robert A. Hamilton, James Hamilton, Clemence McGeary, and Robert Walker, in 1840; Thomas Laughlin, John P. Lloyd and Woodrun Douglas, and in 1851, Joseph Thompson, James McLain, Thomas Moorhead, and John Sutton, were ordained and installed ruling elders.

The present ruling elders are: Judge Joseph Thompson, A. W. Wilson, W. B. Marshall, James McLain, James Moorhead, Alexander Fair, James M. Sutton, Thomas Sutton and Coulter Wiggins.

At the organization, religious services were generally held in the county jail, but from the erection of the court house in 1809, it was occupied as a place of public worship by all denominations having preaching at Indiana, till 1826-'7, when church houses were erected. In fair weather, and especially on sacramental occasions, up to this time, the congregation worshipped at the "Tent," in the grove. In 1827 the old brick house which gave place to the present commodious building, was erected.

A paper published in Indiana, Saturday, October 30th, 1858 gives the following notice of the dedication of the latter building:

"The new Presbyterian Church of Indiana having been completed was occupied on Sabbath last, and dedicated to the service of Almighty God. The building is of brick, and built in ac-

*Father of Hon. Matthew S. Quay.

cordance with the Doric order. Its length is eighty feet, and its breadth fifty-six feet. The basement story is eleven feet in the clear, and divided into a Sabbath school room, a room devoted to social and prayer meetings and a large hall from which there is an entrance into the upper chamber. The story in the upper room is twenty-five feet high, handsomely furnished. The pulpit is plain and neat, and the gallery at the opposite end of the room is built in a new style, and the most appropriate for the purpose intended that we have ever seen anywhere. There are one hundred and eighteen pews on the main floor and nine in the gallery, which will seat comfortably six hundred and twenty-five people. The trustees, who had the whole management of the erection of the building, have performed their duty in a most satisfactory manner, and deserve the thanks of this whole community for the construction of a building that is an ornament to our town. The members of the congregation, and many others, who have contributed so liberally to aid in its erection, have manifested an interest in the cause of religion that speaks well for the community in which we live.

On Sabbath morning at the hour of eleven o'clock, the house was filled to its utmost capacity, when the choir rose and sang with great beauty an anthem entitled '*He hath not dealt so with any people.*' The pastor, the Rev. A. McElwain, then read a note from J. W. Moorhead, in which he stated that Mr. William S. Baird, of Philadelphia, had presented to the congregation a handsome copy of the Bible, and that a young lady of the church had accompanied it with a 'book mark,' on which was worked the motto, 'Cast thy anchor in Heaven.'" The pastor then read a historical sermon, the substance of which has been before given. The following ministers were present on this occasion: Rev. M. W. Jacobes, D. D., David McKinney, D. D., Dr. Kirkpatrick, Samuel McClung, James Montgomery, —— Hamilton, John Stark, and James A. Ewing.

It is not known how many members there were at the organization of the church. During Mr. Galbraith's ministry the number did not exceed eighty or ninety. At Mr. Reed's death there were only one hundred and fifty-three communicants at Indiana. During the pastorate of Mr. Williams, the highest number reported is one hundred and fifty-three. During the ministry of Mr. Quay, the membership had increased to one hundred and ninety. When Mr. McElwain was installed there were reported one hundred and fifty-nine communicants, and at the time of the dedication there were about three hundred. The membership as printed in the annual tables of 1879 was five hundred and five.

The contributions of the congregation for society and the general religious, benevolent and educational works of the church at large for 1879 were nearly forty-seven hundred dollars.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF GILGAL CHURCH.

We first notice the church as it now is. A commodious brick building, situated on a rising ground, amid a grove of oaks and chestnuts. To the left of the church lies the grave-yard—the city of the dead.

Tradition tells that the first grave in this place was that of a man found dead here, a victim of the red man. The body was interred upon the spot where it was found. Other interments were subsequently made beside it, and this resulted in the cemetery of the present day. Until last fall, the burying ground embraced 2¾ acres. At that time, however, the purchase of a portion of ground from Mr. James Ayres, increased its size to six acres.

The congregation is small, the membership being about fifty-five, but it can well testify that the prosperity of a church is not measured by the number of names on its roll, but rather by the spirit of its members. A small but deeply interesting sabbath school, attended alike by old and young, is maintained, not merely on the pleasant sabbaths of summer, but also through the storms and snows of winter. The last report of its attendance given in at the presbytery, numbered fifty-five scholars.

Glancing over the records of the past, traced by the trembling hand of him who labored so long as the faithful pastor of this people, we find that the Gilgal church was organized by the old Redstone Presbytery, in the year 1808. It had its origin and primitive growth among the families of pioneer settlers in the region of country where it is located.

Among the earliest of these settlers was Robert Thompson, who, with his son Hugh Thompson, and his son-in-law, Hugh Cannon, and their families, emigrated from Westmoreland county in the year 1797, and fixed their homes three miles north of Crooked creek. Their improvement was for a number of years, the outmost bound of civilization. Their next neighbors were the wolf, the panther, and the red man of the forest.

About the beginning of the present century, settlers began to locate north of what was then, and is still, known as the "Purchase Line," in the region technically denominated Mahoning.

Here we find the names of Isaiah Vanhorn, William Work, John Work, John Leasure, Robert Brady, James Thompson, James Irving, John Park, William P. Brady, Matthew Wyncoop, William Hopkins, and Joshua Lewis. Not all of them were church members, but all of Presbyterian proclivities and disposed to favor the enterprise of a Presbyterian church.

During the first few years of the history of these pioneers, their religious privileges were limited. It was not until the year 1806 that regular preaching was obtained. Rev. James Galbreath, then a licentiate of Redstone Presbytery, began to labor as a stated supply a portion of his time at this distant outpost, and this led to the organization of the Gilgal Church two years later. It is to be presumed that he was soon after ordained and installed as its pastor, but the exact date is not known.

Before and for sometime after the organization was obtained, public worship was conducted in private houses. On sacramental occasions, recourse was had to the *tent*.

Not earlier than the year 1810, the first church building was commenced. It was not finished until several years later. The site was the same as that on which the present one stands. A member who had prepared logs for a barn sold them to the congregation. Each man purchased his quota of logs for a stipulated quantity of wheat.

The house was forty feet square. The seats were in accordance with individual or family tastes. It was a structure which, when the circumstances of the time are taken into consideration, must be pronounced worthy of the purpose to which it was devoted, being then perhaps the best house in all the country.

In the course of years this primitive building became too small for the increasing numbers frequenting it. The people not being yet able to replace it with a new one, removed one entire side and attached to the opening a shed twelve feet wide. Thus enlarged, it served their purpose for some years longer.

In the year 1817, Rev. Galbreath resigned his entire charge, viz: Gilgal and Indiana, and entered another field. In the year 1859 he passed away from earth, being more than fourscore years of age.

In 1818 Rev. John Reed, a licentiate of Washington Presbytery, was ordained and installed in the room of Mr. Galbreath. His time was divided equally between the churches of Gilgal and Indiana.

About this time several families withdrew from Gilgal and obtained a new organization. These constituted the nucleus of the Associate Reform, now the United Presbyterian Church, of Mahoning.

In the summer of 1838, the old log church was taken down to give place to the new brick edifice, fifty feet square, and capable of seating five hundred persons. Frequently has this building been filled to overflowing by the throngs of people who came many miles to hear the preached Word.

In the spring of 1839 Rev. Reed, feeling the labor required by his large charge to be too severe for his strength, resigned his pastorate at Gilgal with a view of employing his whole time at Indiana. This change he afterwards regretted, for being deprived of the healthful exercise to which he had so long been accustomed his health rapidly failed. He died in the fall of 1840, but little past middle life.

The third pastor, Rev. John Carothers, came as a licentiate of Washington Presbytery. He preached his first sermon here on the first sabbath of August, 1839. In 1842, a Ladies' Missionary Society was organized. Its first contribution amounted to twenty dollars. From this time to the close of the year 1860, its contributions amounted to over three hundred and sixty dollars. Those of the entire church, for the same time, were seventeen hundred dollars.

In 1843, the version of the psalms, commonly known as Rouse's Version, which had been in use here, was superceded by the Psalms and Hymns recommended by the General Assembly. This was unsatisfactory to some, and a few families withdrew and sought a new organization under the Associate Reform Banner. This was the commencement of the Associate Reform, now the United Presbyterian Church of Smyrna.

In 1854, an organization obtained at Mount Pleasant, carried from Gilgal about thirty-five members. In 1860, an organization was felt to be needed in the village of Marion. This being obtained, over twenty families, containing about fifty church members, removed from Gilgal to that organization.

After these departures, there remained one hundred and seventy-five members, embraced in about seventy-five families. Sometime during the year 1869, the Rockbridge Church was also organized from Gilgal. An organization at Smicksburg, in 1855, and at Plumville in 1865, drew off a few families from the Mother church.

In the winter of 1869-'70 the church building was repaired at the cost of several hundred dollars. While it was under the hands of the workmen, the congregation was kindly favored with the use of the Mahoning Church.

In the fall of 1870, Mr. Carothers resigned his charge at Gilgal. For over thirty years he had labored here as a faithful and beloved pastor. During that time he had baptized over four hundred infants, and about fifty adults, and had received nearly five hundred persons into the church.

Concerning his departure, we quote his own words: "When I came, I felt the hand of Providence pointed me here. Now I feel it is pointing me away."

Fearful indeed was that parting day. A union so sacred and so long sustained could not be severed without pain. The affection between pastor and people had been mutual. Many whom he had baptized in infancy now stood beside him, strong men in the prime of life. Families, whose heads he had united in the sacred bond of husband and wife, clustered around him to bid him farewell; and those whom he had led to the foot of the cross, drew near to clasp for the last time their *pastor's* hand. Impelled by some hidden power, the people lingered around the hallowed place. So many tender associations clustered there, and upon this day it seemed as if the spell had been cruelly broken. When at last the crowd dispersed one thought seemed to echo in every heart. *Mr. Carothers is gone.*

The following winter, the pulpit was vacant. The session maintained a sabbath prayer meeting. In the spring of 1871, Rev. Carl Moore, was sent by presbytery to labor as a stated supply. During his ministration, the prosperity of the church was at a low ebb. Recent expenses had left it several hundred dollars in debt. The congregation was small and to all appearance still decreasing. Everything looked gloomy. Neighboring organizations said, "Gilgal is going down;" and their words were echoed by many of its members and supporters. But the minister ever spoke hopefully. In its darkest hours, he persisted that *Gilgal was not going down.* His cheerful confidence inspired the dishearted people, and again they rallied to their sacred trust. The dear old church, their life-long sabbath home, *must not* go down. Nerved with a new strength, they united their purposes and each year the debt grew less. The expenses were promptly met and their sky once more brightened.

On the first Sabbath of August, just thirty-five years after his first coming among them, Mr. Carothers revisited his old charge. He wished, he said, to see his people once more, and to preach again to them of the "vicarious atonement."

With feelings of mingled joy and pain, the people gathered in the sanctuary to meet their pastor. However, he was unable to preach. Assisted by friends he ascended the pulpit stair, and stood once more within the hallowed place from which he had so long taught the waiting people from the Word of God. His discourse was simply a succession of brief talks of the years gone by, when they had sustained the sacred relation of the pastor and people. Speaking of the present he said, "There was a time when I feared the old church must go down, but now I see the danger is past. Gilgal's children have been true to her in her time of need."

It was a day never to be forgotten. As he tottered down the aisle, the people pressed around him for one more word of recognition; and tearful eyes followed him as he passed from the place, perhaps forever.

At the close of Rev. Moore's ministration in the spring of 1877, Gilgal was free from debt. It is but just that he should have the gratitude of the church for having sustained the spirit of its members through a crisis that might have otherwise proved fatal to the organization.

Rev. Wm. F. Gibson, successor of Rev. Moore, preached his first sermon at Gilgal, on the first day of April, 1877. On the twenty-sixth of June, the people, without one dissenting voice, called him to be their pastor. A few days after, he was ordained at a meeting of presbytery in Marion. On the seventh of July, he was installed at Gilgal.

The relationship existing between this pastor and his people is most happy. The circumstances attending his coming too plainly indicate the hand of Providence to be ignored, and now pastor and people are united in their work, and with one mind press forward the Master's cause. May he long be spared to labor here is the earnest prayer of many.*

It will be noticed that every pastor of Gilgal came as a licentiate. During its existence of seventy-two years it has had but one supply, and he was retained for six years.

Thus we see that the old church has stood the test of many changes. Here in the wilderness it lifted up its standard in a time too remote to be remembered by any now living. It has a record in the hearts of all. Its name is ever uttered with sincere respect. All eyes turn with veneration to its sanctuary. Its cemetery is the depository of sacred memories from nearly every family. Its history is identified with the history of the county of its location from its earliest settlement. It stands in close historical relation to all the other churches around it. They are, to a great degree, the off-shoots of its life. The germ of their vitality was first nurtured here. *Gilgal is the mother of them all.*

ARMAGH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church seems to have been an outgrowth of Wheatfield, which was organized probably as early as 1786. Rev. George

*The present session consists of Samuel Black, Samuel Brady, Thomas Stewart, Samuel Lockard. Mr. Robert Thompson, who died a year ago, was for about fifteen years an elder of Gilgal church.

Hill, grandfather of Dr. Hill of Blairsville, preached for this congregation beginning April 1792. It is not certain whether it ever had a house of worship. The location of this congregation was in this county between Rogers' Mill and Armagh. Dr. Donaldson, in his history, says: "It was twelve miles distant from the pastor's residence. To reach it, he sometimes swam his horse across the river, preached and returned home in his wet clothes." For about twenty years after his pastorate there was no stated preaching, and the organization at Armagh was most probably only a reorganization of this, and occurred about 1820.

The preachers successively have been Rev. J. H. Kirkpatrick, December 13th, 1826, to October, 1833; Rev. S. H. Terry, June, 1835, till October, 1840; Rev. S. Swan, May, 1846, till April, 1855; Rev. Ross Stevenson, April, 1857, till 1859 or 1860; Rev. O. H. Miller, January, 1861, till June, 1863; Rev. G. W. Shaffer, December, 1867, till 1873; and Rev. D. L. Dickey.

We have no note of officers past or present. We learn that it has not sent out any one as a minister of the gospel during its existence, but its lack of wealth as compared with many others may have something to do with this. As a rule its young men have not been able to educate themselves for this office.

BLAIRSVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

[Extracts from historical sermon delivered by Rev. George Hill, D. D., June 21, 1871.]

This church was organized September 21st, 1822, by Rev. Francis Herron, and at that time received the name of West Union. There were thirty-three constituents, sixteen males and seventeen females, of whom but two remained on earth in 1871, one of whom, the aged Henry Barnes, still lives (1880); the other, Mrs. Martha Moorhead, mother of Rev. W. W. Moorhead, having prior to this time removed to Greensburg.

The first ruling elders were Michael Campbell, Daniel Smith and John Cunningham. The next was John McCrea, June 5th, 1830. W. T. Smith, Samuel Matthews and Mathias Lichtenthaler were ordained September 8th, 1838. These were reduced by removal and death till in 1854 there were none but Judge Cunningham left, and on June 25th of that year James Speer, H. A. Thompson and Mathew George were added to the session, the latter by ordination, the others by installation, having been ordained in other churches. In March, 1861, James H. Fair, Joseph Moorhead, Jacob Zimmers and J. M. Turner were ordained and installed, and on April 26th, 1868, Joseph Henderson, Jesse A. Cunningham and Samuel M. Bell were added, the former by installation, the latter two by ordination and installation. Of these seventeen Dr. Hill says in 1871, "but five now remain with us; five others are office bearers in other churches, and seven have gone to their reward in heaven."

In 1855 the congregation for the first time elected a board of deacons consisting of James Baird, David Lintner, James H. Fair, Samuel Kennedy, W. A. Loughrey, Thomas Campbell and Jacob Zimmers, and subsequently to fill vacancies James Alexander, E. G. Still, Thomas Hatham, S. M. Bell, Samuel Barr, M. H. Hassock and Wm. Lintner.

The pastors have been, Rev. Thomas Davis, who labored in the field a year previous to the organization, and continued his labors here in connection with other congregations until 1839, when feeling his strength failing, the services of a co-pastor was decided upon and the labors of George Hill secured a year later, and this condition of pastoral relation continued till the death of the Rev. Mr. Davis, May 28th, 1848, and since that time Dr. Hill alone has had pastoral charge of the congregation. On the thirtieth anniversary of his pastorate the congregation and friends assembled at the house of the pastor and Thomas D. Davis, M. D., grandson of the former pastor, in behalf of their many friends presented an elegant silver table service of nine pieces inscribed,

"PRESENTED TO
REV. DR. AND MRS. A. H. HILL,
by the
LADIES OF THE BLAIRSVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
With their affectionate regards, on the 30th anniversary of his pastorate, June 21st, 1871."

The Rev. Adam Torrence, the only living representative of the Presbytery now a member of it, that belonged to it when Blairsville church was organized, presented a silver ice-pitcher, goblets, bowl and salver bearing inscription which explains itself:

"TO
REV. GEO. HILL, D. D., AND WIFE,
FROM
HIS MINISTERIAL BRETHREN OF THE PRESBYTERY OF BLAIRSVILLE,
On the 30th anniversary of his pastorate, June 21st, 1871."

The first church building was a frame building, and was so far finished in 1822 as to be occupied, but for years afterward the carpenter's work-bench constituted the pulpit. The location was about one-half mile northeast of the town, on lot now attached to —— Laughlin farm, and adjoining the farm of James Wiley.

This was occupied for about nine years, but Rev. Mr. Davis, preached in the town. On evenings of the Sabbaths, he visited the church at West Union, as interest began to be manifested, holding the services in private houses, and later in the log school house, and in 1828, measures were taken to build in town. This was at first opposed by a part of the congregation, but was ultimately successful, and in 1829, the building was completed, and the next year presbytery changed the name from West Union to Blairsville.

There are 250 names on the subscription list for funds to erect the house, and but two exceeded twenty-five dollars, yet the aggregate amount was $1,200.

The average increase of membership from 1822 to 1840, was 16½ per year, and from 1840 to 1871, 22½ per year. The increase from 1822 to 1871, was 971—this amount of course subject to usual decrease by death, removal, dismissal, &c., so that the comparative exhibit of actual membership results thus:—in 1822, 33 members, and in 1871, total members in communion, 222.

The contributions of the church as by comparative statement, show for two years, 1840-1, the sum of $161 20, and for 1870-1, total for two years, $3,114 15. The contributions for benevolent purposes for a period of thirty years from 1841 to 1871, show an average per annum of $487 85, not including private donations, expenses for house of worship, poor fund, Sabbath school, nor pastor's salary.

The Sabbath school was started in 1820 or 1821, and has been continued ever since with excellent results to church and community.

SALTSBURG PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The first Presbyterians in the vicinity of what is now Saltsburg came into this section shortly after the opening of a land office in 1769 for sale of these lands, but it is very difficult to obtain any definite information of the time of first preaching. There appears to have been preaching at Unity in 1766, with the exception of an occasional sermon in the new settlements, there does not appear a record of the establishment of a pastorate in what is now Indiana county till the call of Rev. Joseph Henderson to Ebenezer, and even that time is uncertain, yet we learn he took charge of that congregation in 1799.

Of his labors, as well as those of the church, we give sketch elsewhere. Those living in the vicinity of the river in these years, and until 1824, worshipped with the congregations at Poke Run, Congruity, Salem or Ebenezer, and received their training under the ministry of Revs. Porter, McPherson, Henderson, Davis and Laird.

It was no uncommon thing in these early days for them to go several miles to divine service, carrying their rifles for protection, and remain for two discourses, returning home without having seen fire, for, as we have seen in the history of these early tents and log churches, there were no arrangements for fire. The first record we have of a distinct religious movement in the neighborhood was the organization of a little Sabbath school in the early part of the present century. The school was taught by Messrs. Robert and John Robinson, "and is believed to have been kept up until finally transferred to a little log schoolhouse at the end of the present railroad bridge." This little Sunday school and prayer meeting was the germ from which the present Sabbath school grew, and was probably one of the earliest movements of this kind in Western Pennsylvania."

A small stone building was erected at a cost of about $600, and opened for worship in 1820. Joseph W. Henderson conducted the first service, standing upon a work-bench for a pulpit, and as the floor was not yet laid, the hearers sat upon the hewed sleepers, with their feet upon the ground. There was neither glass in the windows or fire in the house, and the day was uncomfortably cold. This building was completed and furnished with pews in the spring of 1831, and destroyed by fire a few days later, April 1st, 1831.

The congregation was organized, by order of the Redstone Presbytery, by Rev. Thomas Davis, August 1st, 1824, and John Robinson, John McKee and Wm. H. Wray were chosen Elders, and the two latter ordained, the former having served in Ebenezer congregation; and soon after Andrew Love, Esq., was added to the number. There is no record obtainable of names or number of constituents, probably forty members in all.

The first pastor was Rev. Joseph Harper, who served the church in conjunction with Warren (now Apollo) until 1829. The number of members at the close of his pastorate was about 100. Saltsburg, laid out in lots in 1816–17, by this time had twelve or fifteen houses. Of the 100 members of the church at the close of his pastorate there were but eight left in 1870, and we give the names; Elizabeth Robinson, Robert Henderson, Kezia White, Samuel Patton, Adam Robinson, William Lemon, Francis Love and John M. Robinson.

Rev. Watson Hughes, commenced his labors for the church soon after Rev. Harper left, and continued to serve the two congregations until 1838, when Warren was relinquished, and his time devoted to Saltsburg, serving it until 1845, when poor health and loss of voice caused him to sever the relation. The membership at the close of his labors was 219. The highest point his salary ever reached was $475, and the habit of those days was to fall below the amount pledged, so we learn that at the close of his labors, the church was owing him $500. During his pastorate, however, a substantial brick church was built 60x75 feet, but much time and money has been spent since in improvement, which has resulted in a very handsome and comfortable edifice, and beautiful surroundings.

Rev. W. W. Woodend, succeeded Rev. Hughes, in the pastorate, and was ordained and installed January 14, 1846, having served the church from April, 1845. During his ministry the growth has been steady, and we are indebted to his history of Saltsburg church, for most all the facts of this sketch, and from his reports we obtain the fact that up to 1870, during the twenty-five years of his ministry, 800 souls were received into the church, and with, decrease by death and removal, still numbered at that time 371, or net gain of 152. The average amount contributed to benevolent objects during that time, was $326 per annum.

Of the late events in this church, records have not been furnished us, but it is known that an unusual interest was manifested in 1876, and the accessions for that year alone must have reached over one hundred.

In addition to the labors of the church, the pastor served as Principal of Saltsburg Academy for seven years.

We note changes in the session:—Alex'r White was elected elder in 1834, and died October 21, 1842. William McIlwain and Samuel Patton, elected in 1840, and James Rhea and William Moore, July 22, 1849; Thomas McKee, May 23, 1852. James B. Robinson, James Rodgers, and Isaiah White, were ordained and installed, December 3, 1858; S. B. Mercer, James Ewing, Johnston Glass and Daniel Rhea, September 8, 1867.

John McKee, of first session, died August 18, 1849; Andrew Love, March 16, 1851, in his 67th year; W. H. Wray, dismissed April 24, 1854, to Ebenezer church, died January 1, 1869; John Robinson died April 25, 1856, aged 84 years.

Of those afterwards appointed, Isaiah White was killed in the battle of Spottsylvania, Va., May 10, 1864; James Rhea, died November 29, 1867.

GLADE RUN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND ACADEMY.

[Extract from historical sketch by Rev. G. W. Mechlin, D. D.]

The writer in a graphic description of the pioneers, says: "The most reliable information now obtainable is that Rev. Robert McGarragh preached the first sermon ever preached in this region, in Wm. Marshall's barn or house, in 1803." "He was threading his way by Indian trail or settler's 'blaze' to the wide wilderness beyond the Redbank river to fold and feed the Great Shepherd's sheep, scattered or scattering there. To reach this broad parish he must ford or swim the Kiskiminitas, Crooked creek, Plum creek, Mahoning, Redbank and Clarion rivers, often with no small risk of life. Over this route on pack horse he removed his family, soon after he first preached on the waters of Glade run."

"The savage war whoop had scarcely died away among these hills when Father McGarragh came to preach the gospel to the people here. * * * Each spring and autumn, for years, he passed back and forth through this neighborhood, and preached, as far as can now be learned at every visit. His appointments were marked by a pin placed at the date in the almanac in some families."

As early as 1804 there were at least four substantial Presbyterian families in this vicinity—James and William Kirkpatrick, William Marshall and William Shields. There may have been others. Out of these four families came the members that composed this church at its organization in 1808, by simply electing elders who were ordained by Mr. McGarragh." This date is fixed upon by recollection of Joseph Marshall, who died in 1859, nearly eighty years old; Hon. John Calhoun, who moved here in 1813, and William Kirkpatrick. There is no evidence to the contrary.

"James and Margaret Kirkpatrick, William and Mary Marshall, William and Martha Kirkpatrick, and William and Mary Shields were probably all the members at the organization, at least all whose names are now certainly known. It seems evident also that James Kirkpatrick and William Marshall were the elders ordained at the organization.

"All the sessional records now known to exist, up to October 24th, 1836, consist of several loose papers preserved by the late George McCombs. The first is dated September 15th, 1821, and reads: 'Communicants for the first time, Margaret Marshall, John Marshall and his wife Martha, William Marshall and his wife Rebecca, Thomas Wilson, sr., Thomas Wilson, jr., James Marshall, jr., and Mary his wife, Rebecca Wait, Margaret Guthrie, Benjamin Irwin and his wife Margaret, Alexander Findley

and his wife Catharine, Robert Marshall, Hugh Martin, John Marshall, sr., Moses Kirkpatrick, George Schat and Mary his wife, on examination; Wm. Travis and his wife Mary, Elizabeth Wilson, Thomas Wilson and his wife Mary, James Diven and his wife Nancy, were admitted by letters.' Others must have been admitted between the organization and this date. The late Joseph Diven wrote to me years before his death that he and George McCombs were ordained elders in 1820 by Rev. David Barclay." Another paper dated September 14th, 1822, contains 21 names. Another reads 'Glade Run, July 24, 1825. The following persons were ordained ruling elders, viz: John Marshall, Benj. Irwin and William Kirkpatrick.' The same papers make the list of those in full communion in April, 1824, eighty-two. Another makes the number 107 in June, 1825. On admissions since, we quote again from Dr. Mechlin, his summary in 1867: "From the organization to June 3d, 1826, on examination, 117; during Dr. Barrett's pastorate of twelve years, 59; for the five years of the Rev. J. D. Mason, 32; for the seven years of Rev. C. Forbes, 68: equal to 276 in 1857." The amount received by certificate to this date not stated. From 1857 to 1876, under pastorate of Dr. Mechlin, there have been received on examination 281, and on certificate 131. Present membership 240.

Of the Elders already named James Kirkpatrick died April 22, 1839; William Marshall at 75 years, (by another record 72,) died April 28, 1832; Joseph Devin, probably prior to 1870; George McCombs, aged 76 years, February 17, 1859; Benjamin Irwin, aged 75 years, June 10, 1850; John Marshall, June 12, 1850. William Kirkpatrick still lives (1876).

The elders chosen subsequent to 1825 were Hon. John Calhoun, James Wilson and William Gaghagan, chosen sometime prior to 1836; Robert Wilson and Robert Caldwell, June, 1839; Thomas Travis, John Henderson, and Wm. M. Findley, May, 1844; Benj. Irwin, John Wadding, and John C. McComb, March, 1851; Joseph McGaughey, James R. and Harkley K. Marshall, and William Guthrie, September, 1859; Samuel S. Caldwell and Archibald Findlay, October, 1867. Of these, death has removed nine. Those living (1876) are Robert Caldwell, Irwin, Wadding, McComb, McGaughey, J. R. Marshall, S. S. Caldwell, and A. Findlay.

As we have sketched the results of the pastoral labors, we will name the succession: Rev. Robert McGarragh; Rev. Jas. Galbreath, who preached occasionally; Rev. David Barclay; Rev. Elisha Dow Barrett, M. D., 1828 to 1840, who still lives, and speaks of a precious revival in 1829, the records of which are lost; Rev. James D. Mason, 1843 to 1848; Rev. C. Forbes, 1849 to 1856. Rev. G. W. Mechlin, then a licentiate, preached his first sermon to the church immediately after Rev. Forbes closed his labors, and was ordained and installed February 20, 1857, and since 1865 his full time has been devoted to this congregation. Prior to that time it was embraced in a charge with some other congregation.

"The first church building stood on ground ever since occupied for that purpose. It was 30 by 30 feet, of hewn logs, with shingle roof and board floor. * * * * A subscription paper lately discovered by Mr. J. T. Irwin among the papers of his father, Benj. Irwin, for material,—called "implements" in the paper—for this house, is a novelty. The subscribers obligated themselves in this style: A. B., 5 logs; C. D., 5 logs; E. F., 'gits 5 pair of rafters'; W. C. and J. K. 'gits one summer,' and so on till walls, floor, and roof were provided for." This building was probably erected in 1821, for the material subscribed was "to be delivered to the committee on or before 1st day of May, 1821." The next building was erected in 1831, a frame, 44 by 54 feet, floored with oak boards as broad as could be obtained, and the walls were plastered. The pulpit stood well up to the ceiling, with stairs on each side, doors to close in the preacher, and window directly behind it. "This arrangement was well suited for reading sermons, to people prejudiced against this method of preaching. No one cared to look the window steadfastly in the face long enough to see whether the minister read his sermon or not." The church sexton at one time served at a salary of four dollars a year. It is not known when stoves were first introduced, but it is remembered they did not secure a place in the sanctuary without a struggle. In 1857 a new church was built, 48 by 60 feet, and enlarged in 1871 to 48 by 76 feet.'

The Sabbath school was constituted in 1826, the first officers Joseph Reed, A. Findlay and John Calhoun. It has grown to a school now numbering 225 scholars, 17 teachers, conducted in modern style, with library and other appliances.

The Glade Run Academy, is an enterprise of this church. A general discussion of the subject led to the following action of the session, May 27, 1851: "To-day, session resolved, that measures be adopted for opening a parochial school as soon as possible." Again, in the minutes of September 20, 1851, "the subject of a select parochial school was further discussed, but no plan adopted," and "these are the only resolutions existing on paper, relating to Glade Run Academy, until the first session opened, with Rev. J. M. Jones, as principal, October 27, 1851. More than one thousand young men and women have received instruction here," and some of these now hold positions of high honor.

"Rev. J. M. Jones, of Markle, Pa., was principal from 1851 to 1854, except one session and part of another, during which Mr. R. Boyd Jack, who died February, 1855, filled the position. Mr. Jones was assisted by Rev. Alex. S. Marshall, of Marion, Iowa, session of 1852-3, and by Rev. J. M. Shields, session of 1853. Mrs. N. J. McElhose (Mrs. Judge Torrence) had charge of the ladies' department for about five years, beginning 1854, and was assisted by her sister, Miss L. M. Keir, (now Mrs. D. W. Townsend).

Rev. G. W. Mechlin, D. D., was principal from April, 1855, to December, 1861, assisted during the summer of 1856, by Rev. J. S. Boyd, of Kirkville, Mo.

Rev. James H. Marshall, of Hooker, Pa., gave instructions from 1857 to 1860, having charge several sessions as assistant principal. Rev. D. J. Irwin, of Ebenezer, Pa., was associated with him the summer terms of 1859-60. Miss Sarah H. Coe, (Mrs. D. J. Irwin), had charge of female department in 1860. Mr. James H. Ritchey, A. M., assisted in 1857, and Rev. B. S. Sloan, of Penn Run, Pa., for session of 1861.

Rev. J. M. Jones, was elected principal in 1861, and served till 1868. He was assisted by W. R. Thompson, M. D., of Washington, Pa., the first year; by Rev. Robert Stewart, D. D., of Newburg, N. Y., summer of 1863; by Rev. John A. Calhoun, summer terms of 1864-5-6; by Rev. David Browne, of Oxford, Iowa, winter terms of 1864-5; by Rev. Johnston, McGaughey, of Stewardstown, Pa., summer of 1867. Mr. Jones resigned July, 1868.

In July, 1868, Rev. G. W. Mechlin. D. D., was elected principal. His assistants for summer terms, were in 1869, Rev. Colbert, L. M., Des Islets; in 1870-1-2, Rev. S. B. Fleming, of Arkansas City, Kansas; in 1873-4, Rev. A. B. Marshall, of Morris, Ill.; in 1875, Thomas F. McCune; in 1876, Rev. Henry T. McClelland, of Chase City, Va.; in 1877, Rev. John McCracken; in 1878, W. J. Alexander, A. B.; and in 1879, Rev. John S. Helm."

One of the boarding houses for the young, is the gift of G. W. Goheen, of Goheensville, Pa.—the other was built by contributions from various sources.

Ministers who have gone forth from Glade Run church and received instruction in its Academy, are James H. Marshall, D. J. Irwin, Johnston McGaughey, B. S. Sloan, Joseph T. Gibson, Thomas L. Wilson, Adam L. Wilson, S. B. Fleming, Calvert L. M. Des Islets, Albert B. Marshall, John P. Barbour, A.

F. Irwin, Lycurgus Mechlin, Thomas M. Findley, T. W. Leard, John S. Helm, and James S. McComb. This list includes licentiates and students of theology, and there may be others since 1876, the list we write from.

The Academy has thirty students in 1879. The first board of trustees consisted of the ruling elders of the church whose names are found in this sketch.

The board of trustees appointed by court when charter for church was granted in 1857, were Jacob B. Guyer, J. R. Crouch, M. D. and John Marshall. The first elected by the church in 1858, were Joseph McGaughey, James R. Marshall, and Archibald Findlay.

THE OLD WASHINGTON CHURCH, PAYNE TOWNSHIP.

This church was erected on a lot donated by Wm. A. Patterson and Elizabeth Depester his wife, and was then situated in Washington township. The building commenced on the 6th of February, 1828, and was under the supervision of James McGlaughlin (Church of England), Adam Stumpf (Dutch Reformed), and John Bell (Presbyterian), who were selected as trustees by Mr. Patterson.

The house was a log building thirty feet square, the walls of which stand firm to this day, and was built by the inhabitants of the neighborhood without regard to denomination.

At different times preachers of the several persuasions would occupy the building, and the people would come many miles to attend the services, the nearest church being at Gilgal, a distance of seven miles.

The first minister to officiate in this church was the Rev. N. G. Sharretts of the Indiana Lutheran society, who conducted a service on the 18th of June, 1828. Rev. David Barclay, Presbyterian, of Punxsutawney, preached here Sunday, July 6th, of the same year. Rev. David Blair, still living, now of the U. P. Church, often preached here in the same year and the year following. Also we find Rev. Summerville, Methodist; John Thomas, Baptist; and Althouse, Dutch Reformed, holding services in the same or the subsequent year.

On the 15th of August, 1829, Rev. Sharretts was engaged to preach every four weeks for one year. On the 13th of November, 1833, Rev. John Kirkpatrick, Presbyterian, was installed by Revs. Reed and Lewis. He held the first communion on the 17th of November, 1833, and continued pastor of the congregation till they erected the new church about a quarter of a mile from the old building.

There are about thirty persons buried in the cemetery connected with the house. A lot was also given for "Seminary and other school purposes." For some years there has been no preaching in the old church, yet the memories of the old settlers are green with precious remembrances of the happy hours passed therein.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF ELDER'S RIDGE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

[By A. Donaldson, Pastor.]

Elder's Ridge Presbyterian Church, in Young township, Indiana county, near the line of Armstrong county, where prayer meetings and other services had been held by Rev. Joseph Harper, of Saltsburg, was organized by order of the Presbytery at Redstone, by Rev. Thomas Davis, of Blairsville, August 8, 1830. From Ebenezer were received by letter fifty members, as follows: James Smith, Esq., and Mary Ann his wife, John, Jane, and Margaret Smith, Jacob Weamer and Barbara his wife, David Elder and Julia Ann his wife, James Elder, John Elder and Elizabeth his wife, Joseph Harbison, Esq., and Rebecca his wife, Sally Harbison, Joseph Cunningham, Archibald McMeans and Elizabeth his wife, Andrew, William, and Robert McMeans, Mary Davis, Margaret, and Sarah McMeans, Samuel Cochran and Nancy his wife; Mary Elder, Robert Elder, John Reed, Sr., and Jane his wife; Alexander Reed and Lucy his wife; John Reed, Jr., and Jane his wife; Abel Findley and Eliza his wife; Catharine and Ann Harbison, Matthew Harbison, Margaret and Joseph Patterson; Hannah McCombs, Sr., Hannah McCombs, Jr., Charles McCombs and Mary his wife; William McCombs and Jane his wife; Robert Wray and Abigail his wife. Of these, only six still live in the communion of this church, viz: John Smith, Robert Elder, Andrew McMeans, William McMeans, Margaret McMeans, and Sarah Ewing, and belonging to other churches, Sally Cunningham, Jane Reed, and Joseph Patterson. Joseph Harbison, Esq., and David McComb were elected elders, and ordained November 6, 1830. The organization was reported and the church enrolled in Blairsville Presbytery at the first meeting after it was organized.

Four acres of land had been donated for church purposes by James Smith, Esq., Allen McComb, and Charles McComb, where their farms cornered together. In the fall of 1829, on the portion given by J. Smith, Esq., a three-length log church had been erected, at an expense of about $300. Its length was 60 feet; its breadth, 30 feet at the ends and in the centre 36 feet. The pulpit and pews were unpainted and ununiform.

In the summer of 1845 the second house was erected at the north end of the former one. It was a brick 56 by 46 feet, with square windows, and a story only fourteen feet high. The cost was about $1,600. The contractors were Samuel M. Taylor and Daniel Wilson. During its erection the congregation was accommodated by the Associate Reformed Church at Olivet, Armstrong county, with the use of its house of worship. This house was the scene of several precious revivals, and will be hallowed eternally in the hallowed memories of God's best people born and trained in it. Owing, however, to its unshapeliness, together with the failure of its roof and sleepers, May 13, 1878, it was torn down, scarcely thirty-three years after it had been erected. A few feet from its northwest corner, on land now donated by Robert Elder, was erected a tasteful two-story brick edifice, 70 by 48 feet, fronting eastward, at a cost of $8,000, besides the old church building. The contractors were John Oliver, Esq., and James H. Diven, of West Lebanon. During its erection the church and Sabbath school put up with crowded quarters in the halls of Elder's Ridge Academy. The basement of the new church was first used by the congregation May 30, 1879, and dedicatory services were held November 20, 1879. In point of beauty and worth, the house excels any other country church in the Presbytery.

For the first four years the church had only occasional supplies from Presbytery. Then it was statedly supplied one half the time by Rev. David Kirkpatrick. Falling back to the use of the Scotch Psalms in praise, he drew in many members, of whom but few continued when afterwards the New Testament Psalmody was resumed.

April 8, 1838, Alexander Donaldson, but four days after his licentiate preached to the congregation which had expected again to hear Mr. K. After supplying occasionally that summer, and statedly one-third of the time during the winter following, in the spring of 1839, he was called there for one-half his time, and ordained June 20, 1839. Having procured fifty acres of land close by, he has made it his place of residence ever since, and for several years preached part of the time at Curries' Run.

In 1853, the congregation having been so divided as to constitute of one-third of its members a new church at West Lebanon, which secured one-third of his time—two-thirds were given Elder's Ridge for five years. Now for twenty-[illegible] years, both churches are served on each Sabbath day; Elder's Ridge at 10:30 o'clock, A. M., and West Lebanon [illegible] o'clock, P. M.

Joseph Harbison, Esq., and David McComb, were the first elders. The present session consists, besides the pastor, of

INDIANA COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY INDIANA PENNA.

William Fritz, Simon P. Townsend, Alexander McComb, S. Judson Craighead, David Findley and John Smith.

The membership numbers at present 171. The Sabbath school, which in 1846, developed from the pastor's Bible class with about fifty scholars in about five classes, now numbers about 200, including persons of all ages—nearly all that attend church—in 14 classes.

No serious disaster has ever occurred to the interests of the congregation. Miss Lizzie Culbertson, while a member of this church, went as a missionary teacher to the Indians at Wapaunucka, Indian territory, in 1858, and was driven back by the outbreak of the war in 1861. Then having married Rev. Hunter Corbett, she went with him in 186– as a missionary to China, when, after nearly ten year of faithful, pleasing, successful labor, she was relieved of the cross and received her crown, August 20, 1872.

Rev. Alexander H. Donaldson, son of the pastor, with his wife, and three daughters under six years of age, started for a new mission among the Navajoe Indians at Fort Defiance, Arizonia Territory.

From Elder's Ridge Academy, in this church, and under the control of its pastor, have gone forth 137 ministers of the Gospel, and ten foreign missionaries.

A lady member of this church, Mrs. Letitia Ewing, completed in October, 1879, the one hundredth year of life. All her descendents in this region, three sons with their wives, thirteen daughters and six sons, with the wives of two of them—as also one great grand daughter, are members of the church, and with a single exception, are all Presbyterians.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CHERRY TREE—ORGANIZATION.

The first meeting was held in the house of Richard Bard, Esq., on the first day of September, A. D. 1837. The meeting was organized by selecting H. F. Camp, chairman.

It was "*Resolved*, 1st. That we organize ourselves into an ecclesiastical society, under the name and title of the Cherry Tree Presbyterian congregation. 2d. That a committee of five, viz: Wm. Thompson, Esq., Wm. Moore, Matthias Bartlebaugh, John McDowell and David Somerville, be appointed to locate a site for a house of worship and report to an adjourned meeting, to be held on the 16th inst." At which time the meeting again convened and the committee reported that they had chosen the site offered and given by H. F. Camp for that purpose. The report of the committee was accepted and approved and another committee consisting of John Armstrong, H. F. Camp and Peter Newman was appointed to take subscriptions and build a house and also to manage the temporal concerns of the congregation. The committee having received subscriptions during the remainder of the year 1837, proceeded in the spring of 1838 to the erection of a house, and on the 29th day of May, 1838, it was so far completed that a meeting for the organization of a church was held therein. The church was formed at that time by a committee consisting of Rev. John Kirkpatrick and Rev. Erastus Cole, appointed for that purpose by the Presbytery of Blairsville.

The original members were as follows: Matthias Bartlebaugh, Mrs. Betsy Bartlebaugh, Mrs. Elizabeth Cole, Heth. F. Camp, Mrs. Phebe Camp, John Eason, Mrs. Elizabeth Eason, Mrs. Phebe Hollister, Mrs. Catharine Hewett, John Lowman, Mrs. Mary Lowman, Wm. Moore, Mrs. Jane Moore—13.

John Lowman and Heth. F. Camp were chosen and ordained as elders.

The Rev. E. Cole, who had commenced his labors in this congregation on the first of December, 1837, was then called to become their pastor, and on the first Tuesday of September, 1838, he was regularly installed into that office.

In September, 1839, Mr. Cole removed to the State of Ohio. From that time, for a period of thirteen years, the church was without a pastor.

During the years 1841 and 1842, the Rev. John Williams, of the Welsh Congregational church, was employed to preach a portion of his time. From 1845 to 1847, the Rev. D. M. Smith, preached as stated supply. After this time the Rev. David Mills, supplied the pulpit for a year or more.

In September, 1859, a call was made for the Rev. William Edgar. This call was not accepted, but Mr. Edgar served the congregation as stated supply for about eighteen months.

In September, 1852, the Rev. John Moore, commenced preaching for the congregation, and on the 27th day of January, 1853, he was installed as their pastor, and continued in that office until April, 1857. During his pastorate, a new house of worship was erected in the centre of the village. The cost of the building, including the lot was about $3,500.

In the spring of 1858, the Rev. J. P. Kennedy, became the pastor, and served the congregation very acceptably in that capacity, until October, 1868, a period of ten and a half years.

In the summer of 1869, the pulpit was supplied by Mr. T. D. Wallace, a student from the Western Theological Seminary; in 1870 by Mr. S. S. Wylie, also a student of the same seminary; in 1871 and 1872, by Mr. Thomas Parry, from the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J.;* in 1874, by Mr. D. M. Hazlet, of the Western Theological Seminary, and late missionary to Rio Janeiro, in South America, and from January, 1875 to July, 1876, by Rev. I. N. Diament.

December, 1879, Mr. Gordon MacKay, a young Evangelist, lately arrived from Scotland, visited the congregation by invitation, and is now, (January, 1880), preaching and doing pastoral work with a view to a permanent settlement.

The following are the names of the members who have served the church in the office of ruling elder, with the date of their ordination:

John Lowman, May 29, 1838; Heth. F. Camp, May 29, 1838; Thomas McKisick, July 11, 1847; William Herrett, July 11, 1847; Shepley Priestly, July 11, 1847; Charles Priestly, July 5, 1851; Robert A. Hamilton, July 5, 1851; John Martin, July 5, 1851; E. B. Camp, March, 1857; Benjamin Pittman, October 4, 1868; William Armstrong, October 4, 1868; James McEwen, October 4, 1868; Leonard A. Hollister, January 12, 1874; John E. Pittman, January, 12, 1874; John Eason, August 25, 1877; John E. Johnson, August 25, 1877.

The whole number of members received into the communion of the church from its organization to the present time is 234. Present membership, 72. On the 3d of September, A. D. 1854, "*The Court*" granted to this Society a charter of incorporation under the title of "The Presbyterian Church of Cherrytree."

The first board of trustees under this charter consisted of George M. Gamble, M. D., Mathew M. McConaughy, E. R. Hollister, E. B. Camp, James Kelly and Gideon Kinports.

The present board of trustees consists of John Eason, Esq., Robert H. McCormick, E. Howard Camp, James Walker, Augustine Craver and B. F. Pitts.

The present ruling elders are: E. B. Camp, William Armstrong, James McEwen, John E. Pittman, John Eason and John E. Johnson.

Sabbath school members, 130; average attendance, 70.

CURRIE'S RUN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

Is situated eight miles west of Indiana, in Armstrong township. Rev. R. Johnston and Rev. J. Reed were appointed as a committee, by the Presbytery of Blairsville, to organize it, during the winter of 1837. But Mr. Reed failing to attend, their appointment was renewed in April, and the organization was consummated in May, 1838. The organization took place in the

*For six months from October, 1873, Rev. John McKean.

church building, which was not finished. The following list includes the names of the original members: Mr. R. M. Walker, Mrs. Jane Walker, Mr. John Robinson, Mrs. Jane Robinson, Mr. R. T. Robinson, Mrs. Nancy Robinson, Mr. Samuel Bathel, Mrs. Elizabeth Bathel, Mr. Alexander Beatty, Mrs. Deborah Beatty, Mr. Robert Beatty, Mrs. Nancy Beatty, Mr. Reuben Jewell, Mrs. Jemima Jewell, Mr. David Anthony, Mrs. Floranna Anthony, Mr. James McElhoes, Mrs. Nancy McElhoes, Mr. Thomas Lucas, Mrs. Mary Lucas, Mr. Joseph Peelor, Mrs. Nancy Peelor, Mr. Wm. Anthony, Mrs. Nancy Anthony, Mr. John Lucas, Mrs. Susanna Lucas, Margaret Anthony, Sarah Beatty, Jane E. Anthony—in all, twenty-nine members.

Mr. A. Donaldson preached there on the second Sabbath of June, 1838. Then after it had been supplied three months by Rev. Mr. Geary, Mr. Donaldson fully assumed its responsibilities in September, preaching one-third of the time for six months. On the 20th of June, 1839, he was ordained, and for one-half of his time, was installed as pastor. He continued to serve the congregation with great acceptance for fourteen years. "Then, with warm affection subsisting between the pastor and every member of the flock, because the field of labor was too large, and the other part of the charge wanted all the time, the relation was dissolved in the spring of 1853."

Rev. Franklin Orr was called the same year, and accepting the call, was installed for one-half of his time. His pastorate continued for five years, when he resigned, in order to give his whole time to the field covered by the other part of his charge. He was followed by Mr. M. M. Shirley, who preached as a supply for some time, and was then called and ordained, and for two-thirds of his time, was installed on the 30th day of June, 1859. On account of serious opposition arising, he resigned in 1863.

Its next pastor was Rev. George K. Scott, who was installed in May, 1869. After a brief pastorate, he resigned in 1871.

At a congregational meeting in July, 1872, an unanimous call was made out for Mr. Jacob L. Thompson, who had been supplying the church for some time. He accepted the call and was ordained, and for one-half of his time installed in 1873. In April, 1876, he tendered his resignation to the Presbytery, which was accepted, his pastorate closing the 1st of May.

Mr. Lycurgus Mechlin preached as a supply from May, 1876, to May, 1877. The congregation gave him an unanimous call, which he accepted, and in June he was ordained, and on the 6th day of September, 1877, installed for one-half of his time, and continues to serve them with acceptance at the time of this writing.

The elders at the time of the organization were: Mr. William Anthony and Mr. Robert M. Walker.

The present session is composed of five members, namely: R. McChesney, M. D., Mr. Hugh Miller, Mr. Samuel Fiscus, Mr. J. L. Lewis and Mr. Joseph Cribbs.

The Board of Deacons consists of six members: Mr. Samuel C. Henderson, Mr. David W. Fleming, Mr. R. M. Fleming, Mr. Thomas M. Fleming, F. L. Morehead, Esq., and David Campbell.

There have been six hundred and thirty-one names registered an its roll book since the organization. Over one hundred of this number died in communion with this congregation. Its present membership numbers one hundred and sixty. The Sabbath school grew out of a pastor's Bible class, and was organized in 1845, with perhaps forty scholars. At present it numbers one hundred and forty-one.

The first church building is still standing, and is occupied as the house of worship. The cost of erection was $1,400.

EAST UNION—PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION OF TAYLORSVILLE,

Was organized by the order of the Presbytery of Blairsville, on Wednesday, the 29th of April, 1846, by the Revs. John H. Caruthers and John H. Kirkpatrick.

It was composed of ten members, received by certificate from the "Manor Congregation," of which Mr. Kirkpatrick was the pastor. Their names were as follows, to-wit: Samuel Lydick, and Catharine, his wife; Robert T Allison, Jane, his wife and two daughters, Eliza and Jane; Mrs. Mary Nickel; Samuel Waddle and Martha, his wife; and Mrs. Mary Ann Shields.

Samuel Lydick and Robert T. Allison, were duly elected and installed ruling elders. In the same year, Rev. David Mills, became the regular minister of the congregation.

CENTRE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NEWVILLE.

Application having been previously made by petition to the Presbytery of Blairsville, for the organization of Centre Church, presbytery appointed Revs. John Carothers and John Stark, and elders James Todd and Joseph Henderson, a committee to form the church. Accordingly, the organization occurred on the 3d of September, 1851, at the house of Michael Kunkle.

Thirty-five persons were received as members, and John McGara, Robert McHenry, Francis Fairman and Thomas Gibson, were elected and ordained as ruling elders. Public worship for about a year was held in Mr. Kunkle's barn. In 1852, the congregation built the present church edifice.

The pastorate of Rev. S. P. Ballman, commenced soon after the establishment of the society, and continued till in 1856. His successors were: Rev. W. Shand, 1857 and 1858; Rev. D. D. Christy, in 1860 and 1861; Rev. S. P. Bollman, 1863 to 1870, and Rev. Andrew Virtue, the present pastor, whose ministrations commenced in September, 1872.

The present membership is one hundred and ten. The average attendance at Sabbath school is seventy-five. The ruling elders are: William D. Stuchel, James Carrol, John Stuchel, James Hamilton and Joseph Johnston.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SMICKSBURG.

The first meeting for organizing a church was held at the house of James H. McComb, of Smicksburg, on the 8th of January, 1853. Of this meeting A. L. McCluskey acted as president and John Baird and Samuel Kerr vice presidents. On motion, Joseph Robinson, Robert Jordan, J. T. Kerr, J. H. McComb, J. A. McCormick and Lysander Barrett were selected as a building committee, of which Lysander Barrett was president, J. A. McCormick secretary, and Joseph Robinson treasurer.

This committee procured two lots for the proposed church building of J. Y. Brady and James Work, and subsequently a frame house forty by forty-five feet was built according to a draft made by William Findley. It was framed, weather boarded and roofed by George Condron, seated, &c., by J. H. Jamison, and painted by John McCormick. The first cost of building was fourteen hundred dollars.

The church was organized June 9th, 1854, by a committee from the Blairsville Presbytery, consisting of Rev. C. Forbes, Rev. John Caruthers and William Kirkpatrick, elder, and the original members, numbering thirty. Joseph W. Marshall, David Warner and John McClelland were elected elders.

Rev. Forbes had charge of the congregation to May 12th, 1856, and from that time up to 1863 it was supplied by appointments of presbytery. Rev J. M. Jones then took charge of the society and continued as pastor till 1869. During the time of the ministry of Mr. Jones, Robert Jordan and W. G. Travis were elected and ordained elders; the congregation prospered and paid the balance of the debt incurred in building the house.

Rev. C. Moore was engaged and installed as pastor in 1869, for one-fourth of his time, and continued his ministry to June, 1873. Since then the church has been supplied by Revs. W. F. Morgan, Lycurgus Mechling, Harvey McClelland, J. C. McCrackin, C. C. B. Dunkin and J. S. Helm.

A HISTORICAL SKETCH OF WEST LEBANON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

[By Alexander Donaldson, Pastor.]

West Lebanon Presbyterian Church, in Young township, Indiana county, where its pastor had very often preached at nights, was organized by order of Blairsville Presbytery, by Revs. A. Donaldson and Samuel P. Bolman, with Elder Joseph Diven, March 1, 1853, with the following named 66 members: Joseph Harbison, Esq., and Rebecca his wife; Jane and Margaret Harbison; Francis Harbison and Parmela his wife; Matthew Harbison and Mary his wife; Martha A. and Sarah Harbison; Thomas Cunningham and Mary his wife; Nancy and Catharine Cunningham; William Cunningham and Olivia his wife; Robert Cunningham and Rosanna his wife; David Meers and Margaret his wife; Robert Meers; William B. Taylor and Elizabeth his wife; John Reed, Sr., and Jane his wife; John Reed, Jr., and Jane his wife; Mary J. Reed; Jesse Reed and Sarah his wife; Alexander Fulton and Catharine his wife; Keziah A. Fulton; Silas Fulton and Ann his wife; Sarah J. Fulton; John McAdoo; John Elwood and Margaret his wife; William Cruikshanks and Ellen his wife; David Blakeley and Sarah his wife; Samuel Gamble; Mary Stuchell; Catharine McGough; Thomas McGough; Mary A. Montgomery; John McLain and Julia A. his wife; Baptist Scott; John W. Smith and Jane his wife; John Shannon and Mary his wife; Nancy Lowry; Joseph Crusan and Isabella his wife; Martha Cruikshanks; Pauline Miller; Dr. John Edgar; Elizabeth Sylvis; Jane Stewart; Elizabeth Cochran; Joseph Collins and Rebecca his wife. All of these, except the last eight, were from Elder's Ridge. Fourteen of these are still in our communion, viz: Francis and Parmela Harbison, Mary Harbison, Mary Cunningham, Nancy Fulton, Mary J. Collins, Jesse and Sarah Reed, Alexander Fulton, Silas and Ann Fulton, Sarah Blakeley, Thomas McGough and Elizabeth Silvis, and over twenty more are living, members of other churches.

Joseph Harbison, Esq., Matthew Harbison, Silas Fulton and John Elwood were elected Elders. The first was installed, and the others ordained to that office.

A brick building, resembling a duck sitting with wings spread out—40 feet long by 50 feet wide, with vaulted ceilings, and square windows, had been erected in the summer of 1852, at a cost of about $1,000. As it was unshapely, and failing in roof and floor, it was torn down in April, 1878, and partly on the same ground, a very neat two-story frame building was erected by John Oliver, Esq., and James H. Diven, *contractors*, for about $4,000 and the old church.

During its erection the Church and sabbath school had close quarters in the Baptist church for about 34 Sabbaths.

On Sabbath, November 15, 1878, the congregation used the basement of the new church, and on Thursday, 19th, the house was dedicated to the worship of the Triune God, Rev. J. J. Francis, of Freeport, Pa., preaching the dedication sermon, and Rev. Wilson M. Donaldson, of West Fairfield, Pa., preaching at night. It was a joyous, happy day, and since the congregation has been very happy in its church accommodations.

Rev. A. Donaldson, May 13th, 1853, was installed as pastor over this church for one-third of his time, and gave it his services on every third Sabbath, for five years—but since the fall of 1858, he has served on each Sabbath, at 2 o'clock, P. M., until the present time.

The present session, besides the pastor, consists of Silas Fulton, John Wherry, Esq., George W. Collins and W. T. N. Wallace. The members of the church now number 155. The Sabbath school, which had commenced several years before the organization of the church, now numbers about 175, nearly all that attend the church.

Rev. Elwood M. Wherry, from this church, has been a missionary in northern India, for over twelve years, and his sister, Miss Sarah Maria Wherry, October 2d, 1879, sailed with him and his family from New York, to be a missionary teacher in the same field.

Besides an intensely interesting revival in February, March and April, of the Centennial year, in which fifty-four persons, and eleven by letter were brought into the communion, nothing of special interest has occurred in the history of this quiet going little church.

THE MOUNT PLEASANT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF COVODE.

Forty-one years ago, this section of Indiana county was sparsely settled. Where Covode and Marchand now stands, was then in its original state, and there was no church in the township. In 1840, the Round Top (German Reformed) church was erected, and in the following year the Evangel Association log church was built. In a few years later, a Union church was partly erected in Covode, but was never finished. Except to make this a point of occasional preaching, it never accomplished much.

As early as 1840, the Rev. John Carothers, then pastor at Gilgal and Perry churches, preached four sermons each year at the log school house, near this place. This, in connection with occasional discourses in the previous summer, by Rev. Mr. Knott, a licentiate of the presbytery, were the origin of Mount Pleasant Congregation. In 1854, twenty-eight members from Gilgal, and two from Perry, having to travel from five to eight miles to their respective churches, asked presbytery for an organization at this place. The request was granted, and the organization was completed in the same year. Of then thirty members, only four are at present on our roll, viz: John Gourley, Mrs. Nancy Crawford, William G. Lewis and Margaret his wife.

In 1854, even before the organization was granted, preparations were commenced for the building of a church. This was completed at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars, exclusive of gratuitous labor by members. On the 8th of September, 1855, a frame edifice was dedicated, free of debt, save a note of fifty dollars, which was soon paid, without the congregation's knowing when or by whom.

Rev. John Carothers was the first pastor and continued in charge till 1867. From 1869 to 1872, Rev. C. Moore served in the pastoral relation. In 1877 the present minister, Rev. W. F. Gibson assumed the care of the congregation. In the absence of settled pastors, the church was attended by supplies. The first elders were William Black, of Gilgal; John Gourley, of Perry; William G. Lewis and John L. McComb. The two latter were elected at the organization.

A comfortable parsonage has been erected by the congregation, and during the past season the church has been repaired and refurnished.

Although Rockbridge church, of Richmond, was chiefly formed from Mount pleasant, yet the latter is enjoying a degree of prosperity little dreamed of in its earlier career.

CLARKSBURG PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church included in pastoral charge with that at Ebenezer was organized March, 1857, by Revs. Alexander Donaldson, George Morton, Franklin Orr, and elders William McElwain, James Marshall and Joseph Harbison.

The constituents were Samuel, Nancy and Mary Cochran, Samuel Cochran, jr.; John G., Emily J., Jane E. and Louisa Thompson; William M. and Mary Ann Hazlett; Samuel M. and Polly Russell; Dr. John and Mary J. Kennedy; J. H. and Martha Caldwell; Alexander and Mary J. Hazlett; William C. and Esther Marshall. John G. Thompson and Alexander Hazlett were chosen ruling elders, the latter ordained and installed the same day.

The church has been served successively by Rev. J. E. Carothers from May, 1858, till the spring of 1859, and by R. J. Evans, licentiate, in the summer of 1859; then by Rev. John B. Dickey for one year, after which, for two or three years, had only occasional supplies. From October 1st, 1864, Rev. David Harbison, for about two years, gave one-third of his time to this place, and in the summer of 1867 and part of the following winter the church was served by T. R. Ewing, licentiate. In the spring of 1870 arrangements were made with the church at Ebenezer, by which the pastor was released for one-third of his time to take charge of Clarksburg, and on the 29th of April, 1870, this arrangement went into effect. Since that time, however, the pastor at Ebenezer, Rev. D. J. Irwin has usually preached at Clarksburg in the afternoon each Sabbath.

In 1859 the congregation erected a neat and substantial house of worship.

"The present session (1876) consists of elders George Reed, Wm. Keir and L. W. Anderson."

The membership had increased to 112 in 1876, with a Sabbath school of ten classes.

JACKSONVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church was organized on the 19th of June, 1857, by a committee of the Saltsburg Presbytery, consisting of Rev. A. McElwain, Rev. F. Orr, W. Robinson and Joseph Henderson.

The original members were: W. R. Hunter, Lydia Hunter, James McKee, Nancy McKee, Mary Henderson, Eleanor McKee, Lucinda L. Henderson, William Latimer, Nancy Henderson, Catharine Latimer, Scott Marshall, D. R. Stitsell, Mary McCurdy, John McIntire, Catharine Jewel, Maria Thompson, Samuel Swanger, Catharine Swanger, Charlotte Swanger, S. J. Swanger, Clarissa McIntire, Hannah McKee, Lucinda Christman and Harriet McKee.

The only minister has been their present pastor, Rev. Franklin Orr.

The ruling elders have been: James McKee, W. R. Hunter, William McFarland, I. N. Hodge, John McIntire, Evan Lewis, J. M. Guthrie, Israel Thomas, J. J. Lewis and J. L. Robinson.

MARION PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This society was organized June 15, 1860, with fifty-four constituents, viz: William Anthony, M. D., and Jane his wife; Miss Maria G. Armor; Mary B. Brady; William Campbell and Rachel his wife; Samuel and Ann Brady; Hugh M., Mary B., and Miss Jane S. Cannon; Samuel and Jane Craig; James and Susan Hunter; Milton Lowman; William and Rebecca Midkirk; Elijah and Caroline Moore; James C. and Elizabeth McGinity; Mrs. Keziah and Misses Nancy and Sarah McClusky; David McClusky; Mary Park; Robert Park, Sr.; Miss Mary Park; William N. and Harriet Prothero; Eliza Rochester; William G. Stewart; Andrew J. and Mary J. Stumpf; John Sutor, Sr.; Mrs. Jane and Miss Agnes Sutor; Jane Thompson; Hiram and Ann Thomas; Miss Mary J. Thomas; James T. and Ellen Vanhorn; Mrs. Rebecca and Misses Harriet, Sophia and Rebecca M. Work; Hezekiah and Jane E. Wood; Robert and Margaret Wyncoop, most of whom were dismissed from Gilgal church, for this was an out-station, supplied for several years by the pastor of Gilgal, Rev. John Caruthers. Mrs. Mary Park had been for fifty-two years a member, and to her death, four years later, had in all these fifty-six years never missed a communion service. John Sutor, Sr., continued to occupy his seat, in old age, long after being afflicted with deafness.

At the organization, William G. Stewart, James Hunter and Elijah W. Moon were elected trustees, and Robert Park, Sr., James T. Vanhorn, James S. Martin, William Anthony, M. D., and W. N. Prothero, elders.

The congregation worshipped in the town school house till about 1870. The church building was commenced in 1868 and finished in 1871, at an expense of $6.000.

The Rev. John Carothers, who served the congregation prior to its organization, preaching in dwellings, barns and school houses, continued to preach part of his time till October, 1872; and since February, 1873 Rev. J. Logan Sample has devoted his full time to service for the congregation.

The membership has increased to one hundred and sixty, with an average attendance at Sabbath school of eighty pupils.

The present board of trustees consists of H. P. Lewis, L. A. Hollister and John P. Martin.

The present elders are Robert Park, sr., James T. Vanhorn, James S. Martin, Robert Thompson, jr., Wm. T. McCall and G. J. McHenry, M. D.

PLUMVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The first meetings of this congregation were in 1863, and on June 3d, 1864, the church was organized in Plumville school house, by Revs. John Carothers, G. W. Mechlin, D. D. and B. F. Morgan, under authority of presbytery.

There were twenty-four constituents, viz: Thomas and Eliza Wadding; George, Harriet, Henrietta and Phebe Johnston; William and Jane Wilson; Walter and Jane Templeton; Thomas and Catharine Waddle; Margaret and Mary Jane Shields; Patrick, Jane A. and S. E. Lydick; John and Elizabeth Trusel; Peter, Ann, Sarah, Mary E. and Nancy C. Sutton. Thomas Wadding and Patrick Lydick were elected elders.

A house of worship was erected in 1865 at a cost of one thousand eight hundred dollars. It is not large, but neat and comfortable.

Rev. J. M. Jones served as pastor from 1863 to June, 1868; Rev. Carl Moore from April, 1869, to September, 1876; Rev. C. C. B. Duncan from July, 1877, to July, 1878. J. S. Helm, a licentiate, and Rev. J. E. Leyda have supplied for 1879.

H. H. Shields, Joseph W. Marshall and Robert A. Allison have been elected elders, making five in all. The membership is increased to ninety and there is an attendance of forty at Sabbath school.

HISTORY OF BLACK LICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Black Lick Presbyterian Church, Presbytery of Blairsville, Synod of Pittsburgh, is located in Russell township, about one half mile from Black Lick Station.

The first meetings were held in a school house still standing, near the church building. The first sermon was preached sometime in March or April, 1865, by Rev. James T. Patterson, at that time a student in the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny City, Pa.

A Sabbath school was organized about the same time, with eighteen scholars and three female teachers.

Rev. James R. Hughes, then principal of Blairsville Female Seminary, preached regularly every two weeks, for some time, when he was followed by Rev. James Davis, of Blairsville, who continued as stated supply until after the organization and erection of the church building.

The history of the organization is as follows: At a meeting of Blairsville Presbytery, held in Greensburg, June 26, 1867, a petition was presented, signed by thirty-seven persons, requesting that a committee be appointed to visit the field and ascertain whether or not a church organization was needed.

The committee was appointed, and having performed their duty, reported in favor of an organization. The report was adopted, and on October 31st, 1867, the church was organized by Revs. S. H. Shepley, J. R. Hughes, James Davis and George Hill, D. D.

There were twenty-four original members, and their names are as follows: John Wright, James H. Fair, Harriet S. Fair, Thomas W. Bell, Mary E. Bell, David Palmer, Mary Palmer,

Aaron Weir, Sarah A. Weir, Mary McGinity, Belle S. Daugherty, Amanda W. Shannon, Clara Bell, Mary E. Householder, Jane Scully, Sarah Jenkins, Sallie J. Livingstone, Nancy Alexander, Martha D. Simpson, Thomas Shirley, Eliza E. Shirley, F. M. Kinter, John Daugherty, Maggie E. Daugherty.

From the time meetings were first held until the organization, the field was regarded as an outpost of Blairsville church, the session of that church having received a number of persons into its communion, and the pastor having administered the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper in a large barn belonging to W. C. Aughinbaugh, Esq.

The present and only house of worship was completed April 18, 1869, and dedicated sometime in the month following, and cost $2,200.

The church has its third pastor.

Rev. David G. Robinson, began preaching as stated supply, April 29, 1870, and was ordained and installed pastor, for one half time, February 2, 1871.

Rev. Robert Carothers, preached the sermon, Rev. George Hill, D. D., charged the pastor, and Rev. James Davis, the people. The other half of Mr. Robinson's time was occupied at Homer City. Mr. Robinson was pastor until called away by death, April 3, 1873, aged 33 years.

The second pastor, Rev. John Stockton Axtell, was ordained and installed for one half time, July 28, 1874. Rev. J. H. Hunter, preached, Rev. W. F. Hamilton, charged the pastor, and Rev. D. L. Dickey, the people. The church was in connection with Homer City, during his pastoral relation, also.

Mr. Axtell was released from this part of the charge April 26, 1876. The present pastor, Rev. John Gourley, began preaching as stated supply July 15, 1877. In July, 1878, the church was transferred from the Presbytery of Blairsville, Synod of Pittsburgh, to the Presbytery of Kittanning, Synod of Erie, in order to unite with Bethel Church in forming a pastoral charge. Mr. Gourley having been ordained previously at Bethel, was installed pastor for one-half time, September 5, 1878. Rev. Alex. Donaldson, D. D., preached the sermon, Rev. Franklin Orr charged the pastor, and Rev. W. W. Woodend, D. D., the people.

The first Elders, Messrs. John Wright, James H. Fair and F. M. Kuiter, were elected October 31, 1867. Mr. Kuiter was ordained and installed, Mr. Wright having been ordained in Pittsburgh, and Mr. Fair in Blairsville. They were installed the same day. The present session consists of Messrs. John Wright, James H. Fair, S. S. Morrison, McConnel Moore and S. L. Wiggins, M. D.

Messrs. Morrison, Moore and Wiggins were elected May 21, 1877. Mr. Morrison having been ordained in Armagh was installed, and Mr. Moore and Dr. Wiggins were ordained and installed all on the same day of their election. Mr. F. M. Kuiter, having removed from the bounds of the congregation, was dismissed by certificate April 26, 1877.

The first Trustees were Messrs. John Daugherty, James H. Fair, Thomas W. Bell, F. M. Kinter, David Jenkins, John Wright and Thomas Shirley.

The present Trustees are Messrs. Isaac Earhart, Alex. McCune, McConnel Moore, James Fair, Thomas W. Bell and J. H. Bell, M. D.

The present membership is seventy-five. The Sabbath School membership is fifty. Mr. John Wright, now in his eighty-fourth year, has been Superintendent of the Sabbath School from the time of its first organization, prior to the existence of the church. Owing to the infirmities of age, the active duties of the office devolve chiefly upon Mr. McConnel Moore, who, with Mr. S. S. Morrison, is Assistant Superintendent.

The organization of the church was secured mainly through the energy of "Father" Wright, while its "rise and progress" has been largely due to his earnest zeal and liberality. May he long be spared to see it grow and prosper.

The church has produced one minister—Rev. A. Z. T. McGogney.

THE HOMER CITY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church was organized on the 21st of July, 1870, the original members being: John McLain, Joseph Griffith, W. H. Stanley, Mrs. Rachael Stanley, Isaac M. Watt, Mrs. Jane Watt, Mary Jane Watt, Dr. John Evans, Mrs. Bell Evans, John A. Barclay, Mrs. Margaret Barclay, Martha A. Barclay, Joseph P. Douthitt, Mrs. Ellen R. Douthitt, Walter B. George, Mrs. Nancy J. George, Reece R. Ellis, Mrs. Bell Ellis, Jesse Griffith, Mrs. Susanna Griffith, Susan Griffith, L. E. Griffith, Mrs. Elizabeth Peddicord, G. H. Ogden, Abraham Flickinger and John F. Barclay.

The church was built in 1872, at an expense of about $3,000. There is an acre of ground in connection with the church, which was purchased at an expense of $600.

The first pastor was Rev. D. G. Robinson, whose death occurred after two years' service. He was succeeded by Rev. J. S. Axtell, who remained three years. Rev. T. R. Ewing has been acting as supply for the last year.

The first elders were: John A. Barclay, Joseph P. Douthitt, and Joseph Griffith. The present elders are: John A. Barclay, Joseph Griffith, Reece R. Ellis and Walter B. George.

The present membership is sixty-eight. There have been one hundred and twenty-three members since the organization. The average attendance at Sabbath school is about fifty.

SKETCH OF CRETE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION.

Crete congregation was organized as a mission station as nearly as can be ascertained about the year 1794 or 1795, by Rev. John Jamison, who came from some of the A. R. Presbyteries east of the Alleghenies. They obtained occasional supply from the A. R. Presbytery of Monongahela. Then they asked for and obtained supply from the Associate Presbytery of Chartiers. In the course of time the members united with other organizations in the vicinity, and *Crete*, as an organization, apparently ceased to exist.

The present congregation was a reorganization, upon a petition of a few members of the Associate church in the region, by a committee of the Presbytery of Allegheny, in the month of May, 1854. The number at the reorganization was twenty-six. The greater part of these were from the congregations of Indiana of which Rev. D. Blair was pastor.

In the year 1856, Rev. Byron Porter became their pastor, in connection with Shelveta and Elderton. Mr. Porter resigned the charge of Crete in the spring of 1859.

They then united with the congregation of Jacksonville, and the Rev. M. H. Wilson became their pastor, April, 1859. This relation continued until the year 1862. They presented a call for Rev. M. S. Telford, and he became their pastor June 16, 1864.

The congregation was united with the congregation of Homer City, by a resolution of the Presbytery of Conemaugh held at Shelveta June 17, 1873.

The united charge presented calls to Presbytery for the pastoral services of Rev. Henry Q. Graham, which were accepted, and he became their pastor December 8, 1874.

The congration was chartered soon after its reorganization. It has a board of trustees, five in number.

At the present writing, January 1st, 1880, the organization of the congregation is as follows:

Pastor—Rev. Henry Q. Graham.

Session—John Davis, William Ray, John W. Henderson, Thomas Wiggins.

Trustees—John B. Lucas, William White, Robert Lowry, Thomas Carnahan, Robert H. Stewart.

Officers of Sabbath School—J. W. Henderson, Sup't, and a corps of eight teachers.

The annual meeting of the Congregation for the election of Trustees, &c., is on the first Monday in November, fixed by the charter.

CONEMAUGH CONGREGATION OF THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The time of the organization of this congregation is clouded in some darkness. There are, however, two authentic dates between which the congregation takes its beginning. The one is the suspension of Rev. John Jamison, by the Associate Reformed Synod, which began proceedings against him 27th May, 1795. Rev. Jameson, preached, as one part of his charge, in Conemaugh Congregation of the A. R. body, which worshipped in a building that stood about one mile south of the present building for worship. The Congregation of Conemaugh of the Associate church was formed, shortly after the Rev. Jamison's suspension, out of the members who had left the Conemaugh Congregation of the A. R. The first authentic date of its existence is found in a foot note subscribed to the minutes of Chartiers Presbytery of the associate body of the year of 1801, where a scale of supplies for vacant charges is added, in which Conemaugh is mentioned. Its organization was between the years 1795 and 1801. The next date of its existence is 1808, in which year a Mr. Wilson, preached as a supply. Again, all is blank till 1816, when Mr., now the venerable father Rev. D. Blair, supplied the congregation, and received a call to become its pastor for one third of his time. Having accepted, he was ordained and installed by Chartier's Presbytery, 7th Oct, 1818, pastor of all the congregations north of the Conemaugh river. The installation services were held at Crooked creek, now West Union; Rev. Alex. Wilson, preaching from 2d Cor. 4, 7: "But we have this treasure in earthern vessels, that the excellency of the power may be of God, not of us." The congregation then embraced the territory now occupied by the congregations of Saltsburgh, Blarsville, Jacksonville, Olivet, and partly of New Alexandria, Westmoreland county. In 1822, some dissatisfaction having arisen among a few of the members, who were not sustained by Presbytery, Moses Thompson, William Coleman and others withdrew and organized the Reformed congregation of Clarksburg. Rev. Blair preached here until the 17th of November, 1839. Rev. Thomas Gilkeson, was the next pastor, from the year 1840 to 185–; Rev. William Cannon, was pastor from the 5th of April, 1859, to September 28th, 1863; Rev. D. W. Collins, D. D., was pastor from 4th of January, 1865, to 14th of April, 1874; Rev. W. McKirahan, was ordained and installed pastor on the 14th of November, 1876.

HOUSES OF WORSHIP.

The first place of worship after the present organization was in Mr. James McLane's barn, about two miles south of the present house of worship. The next was the grove now used as a hitching place for horses. Here between four saplings a platform was erected for a pulpit, while the congregation sat on logs drawn to within convenient distance of the speaker. Here in "God's first temple" they worshiped Him who gives us all things, as comfortably as many a congregation on cushioned seats, and as devoutly. The first building was a log house built about the year 1820. The next building was of brick, built in 1836. The present one was built in 1874. The first parcel of ground, two acres and 155 perches, was conveyed by an article of agreement from Nicholas Coleman to Samuel Lyons, Samuel Parr and William Coleman, trustees of Conemaugh branch of the seceeding congregation of Indiana, on the 22d of December, 1817, and was deeded by W. Coleman and John Coleman to James Coleman, James Duncan and Robert Thompson, trustees, &c., on the 30th of June, 1832, and acknowledged before Samuel Templeton, Esq. Another parcel of 120 perches was deeded by Nathaniel Nesbit, to John H. Hart, Alex. Templeton and John Campbell, trustees, &c., on the 22d day of March, 1842. A third parcel of one acre and 68 perches was deeded by Wm. McPhilimy to John H. Hart, Alex. Templeton and John Campbell, trustees, &c., on the 23d of March, 1842. The whole containing five acres and 20 perches. Under the charter granted by the court of Indiana county, in 1875. The first trustees were Robert Coleman, Wm. Dunlap, Thompson Megaley, Thomas Hart, Samuel Coleman and Clark Watson.

SKETCHES OF PASTORS.

Rev. John Jamison, although not pastor of the present organization, may be considered the first of the ancestors of the present worshiping people. Mr. Jamison came to America from Scotland in November, 1782, and was the first settled pastor north of the Conemaugh river and west of Black Lick creek. He crossed the mountains on horses with three children. He came from the Associated Burgher Synod of Scotland and united with the Associated Reform church of this country. Mr. Jamison traveled over quite an extensive territory as a "supply" —from New York to South Carolina; but his principal labors seem to have been in a territory embracing what is now the northern part of Westmoreland county and the southern half of Indiana county. He was installed pastor of Brush creek, Hannahstown and Conamaugh, but was released from Brush creek and Hannahstown and his whole time given to Loyalhanna (probably now New Alexander) and Conemaugh, 11th October, 1793. He was charged with misconstruing the actions of Synod in reference to Watt's psalms, days of fasting and thanksgiving usually observed in connection with celebration of the Lord's Supper, &c., &c. These charges were preferred against him at a meeting of Synod held in Philadelphia the 27th May, 1795. Mr. Jamison was found guilty and suspended by Synod. He was then a member of the Second Associated Reformed Presbytery of Pennsylvania. These dates and circumstances are taken from his own writings, as there seems to be some dispute concerning them.

Rev. David Blair was installed pastor in 1818. He is living at present writing. [For further notice see biographical sketch of Rev. D. Blair.]

Rev. Thomas Gilkerson was ordained and installed pastor on the 28th of October, 1840. [See personal sketch.]

Rev. William Connor, installed the 5th of April, 1859. [See personal sketch.]

Rev. D. W. Collins, D. D., installed the 4th of January, 1865. [See History of Blairsville U. P. Congregation.]

Rev. William McKirahan, installed the 14th of November, 1876. He is a descendent of one of two brothers, all of whose kindred were killed in Scotland during the persecutions. The two brothers fled to the North of Ireland with their guns. On attempting to land they were fired upon by Roman Catholics. Their boat sinking, they took to the water, where one of the brothers was shot through the heel, which bled profusely, he sinking to rise no more. The other swam through his brother's blood and escaped. Samuel McKirahan came to this country in 1796, settled in Washington county, Pa., and afterward moved to Ohio, where John, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born. Mrs. I. L. McKirahan, a daughter of Rev. J. M. Johnston, is a relative of Rev. John Jamison. The first members of this congregation were James McLane and family, Moses Thompson and family, Samuel Barr and family, William Crawford and family, Nicholas Coleman and family, Henry Kirkpatrick and family, John Matthews and family, and probably others. The first elders were James McLane, Moses

Thompson, William Crawford and James Matthews. This was, in all probability, 1797.

Rev. William Connor was born in Allegheny county, Pa., the 17th of May, 1799, and died the 28th of September, 1863. He graduated at Jefferson College, Pa., and studied theology (by consent of Monongahela Presbytery) under the care of Rev. Alex. McCahan, at Canonsburg, Pa. He was licensed to preach in the year 1837, by his own Presbytery, and installed pastor of Unity congregation, in Allegheny county, Pa., 1849. He was settled over Conemaugh in 1859. Here he served his Master till he was called home. Mr. Connor was a man of fine personal appearance, and by his style and manner commanded the attention of all who heard him. He was a preacher of very considerable power. The following is one of the resolutions passed by his Presbytery in view of his death:

Resolved, That in the removal of our brother we sustain the loss of a faithful watchman on Zion's walls; a good presbyter, and one free from the fear of man that bringeth a snare, shunned not to declare the whole counsel of God.

SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION OF INDIANA.

The United Presbyterian Church, as it now exists, was formed in May, 1858, by the union of two bodies, known as The Associate Presbyterian Church, and The Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. Before the union, Indiana congregation belonged to the Associate Presbyterian Church, or as it was commonly called, "Seceder" branch.

The history of the Associate Presbyterian Church goes back to the year 1733, when Ebenezer Erskine and three other ministers of the Church of Scotland refused to respect an unrighteous and tyrannical sentence of despotism, declared their secession from "the prevailing party," made their solemn appeal "to the first free, faithful and reforming General Assembly of the Church of Scotland" and organized the Associate Presbytery. We can not follow their instructive history, nor show how necessary and how just was their cause. It is now conceded by all impartial students that they were battling for the same great principles, substantially, which, more than a century later, were upheld by Dr. Chalmers and the noble men who followed him in founding the Free Church of Scotland. Erskine and his associates deserve our admiration and our emulation as well, for their steadfast faithfulness to the pure doctrines of the Gospel, and for the unflinching courage with which they maintained them. It would be interesting to trace the planting and growth of the Associate church in this country, and especially in Western Pennsylvania, but our limits will not permit. The original settlers in this region of country, as is well known, were chiefly Scotch and Scotch Irish. Some of them had found homes long before the Revolution east of the mountains and afterwards removed hither, but for many years a constant stream of immigrants poured into these western counties directly from the old countries. One has well said of these people: "No better immigration ever reached our shores. By its enthronement of God and His word above all human authority; by its integrity of character, built up by faith in the Lord Jesus; by its aggressiveness and courage as impelled by His Spirit to fight for the truth and righteousness, it contributed largely to the form and spirit of our institutions, and to our national character." They were Presbyterians, and have made of Western Pennsylvania a Presbyterian stronghold. All the different branches of mother church at home had zealous members among them. Some were seceders. Ministers came to them at first from abroad, but ere long of home growth, and congregations were formed and grew and multiplied as the country settled up.

At the time when the history of this congregation begins, Chartiers was the only Presbytery of the Associate church west of the mountains. It was organized in 1800 with five ministers. Its territory was "all west of the Allegheny mountains, with the congregations in Virginia and the Carolinas"—a rather big field of operations for five preachers, but it was gradually narrowed as time went on, until Chartiers Presbytery, with sixteen settled pasters, now finds work enough within the limits of Washington county, Pennsylvania. Under this Presbytery Indiana congregation began to be, and continued to be until 1822. From that time until 1858 the Associate Presbytery of Allegheny had charge of it, and from the union of that year until now, the United Presbyterian Presbytery of Conemaugh.

It is perhaps impossible to fix precisely the date or the circumstances of the organization of this congregation. Conemaugh claims to have been organized as early as 1801, and is probably the oldest Associate church in the county. Indiana, in all likelihood, comes next. We do not know that Crooked creek, or West Union, as we call it now, is ever disposed to dispute the priority, but we do know that no other congregation can, except Conemaugh, for these three, until after Father Blair's settlement, were the only Seceder churches in the county. It is reasonably certain that in the year 1808, Rev. Wilson and Rev. Thomas Allison ordained elders and organized a congregation here, and held the first communion. This was three years after the laying out of Indiana as the county seat of what was then a new county, with a population of less than 6,000. The first communion was in the open air, near the corner of Water and Fifth streets. It is very probable that before the time of the organization there had been preaching here by one or more Associate ministers.

The congregation numbered, when organized, between thirty and forty persons. No complete list of their names exists, but among them were William Trimble and John Clyde, the first elders; Gowin Adams, James Simpson, George Trimble, James Thompson and James McKee.

From the time of the organization in 1808, for about nine years, we find no records which tell of the congregation's condition. There was no pastor. Rev. Alexander Wilson and Rev. McClelland, and perhaps others, preached here. Passing over these early years of which we know so little, we shall endeavor to arrange the facts we know under the successive pastoral settlements.

PASTORATE OF THE REV. DAVID BLAIR.

The first, the longest and in all respects the most important of these pastorates, is that of the Rev. David Blair. It began formally with his ordination and installation in October, 1818, but really some time before that, and closed by his release in October, 1862, and thus extended fully over forty-four years. A full history of his connection with the congregation has already been given in the sketch of his life.

After the release of Mr. Blair, ineffectual calls were presented to Presbytery as follows: March 5, 1863, for J. R. Johnston, of Presbytery of Big Spring; June 16, 1863, for J. R. Kerr, of Presbytery of Monongahela.

PASTORATE OF REV. WILLIAM FULTON.

The call for Mr. Fulton was laid before Presbytery April 12, 1864. He had preached here during the preceding winter, coming out from the seminary at Allegheny. The call was forwarded to Wheeling Presbytery, under whose care he was as a student, and accepted. In the summer of 1864 he began his labors here. His trials for ordination were heard by Presbytery at West Union, the 24th of August, 1864, and on the 25th of October following he was ordained and installed. His ministry here continued until May 3, 1870, at which time he was released and accepted a call to the Fourth U. P. Church, of

Allegheny. Then his death took place, amid a sorrowing people, on the 25th of June, 1873.

PASTORATE OF REV. WILLIAM S. OWENS.

Rev. Owens was called in June, 1871, being at that time pastor of the North Church, Philadelphia. The call was accepted in Philadelphia, August 15, 1871, and in the following month he took charge of the congregation. He was installed November 11, 1871. He accepted a call to Steubenville, Ohio, and was released June 26, 1877.

PASTORATE OF REV. J. DAY BROWNLEE.

The congregation were very sorry to part with Rev. Owens, but they were singularly fortunate in securing Rev. Brownlee to preach for them that summer. A call was made out, presented and accepted, and Rev. Brownlee entered upon his pastoral duties about three months after the former pastor was released. He was installed, and under his care the congregation is in a flourishing condition.

ELDERS

At organization, William Trimble and John Clyde.

February 7, 1825, the following names of elders appear: John Trimble, James Getty, William Trimble, John Agey, Andrew Dickson.

October 13, 1832, the following additional names are found: John Patterson, William Calhoun, David Hutchison.

October 27, 1835, Samuel Trimble, William Bruce, Thomas Hood, John Taylor, were ordained elders.

April 7, 1840, Thomas Swan was elected an elder.

May, 1840, John McEwen was received as an elder.

August 25, 1847, Robert Patterson, John Lytle, Robert Hammill and George Rowe were elected elders.

September 1, 1855, John B. Allison and George Rowe were ordained and Andrew Gibson installed.

December, 1858, R. C. Taylor, James R. Smith, Samuel Trimble, jr., Robert Stephens and Samuel Lowry were ordained and installed.

At present the elders are, A. W. Taylor, James Anderson, A. T. Moorhead, jr., John Robertson, Robert Stephens and R. C. Taylor; the last election having been held in 1873.

HOUSES OF WORSHIP.

In 1818, when Mr. Blair's ministry began, Indiana was but a small village. There was then no church building of any kind in the place, and but two organized congregations of christian people—the other being the Presbyterian congregation, of which Rev. John Reed was pastor. He settled here the same year as Mr. Blair. Both these congregations worshipped in the old court house (a new court house then), which gave place but a few years since to the present fine structure. Mr. Blair preached here every third Sabbath and Mr. Reed every second Sabbath, so that their appointments frequently fell on the same day. This matter, so long as it was necessary, was amicably arranged by each of the ministers alternately giving way to the other on the conflicting days, and fixing his appointment elsewhere to suit.

The first house of worship of the U. P. congregation, and the first erected in this town, was built in 1826-7. It was a one-storied brick building on the same site which is now occupied. This house was replaced in 1851 by a two-storied building, the walls of which still stand, though the building was entirely remoddled in 1868, after the close of Father Blair's pastorate. The cost of the first building was probably under $3,000. The cost of the second house in 1852, was about $3,400.

REV. DAVID BLAIR.

David Blair was born in the parish of Donagor, county Antrim, Ireland, in the year 1787, "three weeks after old Hallowe'en"—that is in November. The name of his father was Hugh, of his mother Jane. They were of Scotch-Irish descent. They had eleven children, three daughters and eight sons, David being the eighth child. Hugh Blair, with his family, attended the Presbyterian church at Park Gate, county Antrim, but for some reason became dissatisfied with the pastor and joined the Seceder church. Donagor congregation, about one mile away, was the nearest organization of Seceders, but in good weather the pastor would preach in the barns and groves in the vicinity of Henry Blair's house. David's first school teacher was an old maiden lady named Jennie Taggart, who kept school near his home. He afterwards attended school in the session house of Donagor congregation. His instructor's name was Heveron, a man who had been educated for the priesthood, but in a frolic he got married, and thereafter devoted himself to teaching. The last night that the Blair family spent in their old home, there was a school exhibition in the session house. David, being one of the pupils, was in attendance. One part of the exercise was the delivery of sentiments by the pupils. When David was called upon, he arose and said:

> This is the last night of our school,
> So I hear them say;
> To-morrow we will leave our home
> For sweet America.

The teacher had not learned of the intended departure of the family, and when David repeated these lines, he came to him and bade him an affectionate adieu.

The family crossed the ocean at five different times. The larger part, however, including David, went to Belfast the day after the exhibition, and, after a delay of a few days, on the second day of October, 1802, set sail in the ship Philadelphia. The sea was rough, and after a passage of nine weeks and three days, they landed at the city of Philadelphia. From there they went in a wagon to the city of Pittsburgh, where they met Rev. Black, a minister with whom they had been acquainted in Ireland, and many members of their congregation in Ireland who had settled in that vicinity. The family went to Steubenville, Ohio, where Ann Strahan, David's sister, lived. David, with two of his brothers, walked from Pittsburgh to Steubenville. The Ohio river was filled with floating ice and they were unable to get across. They were detained on the eastern side for two days. That winter was spent in Steubenville. There, in the spring of 1803, the whole family met together. Then came the removal to Crawford county, Pa., near Hartstown, where Hugh Blair, the father of David, had purchased 100 acres of land, three acres of which were cleared and a log cabin thereon erected. In a short time Mr. Blair built a log house, in which the family lived until a frame dwelling was erected, a number of years after. He also purchased the balance of the tract, in all four hundred acres. Here they made their home. On the 10th of March, 1835, Janet Blair, David's mother, died, aged ninety years. His father died January 5, 1837, aged ninety-six years. They were members of the old Seceder church, and their bodies rest in the Shenango graveyard. Many of their descendants live in the western part of Crawford county, and others of them are scattered through the West.

At the time of their removal to Crawford county, "David was a youth of not quite sixteen and by no means rugged. Indeed, all through his early manhood he was somewhat delicate. He had not seriously thought of devoting himself to the ministry, though the subject had been mentioned in the family. His inclination was for books and study." His elder brother John, sent him a copy of "Brown's Remains," which he yet values highly. The reading of this little book made a strong impression upon him, and was largely instrumental in deciding him

to enter the ministry. In this resolution he was encouraged by a student with whom he was intimately acquainted. "Such were the natural and simple influences by which Divine Providence ordered the choice of a vocation and decided the course of his life. In the winter of 1805-6, he began his classical studies privately, under the direction of Rev. McLean, the father of Dr. D. H. A. McLean, late of Cannonsburg, Pa. Like many others then and since, he had to work his own way, for the most part, to an advanced education, and was none the worse for such discipline." In 1810, he entered Jefferson College, at Cannonsburg. "He would have been graduated in 1812, but his health gave way early in that year, and he sought its restoration in open air work at home. His college course was thus never formally completed, but his education was for that day good. With re-established health, in the fall of 1812, he began his theological course under Dr. John Anderson, of the Associate Church, in the old two-storied log building at Service Creek, in Beaver county, Pa., which is claimed to have been the first Theological Seminary on this western continent. The usual four sessions were passed here, study being carried on privately during the spring and summer months between sessions. A portion of the second summer, Mr. Blair spent teaching a school ten miles distant from Service Creek.

He "took the old way," and made the pupils read the Bible. He kept up his Theological studies, and at the opening of the term, returned to the Seminary.

One fact characteristic of the spirit of ecclesiastics in those days, and strongly illustrative of the independence of control and tenacity of purpose which have always distinguished Mr. Blair, we cannot omit. We refer to it chiefly because it was but one of several instances, during the early ministerial life of Mr. Blair, in which he came into very unpleasant, but to him not discreditable collision, as we think, with the rigid views and requirements of a part of the Presbytery. It must be remembered that in all branches of the Presbyterian church, and in others also, the tests of orthodoxy were formerly defined much more narrowly than they now are. This was true even of those ministers whose views were called liberal, and there were many such—but in the case of others, there was a keen watchfulness for heresy, and a success in finding it, which we cannot even understand. The slightest departure from the most minute points of the received doctrines, from the common interpretation of a text, from the current metaphysics of theology, and even a failure to come fully up to the standard in modes of expression—were by not a few regarded as evidences of unsoundness in the faith. We may not blame these good men of lang syne. Their strictness was excessive but it was sincere and honest. Let us simply be thankful that we now know, as they did not, how to maintain the truth faithfully, and yet not put men in straight jackets. The Associate Church has been reported and affirmed, and we dare not say slanderously, to have had its full share of ministers, not only orthodox, but strictly and minutely so. That Chartier's Presbytery once had some such, Mr. Blair's experience shows. In the year 1813, while in his seminary course, he received a text from which to preach a specimen of progress before the Presbytery. The passage was in Romans, chapter 1, beginning, "I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ." Something in this discourse, when delivered—we believe it related to the word *Law* as used by Paul, the nature of the covenant of works and the relation between the law and the Gospel—did not accord with the ideas or coincide with the modes of expression which some of the members regarded as alone orthodox. The discourse, after some discussion was condemned. Mr. Blair was examined but yielded nothing. He thought he was right and some of the Presbyters at least, among them, that man of honored memory, Dr. Robt. Bruce, of Pittsburgh, either took the same view or held the point of no real importance. The matter was dropped and Mr. Blair continued to attend the Theoligical Seminary. He pursued his studies diligently.

Having spent four years at the Theological Seminary, he was, on the 29th of August, 1816, licensed to preach. His first visit to this region was made shortly after, at which time he preached at Conemaugh and Crooked Creek. The people desired that he should be sent back, and some time in the winter following, he returned and preached at Indiana, as well as at Conemaugh, and Crooked Creek. Early in the year 1817, a call was made out from the three congregations and was presented to the Associate Presbytery of Chartiers, at a meeting in Pittsburgh, on the 4th Wednesday of May, 1817, accompanied by the following petition, which is still in possession of Mr. Blair:

To the Reverend Moderator and Other Members of the Associate Presbytery of Chartiers, to Meet at Pittsburgh on the Fourth Wednesday of May:

The prayer of your petitioners of Conemaugh Congregation humbly sheweth: That, having obtained the moderation of a call for Mr. David Blair, it is our earnest desire that our call be presented to him as soon as possible, and that his settlement amongst us, in case of his accepting our call, be forwarded with all convenient speed. The annual salary which we promise to pay Mr. Blair is five hundred dollars for his ministerial labors.

John Pattison, Esq., and Judge James Smith are appointed Commissioners.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names this 27th day of May, 1817.

Elders—James Smith, John Pattison, William Trimble, John Clyde, Samuel Templeton, James Hart, Robert Miller.

William Coleman, Francis McOlim, David Hutcheson, James McKissick, Sen., James Smith, Bartholomew Hadden, Samuel Lyon, William George, W. Fleming, James Thompson, Robert Douthitt, John Black, Nathan Douthitt, Joseph White, William Smith, John Smith, James Smith, jun., Alexander Pattison, William Calhoun, William Renkin, John Morrow, Theophilus Smith, George Trimble, Joseph Scott, James Templeton, David Gilleland, Robert Henry, John Morland, John Lytle, Samuel George.

This paper is signed by seven elders from the three congregations, and thirty men, who, doubtless, were mainly householders, and represented a much larger number of members. It requires a little explanation. It is not a call, but simply a petition accompanying the call. Why was it drawn up and sent to the Presbytery? Unless we mistake its character, it was not necessary or usual to send such a paper. Our impression is, and Father Blair's recollection supports it, that it was known to the people that some members of the Presbytery were disposed to question the orthodoxy of the candidate, and they feared some obstacle would be interposed to prevent or at least delay his settlement. Hence this petition. We do not venture to assert this as a certainty, however. There may have been other good reasons to account for it, but in the light of all the circumstances, the explanation seems natural and probable. In whatever way its existence may be accounted for, it is an interesting relic of years long gone by.

The call was sustained and presented. Mr. Blair was not willing to settle at once, but desired to travel for a year. Under the advice of Dr. Bruce, however, he accepted the call upon condition that he should not enter upon his charge for at least a year. The remainder of the year 1817 and the early months of 1818 he spent in a preaching tour in the South, going through Virginia and the Carolinas, and returning by way of Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio, performing the entire journey upon horseback. While in Ohio he preached several times to the Associate congregation of Xenia. A call was proposed, but Mr. Blair said: "No, I could not accept it; I have promised to go back to Indiana," and though the prospects at Xenia

were not more flattering than here, he returned to fulfill the engagement already made.

In the spring of 1818, the Presbytery of Chartiers met at Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania. Mr. Blair was present and delivered his trial discourses for ordination. Under the same influence which had controlled the Presbytery before, his trial discourses were condemned and rejected, and texts for new discourses assigned, to be delivered at a subsequent meeting of the Presbytery. Mr. Blair proceeded to fulfill his remaining appointments, and preached in Indiana, Crooked Creek and Conemaugh, one day in each. He then visited his home in Crawford county. From there he went to Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, and on to Philadelphia, to attend a meeting of the Synod, in May. Leaving his horse at Philadelphia, he proceeded by public conveyance up through New York to Saratoga, preaching in vacant congregations.

Returning, he spent a short time here and then went to face Presbytery once more. Presbytery met again at Cannonsburg. He delivered his discourses and they were not condemned, though he did not take back anything of his so-called error in his former discourse. Rather amusing is the account he gives of it. It seems that the fault found with one of his previous discourses—known as the "popular sermon"—was that it was defective on the doctrine of the divine son-ship of Christ—not that he impugned that important doctrine, but that he ignored a certain line of metaphysical argument in support of it, which is neither scriptural nor intelligible to any human mind. To draw him out fully on this point he was given the text: "Dost thou believe on the son of God?" Mr. Blair opened his sermon from this text by stating that the question was asked by the Savior of a certain man, born blind, whose sight the Lord Jesus had restored by a miracle, and who had been *condemned and put out of the synagogue* for confessing his divine character and mission. After fully elucidating that point he made a practical application by asking whether a Presbytery had ever been known to do such a thing. Clearly they had put a sharp sword into his hands when they gave him that text, and he was bold enough to smite them with it.

When his introduction was ended he simply gathered up the ideas of his previous sermon—the rejected one—and presented them again in the same order and nearly in the same words.

Rev. T. Allison, a member of the Presbytery, in his criticism of this discourse said, "he has gathered up everything we faulted in the former discourses and he has rebuked us openly, before the same congregation that heard the other discourses opposed." Rev. James Ramsey only remarked, "I thought the young man had let the mercury rise too high in the introduction to the popular sermon, but I approve of the discourses." It was due to the influence of these two members of the Presbytery that Mr. Blair's former discourses had been condemned.

At this time some members of the Presbytery were opposed to "occasional hearing." The young candidate for ordination was known to regard their opposition as groundless, and for this opinion Rev. J. Walker desired to have him tried. The Presbytery did not comply with Rev. Walker's request and the matter was dropped. Mr. Blair was ordained without being asked to comply with the usual rules.

At the meeting of Synod in the following May, 1819, a resolution was passed denouncing occasional hearing. When the vote was taken Mr. Blair and Rev. Francis Pringle "craved to have it marked that they dissented" from the action of Synod, and subsequently gave their reasons in writing, which appear in the published minutes.

Presbytery appointed a commission, of which Dr. Robert Bruce, of Pittsburgh, and Rev. John Dickey were members, to install Rev. David Blair "in the congregations north of the Conemaugh river." The exact date of Mr. Blair's installation is uncertain. One record fixes it on the 7th of October, 1818, while the "Report of the Presbytery of Chartiers" to Synod in May, 1819, sets forth that "on the second Wednesday of October Mr. David Blair was ordained to the holy ministry and installed in the United congregations of Indiana, Crooked Creek and Conemaugh." At all events it is quite certain that he was installed in October, 1818, by a commission, at Crooked Creek, now known as West Union, at which time and place Rev. Blair first held communion and was assisted by Rev. Alex. Wilson, from Washington county.

Mr. Blair was the first pastor settled in this charge. Other ministers had preached here, and a call had been made out and presented Rev. McClelland, who declined it.

We have no means of ascertaining the number of members in the churches over which Mr. Blair was placed. He relates that there could not have been more than half a dozen families in the Indiana congregation. We find in the statistical table of 1819, published by Synod, the three congregations are credited with two hundred and thirty members.

Wednesday, May 24, 1820, the Associate Synod met at Huntingdon, Penn., and on the evening of that day "Mr. Blair, by request of Synod, preached from Acts iv: 12—'Neither is there salvation in any other, for there is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved.'" On Monday, May 29, 1880, a petition was presented to Synod from the South asking that two ministers be sent to preach for a few months, and that Rev. Blair be one of them. That day the following entry was made in the minutes:

"Nine o'clock P. M.—Messrs. Murray and Blair were appointed on a mission for three months (September, October and November) to the churches under our inspection in the Presbytery of the Carolinas, particularly to visit the vacant congregations as extensively as possible, to inquire into the state of settled congregations, to meet with the Presbytery and make report to next meeting of Synod; and they were authorized to draw upon the Treasurer for a sum of money to bear the expenses, not exceeding $100, and likewise for such sums as may be necessary to remunerate the preachers who may be employed to supply their pulpits in their absence. Adjourned."

Synod met next morning at 6 o'clock, and after appointing a committee of two to publish the minutes, and some devotional exercises, adjourned.

Mr. Blair was to have been married in the fall of that year, but when he received his appointment to the south, he postponed his marriage until his return. He came up the "Valley of Virginia" and stopped at Huntingdon, where his intended bride lived. The day was fixed for their marriage and he came on to Indiana, and resumed his labors among his people. At the appointed time he returned to Huntingdon on horseback. Early in the year 1821, he was married to Miss Margaret Steele, of Huntingdon. "She proved, as many here well knows 'a help-meet for him,' such as not every minister is blessed in finding. After a long life of usefulness, she was called hence, April 6th, 1865, leaving a blessed memory to her husband and children and to all this community."

When Mr. Blair reached Indiana, after his return from the south, he was amazed to find that charges of heterodoxy had been raised against him. We need not follow them to their complete failure. These early troubles are best understood by remembering that Mr. Blair had no sympathy with the extreme doctrines—amounting in his view to almost fatalism—which some then held. He believed in and preached the old "Narrow doctrines as they were called, in regard to the plan of salvation and the freedom of the Gospel offer of Christ, and all his benefits to lost sinners, simply as such, and without any limitation by the sublime mysteries of God's sovereign decrees. These 'Narrow Doctrines,' the United Presbyterian Church now hold in their glory as a church to proclaim."

The Associate Synod again convened at Pittsburgh in May, 1821. Mr. Blair and Mr. Murray were in attendance and presented a report of their proceedings in the mission to the Carolinas. The report was read and accepted. The following is an extract from it, and all that is of general interest; "we complied with the directions of Synod, so far as was in our power.

We entered the service of the church in the Presbytery of the Carolinas, Mr. Blair on the last Sabbath of August, and Mr. Murray on the last Sabbath of September, and we continued our services in the bounds of that Presbytery until the last Sabbath of November, during which time we preached the Gospel in the congregations both settled and vacant, and dispensed the Lord's supper as often as was in our power. * * * With regard to the state of the church in the Presbytery of the Carolinas, the limits of a report of this kind will not permit us to give a particular detail. The people received us with every mark of affection, and attended our ministry in considerable numbers. They manifested such a concern for the Gospel as will warrant a minister to hope that by diligence and fidelity to his trust, his labors may be successful; but we must acknowledge that the principles and habits of slavery must be very prejudicial to the life of religion; even under the most energetic and faithful ministry; the best laid plans for reformation are by these demoralizing principles powerfully resisted, and owing to the influence of these principles, the minister of the Gospel sees himself deprived of communion with the religious, who emigrate to the free States in the western country in numbers far exceeding anything known in northern congregations. But notwithstanding all these discouragements, we have reason to believe that the day is not far off when a change is to take place with regard to religion in that country, and God will build up Zion; for slavery is felt more and more as a moral evil, and its bad consequences on society are by the generality discovered. We spoke our sentiments with the utmost freedom, to congregations, to church sessions and families, and all seemed to be sensible of the claims of slaves to the privileges of Christianity and the rights of citizens; and some, we have reason to believe, are truly desirous of knowing how their slaves are to be put in possession of these privileges. We hope the Synod will continue their exertion in behalf of religion in that country, and that the addition of a number of zealous, faithful ministers to their number, will be of great advantage to those who are settled, and under the blessing of the King of Zion, give life to religion.

DAVID BLAIR,
ALEXANDER MURRAY."

The Synod learning from the above report "that the act of Synod relative to slaveholding is not attended to among our people in the slaveholding states, a committee was appointed to report on the most effective means for enforcing the observance of said act among the people of our communion in said states." The Synod also resolved "that copies of the act of Synod on slavery, 1811, be transmitted to the several ministers in our communion residing in the slaveholding states, and that said ministers be enjoined to endeavor to have said act carried into effect." Messrs. Doman, Blair and W. Wilson were appointed a committee to carry out the will of Synod.

In 1822 Synod met at Philadelphia. Dr. Robert Bruce and Rev. D. Blair of Chartiers Presbytery and John Dickey of Ohio Presbytery presented their petition for the erection of a new Presbytery comprehending Pittsburgh, Ligonier, Conemaugh, Bethel, Glade run, and Mr. Dickey's congregation. The Synod having heard the members of Chartiers and Ohio Presbyteries, considered it expedient to divide Chartiers Presbytery and appointed the petitioners, together with several other ministers and their ruling elders to meet in Presbytery at Bethel on the first Tuesday of July next at noon, said Presbytery to be designated The Presbytery of Allegheny. The new Presbytery was organized July 9, 1822. The three congregations, Indiana, Conemaugh and Crooked Creek remained in this Presbytery until 1858, when the Associate and Associate Reformed churches united, forming the United Presbyterian Church, and Conemaugh Presbytery was organized, according to the appointment of Synod, at Shelocta, Indiana county, November 12, 1858, and was constituted with prayer by Rev. David Blair, as appears by the report of the Presbytery to the First United Presbyterian Synod, which met in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1859.

When Mr. Blair was settled it was as pastor of the three congregations, Conemaugh, Crooked creek and Indiana. They were then known to Presbytery and Synod under the single name of Conemaugh. These were at that time the only organized congregations of the associate church in this region, so that Mr. Blair was the seceder bishop of all the congregations north of the Conemaugh river. His home was established in Indiana. Crooked creek was twelve miles away and Conemaugh fifteen. His labors were not confined to these points exclusively. He preached as opportunity offered all over the county. But in the three places he ministered regularly, preaching one-third of the time in each congregation and receiving from each one-third of the salary promised. The county was sparsely settled then. The census report for 1820 gives the whole population at 8882. The roads are poor enough yet, but grand highways in comparison with the bridle paths and stumpy tracks through the woods, and fords across unbridged streams, which were the only routes of travel then. For more than twenty years he rode this circuit from Indiana, summer and winter. It is perhaps owing largely to the constant, regular and vigorous exercise in the open air which his charge necessitated, that the somewhat delicate young man, supposed to be a little weak in the lungs, grew physically strong and built up a constitution which has kept him alive to such an advanced age.

In the year 1840, he resigned the charge of Conemaugh, and gave half his time to each of the other congregations. The arrangement continued without change until July, 1852, when the Rev. Samuel Anderson, became his colleague in the charge of the two congregations, preaching alternate days with him, as a rule, at Crooked creek and at Indiana. From this time, the congregation at Indiana, had preaching full time. In July, 1858, Mr. Blair became pastor for the whole of his time, at Indiana, and Mr. Anderson was settled as the pastor of Crooked creek or West Union.

On the 24th of August, 1862, at Elderton, Pa., Mr. Blair tendered the resignation of his charge to the United Presbyterian Presbytery of Conemaugh. At a meeting in October of the same year, at Mahoning, he was finally released. Forty-four years had passed from the time of his ordination and installation. During all these long years he had preached clearly and fully, the doctrines of the everlasting Gospel, and performed the multiplied duties of a pastor—visiting the homes of his people to counsel and to catechize—to comfort the sick and bury the dead—marrying the sons and daughters of the congregation, and baptizing their children.

He had attained the age of seventy-five years, and felt that the time had come for his retirement. He knew not nor could others know, to what an uncommon length his life should extend. The fact of his long continued relations to the same people among whom his ministry began, is of itself no slight proof of his ability as a preacher, and his excellence as a man.

In 1878, when the old home-stead was torn down to make way for improvements, Mr. Blair went to live with his daughter, Mrs. Margaret B. Taylor, of Indiana, where he continues to make his home. His general health is good. Several years ago he lost his hearing, and is now quite deaf. He reads his Bible and the newspapers of the day. He takes great interest

in the work of the church, and, although he cannot hear one word uttered by the pastor, he attends the regular service of the church upon the Sabbath day with more regularity than many younger persons.

A few years ago Rev. Byron Porter, since deceased, preached at Shelocta on the twentieth anniversary of his settlement there. After speaking of the changes which took place in the twenty years among the ministry, as well as among the people, of the changes of the relations of pastors and congregations, and of the death of ministers who had been members of Conemaugh Presbytery, he said: "Amid these changes, Rev. David Blair remains like the venerable oak that has withstood many storms and tempests. Many of you look to him as your spiritual father. He baptized you in infancy; he first gave you the emblems of a Saviour's broken body; he joined you in marriage with the companions whom you call the fathers and mothers of your children. His deep toned voice and direct prayer have gone up from your chambers of sickness. His venerable form has led the processions that carried your loved ones to the grave. This people should still honor him as their spiritual father. Almost a score of congregations have swarmed out from the three hives where he formerly labored. Such a fact cannot be paralleled in the records of the United Presbyterian church."

The time can not be far hence when the place that now knows and has so long known him, shall know him no more forever. When he goes hence he may, not unfitfully say: "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord will give me at that day."

Rev. W. S. Owens, in concluding his sketch of the life of Mr. Blair, in his historical sermon of the U. P. congregation of Indiana, delivered in February, 1880, says:

"We can not look back over a period of years so long as that included in Mr. Blair's ministry here without thinking of the many important moral and religious events it covers. We can not speak of these except as they were felt here, and as they were connected more or less intimately with his life and work. There was the great anti-Masonic excitement of 1826 and the year following. In reference to this, Mr. Blair's teaching and action were in the fullest accord with the position which the Associate Church had assumed, and which the United Presbyterian Church still maintains towards secretism. There was the question of slavery. As far back as 1811 the Associate Church had adopted the position of utter condemnation of the institution and had enjoined the most positive teaching and discipline. Mr. Blair disapproved to some extent the measures advocated by the early abolitionists, but from their principles and those of his church he never severed. He was among those who helped to educate the public sentiment of this region in the anti-slavery principles which ultimately wiped out the foul blot upon our free Constitution and Christian civilization. There was the question of Union between the Associate and Associate Reformed Churches—a question which was always in agitation from the beginning of his ministry. He was always a pronounced and active Union man. He resisted the narrow spirit of exclusiveness and advocated always the broad principles of Christian charity and unity which only in later years have attained general acceptance No man worked harder to secure that happy union of 1858 which gave birth to our United Presbyterian Church, and no man rejoiced with a greater joy when it was at last accomplished, after long years of hopes and fears, of prayers and labors and struggles. As you all know, he is still a Union man, and I have sometimes thought he is now, as he was sixty years ago, only a generation in advance of the rest of us on that subject. Then, finally, there was the great civil war and the issues involved in it. It began, though it did not close, while he was still pastor of this church. I need not say that he was on the side of 'the Union, one and indivisible,' and that this pulpit gave forth no uncertain sounds on the mighty issues then pending."

BETHEL UNITED PREBYTERIAN CHURCH

Is located in Wheatfield township, in the southern part of Indiana county, about three miles north of the Conemaugh river, and the line of the Pennsylvania railroad. This is one of the oldest organizations of the denomination in the county, and like other congregations of its age, the records of the first years of its existence are very imperfect; and hence any history of the earlier years of the congregation's existence, which can be given at this date, must only be an approximation to the truth It seems that the first meetings for preaching were held at the house or Mr. Ligget near to Centreville. Then meetings were held at the house of Mr. Graham, about two miles north-west from Centreville, and then at a tent near to the present site of the church. It is thought that the congregation was organized about the years 1808 to 1810, by the election and ordination of the following named persons as ruling elders, viz: Allen Graham, David Ried, Robert Sutton, Andrew Fee and Isaac Griffeth. It is not known what the names or the number of the persons were who composed the congregation at its organization, but it is probable that their number was quite large, as we learn that there were persons who attended church at Bethel, from different parts of the territory now included in the townships of East-Wheatfield, West-Wheatfield, Brush Valley and Buffington. The first house of worship was built in the year 1818, was a stone structure, and is still standing near the site of the house now occupied by the congregation as a place of worship. It was built at a cost of about one thousand dollars. The second house of worship, a frame structure, was built during the summer of the year 1857, at a cost of about eighteen hundred dollars. This house was burned to the ground on the morning of the 16th of October, 1865, just as the congregation was assembling for public worship on Monday of the communion services. It was rebuilt during the year 1866, at a cost of about twenty-four hundred dollars, and is at this date still occupied by the congregation as a place of worship. The congregation was supplied with preaching by Rev. Mr. McConelle, and others, up till year 1818, when the Rev. Hugh McCrodden, was ordained and installed as the first pastor of the congregation. He served the congregation in this capacity until the year 1830, when he was suspended from the office of the ministry on account of his intemperate habits.

The next pastor, the Rev. N. C. Weed, took charge of the congregation in the year 1833, and served it as its pastor until about the year 1847, when he was released, and removed to Illinois, where he took charge of a congregation, and where he still lives, but in too feeble a state of health to be engaged in the active work of the ministry.

The next pastor the Rev. S. M. Coon, took charge of the congregation in the year 1849, and remained with it in this capacity until the year 1854, when he was released. He now has a pastoral charge in the eastern part of the State of Ohio.

The next pastor, the Rev. H. Q. Graham, took charge of the congregation in the year 1856, and remained with it in this capacity until the year 1874, when he was released, and took charge of the congregations of Homer and Crete, also located in this county.

The next pastor, the Rev. D. H. Blair, took charge of the congregation in the year 1876, and was released in the year 1877, after having served the congregation as pastor for one year and three months. He now has a pastoral charge in the northern part of this county.

The following named persons are at present the officers of the congregation, viz:

Pastor—Rev. T. P. Patterson.

Elders—John Dick, sr., Cornelius Hutchison, Joseph Mack, Thomas V. McGahen, David McCroty and Smith Dick.

Deacons—Hugh Mack, John Hood, D. C. Mack, Thomas McCune, Robert D. Mack and Robert G. Mack.

Treasurer—D. C. Mack.

The congregation has at present a membership of 160 and an attendance of 125 scholars in the Sabbath school. A few years ago this congregation had a membership of over 200, when a congregation was organized at New Florence, composed of members mostly from this organization. The congregation at New Florence, which was originally composed of members the greater part of whom were formerly connected with Bethel congregation, is vigorous and active, and has as its pastor the Rev. D. W. McLain, whose parents were formerly members at Bethel, where he received his early religious training. Other young men who received their early religious training in the bounds of this congregation, occupy the position of pastors in other parts of the church—and members from time to time have gone out from this congregation to the far west, and have been instrumental in helping to build up and strengthen other congregations, such is but a very brief and imperfect sketch of this, one of the oldest United Presbyterian congregations in this county. But the influence for good which it has exerted in the past and is destined to exert in the future, will only be fully known when Christ's redeemed ones are gathered home.

HISTORY OF WEST UNION UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION.

For more than thirty years no record was preserved of the history of this congregation. The facts concerning its organization we have gleaned from the memory of those who in their childhood were among the worshipers, and who still survive, and from their former aged and honored pastor, Rev. David Blair.

The first religious services were held in the grove in which the church now stands. In the year 1814 the congregation was organized. Rev. John Jamison and others supplied them with occasional preaching. On or about the 27th of May, 1817, this congregation, in connection with Indiana and Conemagh, then in the Presbytery of Chartiers, presented a call for Rev. David Blair to become their pastor. This was accepted on the condition that he should have the liberty of traveling for one year. Upon his return, he was ordained and installed in the congregations named, September, 1818. The elders in the congregation at this time were: James Smith, John Pattison, Robert Miller, John Black and William Calhoun. Mr. Blair continued his ministrations in this congregation every third Sabbath, riding through cold and storm, seldom failing to be present until 1820, when he was called by Presbytery to preach in the South. On his return, after an absence of five months, he found some charges preferred against him for preaching erroneous doctrine, these charges being made by some members of each congregation. He was tried and sustained by Presbytery. About this time Conemaugh Presbytery was organized, within the limits of which his congregation were located. On the 4th of August, 1852, Rev. Samuel Anderson was unanimously called by the congregations of Indiana and West Union, and installed as assistant pastor. In August, 1858, this union was dissolved at the request of West Union, Indiana taking the whole of Rev. Blair's time, and this congregation Rev. Anderson's.

Being much reduced by the organization of Shelocta and Elderton, and also by many families being thrown into Jacksonville, Crete and Olivet by the union, at the request of Olivet, one-third of Mr. Anderson's time was granted to that congregation. He continued to preach and attend all the ordinances in both congregations until April, 1867, when he resigned. His resignation being accepted by Presbytery, this congregation, for the first time since its organization, was vacant. In the following month of May, Rev. J. C. Telford was called by this congregation, in connection with Olivet, and installed as pastor. Mr. Telford having, some time after this, resigned the charge of Olivet, his whole time was taken by this congregation, and he is now their pastor.

Since its organization the following persons have been chosen elders: David Hutchinson, Alex. Gilmore, Alex. Henderson, Alex. Patterson, William Lytle, —— Smith, John Gilmore, Robert Hood, Alex. Graham, William Smith, James Calhoun, James Caldwell, John Olver, R. T. Hart, John Robertson, D. J. Blakely, John Wachot, S. T. Smith, William Miller and James Kier.

This congregation first worshipped in the grove, and logs were arranged for seats. The pulpit was about as rude in its construction, being a platform raised four feet from the ground, resting upon the same support. Its dimensions were about five by eight feet. In 1815 a log church was built; its size was 24 by 30 feet. The space between the logs was "chinked and daubed," the roof secured with "ribs and weight poles," and the doors fastened with wooden buttons. This being too small to accommodate the congregation, they frequently assembled, on pleasant days, in the grove, which came to be known throughout the neighborhood as the "Tent," a few years after this the church was enlarged to accommodate their increase in numbers. Forty feet were added to its length, making a house of rather singular dimensions—24 by 70 feet. It was named by their pastor, David Blair, "The forty foot Lane." There was a door at each end and one in the side of the church. The pulpit was placed in a recess opposite the side door. Its height was five or six feet from the floor, boxed in and overhung with what no doubt appeared, compared with the surroundings, an elegant "sounding board." The ceiling was twelve or thirteen feet high. A little lower and directly in front of the pulpit was another box of similar construction for the "clerks," one of whom, it is said (like the young man under the preaching of Paul), fell asleep, and resting too heavily upon the door, the "button" broke and he fell into the arms of a good brother, whose surprised ejaculation of "God bless you," is said to have interfered with the serious attention of the worshipers and even to have caused a smile to appear upon the face of the reverend minister. The pews seem to have been in keeping with the surroundings. Some were slabs with backs set in. Others of a finer finish, but the aristocrat in that line was an old "chair maker" who rose to the dignity of a settee with "rungs and paint." In 1838 a large and commodious brick church was erected on the same site. This was removed in 1877 and the present very substantial and comfortable house was built.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION OF MECHANICSBURG AND THE CONGREGATION OF PINE GROVE, FROM WHICH IT HAD ITS ORIGIN.

As early as the year 1817 Rev. J. T. Bessly, then a resident of the State of South Carolina, but afterward for many years a resident of Allegheny City, Pa., traveled on horse-back from his native State through this part of the country and preached some to the fore-fathers from whom originated the congregations of the United Presbyterian Church in this part of the county. After this date, up to the year 1830, preaching and missionary labor were done in the same neighborhood by Revs. Messrs. Pringle, of the Associate Church; Jamison, Proudfit, McCrodden, Moses Herr, sr., and Moses Herr, jr., of the Associate Reformed Church. At this date the congregation of Pine Grove was organized by the election of Joseph McCortney and Matthew Dill as ruling elders. Rev. Mungo Dick, of Sewickly, Westmoreland county, Pa., presided in the organization of this congregation. The first and only house of worship occupied by

this society was built in a stony hollow about three miles east of the present site of the village of Mechanicsburg; hence it was sometimes called "Stony Hollow" Church, and sometimes "Pine Grove" Church. At this time it is not known what the cost of this house of worship was. The first pastor of this congregation, in connection with Bethel congregation, was the Rev. N. C. Weed, who took charge of it in 1833 and was released in the year 1847. The next pastor was the Rev. S. M. Coon, who took charge of this congregation in connection with Bethel in the year 1849. He labored as pastor in this connection until the year 1852, when two congregations were organized, composed of members which had made up the old charge of Pine Grove. One of these congregations was called Mechanicsburg, and had its place of worship located in the village of Mechanicsburg. The other was called East Union, and had its place of worship at a point situated about six miles east from Mechanicsburg. The members of the session at the organization of Mechanicsburg congregation were Daniel McFarland and Joseph Wilson, and it had about forty members, but what their names were is not known at this time. The first members of session in East Union congregation were Joseph McCortney and James Stewart, but what the names of the original church members were is not now known.

The congregation of Mechanicsburg, in connection with the Presbyterian congregation ("old school") of the same place, erected a house of worship in the year 1850 at a cost of about nine hundred and fifty dollars. About the year 1852 the congregation of East Union erected a house of worship at a point about six miles east from the village of Mechanicsburg, at a cost of about eight hundred dollars. Thus, these two new organizations being completed, the old Pine Grove Church was abandoned as a place of worship, and sold, and is now occupied as a dwelling house.

The Rev. S. M. Coon still remained as the pastor of Mechanicsburg and East Union congregations, in connection with Bethel congregation, until the year 1854, when he was released. The next pastor, the Rev. J. C. Greer, took charge of Mechanicsburg and East Union congregations, in connection with Centre congregation, in 1856, and remained as the pastor in this connection until the year 1859, when Mechanicsburg and Centre congregations applied for and obtained his services for the whole time. Rev. Greer remained as the pastor of these two congregations until the year 1864, when he was released and went into the Union army in the war of the rebellion as captain of a company.

The next pastor, the Rev. Samuel McArthur, took charge of Mechahicsburg congregation in connection with East Union and Greenville congregations in the year 1869. He remained as pastor in this connection until the year 1874, when he was released and moved to New Concord, Ohio, where he still resides, but on account of the infirmities of age is not engaged in the active work of the ministry.

The next pastor, the Rev. D. H. Blair, took charge of Mechanicsburg congregation in connection with Bethel congregation in the year 1876, and was released in the year 1877, after having been the pastor of this charge for one year and three months.

Mechanicsburg congregation at the present time has a membership of about forty and a Sabbath School of about thirty scholars which meets on each Sabbath. East Union congregation, which is mentioned in connection with this narrative, is at the present time occupied as a mission station under the care of the session of Mechanicsburg, and the present pastor of Mechanicsburg and Bethel congregations preaches one sermon in East Union Church once a month. In connection with the congregation there is a Sabbath School of about forty scholars which meets each Sabbath, and with the blessing of God upon the means used in this needy mission field, it is hoped that East Union will grow into a useful and prosperous congregation. The following named persons are at present the officers of Mechanicsburg congregation, viz: Pastor, Rev. T. P. Patterson; Members of Session, Daniel McFarland, Joseph Wilson, Alexander Dick and Thompson McCrea.

Such is a brief sketch of the United Presbyterian congregation of Mechanicsburg and its connections. This congregation has at no time had a large membership, but at the present time we have the three congregations of Greenville, Mechanicsburg and East Union, which at their origin were composed of members which made up the old congregation of Pine Grove, and the three occupy the same territory which was occupied by the one original congregation; and while the membership of each of these congregations is not so large as the membership of the congregation from which they originated, yet with the blessing of God upon fruitful labors it is hoped that three prosperous and useful congregations will be established on the same territory once occupied by the old Pine Grove congregation.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION OF SHELOCTA.

An attempt was made in 1854 to organize a congregation of the Associate Presbyterian Church at Shelocta, but as the persons elected to the office of ruling elders did not accept, the organization was not then effected May 1, 1856, another attempt to effect an organization was made, and was successful. The following named persons, all, or nearly all, from what is now known as West Union congregation, were then enrolled as members of the Associate Presbyterian congregation of Shelocta: Robert Beatty, Mrs. Elizabeth Beatty, Miss Nancy Beatty, John Cunningham, Mrs. Rebecca Cunningham, Mrs. Mary Wiggins, Miss Jane Wiggins, Miss Sarah A. Wiggins, Andrew Wiggins, Mrs. Sarah Wiggins (wife of Andrew), Thomas Wiggins, Mrs. Sarah Wiggins (wife of Thomas W.) Samuel Wiggins, Mrs. Lena Ann Wiggins, Andrew Sharp, Mrs. Mary Sharp, Mrs. Sarah Sharp, Mrs. Margaret Smith, Hugh B. Miller, James Kerr, Mrs. Catharine Kerr, Mrs. Elizabeth Farren, Mrs. Margaret Walker, Miss Jane Walker, Charles Kerr, Mrs. Isabella Kerr, Miss Mary Kerr, Mrs. Hannah Lockhart, Robert H. Armstrong, Mrs. Martha Armstrong, Hugh Wiggins, Mrs. Jane Wiggins, Miss Susannah Keener, Miss Charlotte Keener, Miss Jane Keener, Alexander T. Calhoun, Mrs. Nancy Calhoun, John B. Beatty and Mrs. Margaret Beatty.

Of these thirty-nine named, thirteen are yet on the roll of this congregation. Alex. T. Calhoun, John B. Beatty and John Cunningham were elected ruling elders, and ordained and installed November 1, 1856.

A lot was purchased from Mr. Samuel Wiggins, on which the church building now occupied by the congregation was erected and opened for worship, in the summer of 1856. This house cost $2,077.75. The building committee, consisting of R. H. Armstrong, James Kerr, John Cunningham and Hugh Wiggins, continued to manage the finances of the congregation until May 6, 1862, when the congregation, having been chartered, a board of trustees was elected. The first trustees were David Bothell, David Anthony, Nathan Douthett, John Cunningham, Samuel Campbell and Benjamin Johnston. Since that the following have been members of the board, viz: J. W. Calhoun, Moses Wood, Alex. A. Wiggins, W. L. Calhoun, James Wiggins, Johnston Keener, Samuel Calhoun, Andrew Sharp, A. J. Reed, John Russell, W. L. Reed, Samuel Lytle, John Ramsey, James Campbell, William Wiggins, A. P. Lytle, George Rupert, Hugh Wiggins, R. H. Cunningham and James A. Walker.

Rev. Byron Porter was installed as the first pastor of the congregation on the first Tuesday of July, 1856. Mr. Porter first preached but one-third of his time at Shelocta, the remainder of his time being spent at Elderton and Crete. At the end of the third year of his pastorate he resigned Crete, and divided

his time equally between Shelocta and Elderton. After a very successful pastorate of over twenty years, he died at his residence in Elderton, Armstrong county, November 28, 1876. Mr. P. was born in Bridgewater, Pennsylvania, January 24, 1824. He graduated from Washington College, Washington, Pennsylvania, in 1844, and at the Theological Seminary of the Associate church at Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1849. He was ordained August 21, 1850, and was settled for five years in Randolph county, Illinois. On account of impaired health, he then came east, and settled as stated above.

December 11, 1877, Rev. J. Buff. Jackson was installed pastor of this congregation, in connection with Elderton, and still continues in charge.

John B. Beatty, of the original session, died August 16, 1857. John Robinson, Hugh Wiggins and Samuel Lytle were added to the session, April 17, 1858. Mr. Lytle was certified in 1859. John Ramsey and George S. Mitchell were added to the session August 17, 1859, and William Anderson, February 4, 1860. Mr. Robinson died August 29, 1865. Mr. Mitchell was certified in 1866. Samuel Lytle returned to the congregation in 1869 and resumed his place in the session.

January 29, 1871, all the members of session resigned, and the congregation adopted the rotatory system of electing elders. While that system was in force the following named persons were members of session, viz: John Lytle, Andrew Sharp, A. J. Reed, Charles Barr, J. M. Rankin, James Wiggins, W. Anderson, Albert Dick and Dr. T. J. Marlin. May 7, 1877, it was decided to abandon the rotatory system of choosing elders. May 9, 1879, A. J. Reed, James Wiggins, Dr, T. J. Marlin and Albert Dick, who then composed the session, having resigned, and all having been re-elected, were, together with Andrew Sharp, installed, and these now form the session.

The present membership of the congregation is one hundred and fifty-eight, the largest it has ever been. Something over one hundred are enrolled in the Sabbath school.

By the union formed in 1858 between the Associate and Associate Reformed churches, the United Presbyterian church was formed, and this congregation is since known as the United Presbyterian congregation of Shelocta.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION OF JACKSONVILLE.

The village of Jacksonville for years had no church organization of any denomination, the one whose history we now trace being the first established in this place. This does not seem to have been owing to irregularities on the part of the citizens, nor wholly to neglect or indifference, but rather to the fact that flourishing congregations existed in the vicinity to which many of the people had attached themselves. Ere long it began to attract attention as a promising field for the establishment of a church bearing on its banner the old reformation doctrines and practices.

About this time a neighboring congregation of the Presbyterian church began to introduce hymns of human composition into its worship. A number of persons dissatisfied with this and preferring the songs of the Bible as the matter of their praises, began to turn their thoughts toward a church adhering to the use of these songs.

Rev. Jonathan G. Fulton, of the Associate Reformed Church, was then located at Blairsville, Indiana county. Application was made to him or probably through him to the Presbytery of which he was a member, for a supply of preaching. Mr. Fulton responded in person, whether on his own responsibility or by appointment of Presbytery does not appear. He was the pioneer in the movement, being the first Associate Reformed minister to preach at Jacksonville. His eloquence and power as a gospel minister, as an able expounder of the word of God, are well known and highly spoken of throughout all this region and doubtless contributed largely toward gathering together and uniting those who were favorable to this enterprise. By him chiefly it was fostered—under his care and labors it grew and speedily developed into an organization possessed of considerable strength and importance from the very outstart. What is now known as the United Presbyterian congregation of Jacksonville was organized in 1841 under the care of the Associate Reformed Presbytery of Blairsville by Rev. Jonathan G. Fulton and his session, Messrs. Wm. Pike and John McCrea of Blairsville congregation.

The organization took place in Jacksonville in a building then used for the double purpose of a school house and a place of worship—now used for a work-shop.

It was the only building of the kind then in the village and was used in common by all denominations holding service in the place. Forty-six members were received at the time of the organization; of these a considerable number came from the Presbyterian congregation of Bethel already referred to; of the others we have no account as to the source from which they came.

At the time of the organization, Messrs. George Lowman, Hugh Blakely and James Lyons, were elected and ordained ruling elders. Mr. Lyon, soon afterward removed. From the best information we have, it would appear he remained about two years a member of the session. Mr. Blakely, on account of age and infirmity, has not met with the session for a considerable time. Of the original three, Mr. Lowman alone remains an active member.

Below we give a list of members of session from the beginning up to the present time, and so far as we can, the time when their names appeared on the records, and disappeared therefrom:

Name appears	1841.	George Lomans.	Continues.
"	1841.	Hugh Blakely.	Continues.
"	1841.	James Lyons.	Disap'rs about 1844.
"	about 1844.	Robert Gamble.	" 1846.
"	1844.	Wm. Stewarts.	Disappears 1861.
"	1854.	Francis Crooks.	" 1859.
"	——	J. Y. McCartney.	1857.
"	1848.	Samuel Wilson.	1865.
"	1848.	John Gilmore, sr.	1855.
"	1859.	Alexander Graham.	Continues.
"	1859.	J. Campbell.	Disappears 1863.
"	1859.	John Gilmore, jr.	Continues.
"	1865.	Wm. Gammill.	Dis'rs 1870, resig'd.
"	1865.	John Lytle.	" 1870.
"	Scott	Lowman.	Continues.

The present session consists of Messrs. G. Lowman, H. Blakely, A. Graham, J. Gilmore and S. Lowman. The first meeting of the congregation for religious services were held, sometimes in the house referred to above, in which the organization was effected, but this being found too small to accommodate the numbers that came to hear the word, the meetings were frequently held in the open air, in a grove by a spring, perhaps, "because there was much water there." In 1842, or about one year after the organization took place, they erected their first house of worship—a brick building, 48x55. This remained until about the present year. About the last of June, 1876, it was taken down in order to make way for another which is now in process of erection, and which the congregation expects to enter within a few weeks. The audience room of the new church is 44x64, with a tower in front and a vestibule 8x12. It is expected to be complete and well adapted to the wants of the congregation.

The congregation was for some time at first without a stated minister. It was supplied mostly by the different members of Presbytery. Prominent among the names mentioned in this

connection is that of Mr. Fulton, who after organizing, dispensed the first communion in a grove near the village. Large numbers of people are said to have been present; drawn doubtless, by the well known ability of this gifted man of God. His labors were continued for some time as an occasional and then as a stated supply during one year for one third of the time. The precise date of this period we cannot ascertain, but it probably ended in the early part of 1843. Of the next three or four years we can gather but little save that during this period, the congregation enjoyed the pastoral labors of Rev. Alex. McCahan, two or three years. He preached with acceptance in the united charge of Jacksonville and Olivet, but the length of his pastorate and the date of its commencement or close, cannot be ascertained from any records in our possession. In 1848, Rev. Matthew H. Wilson, became its pastor and continued in this relation for over 14 years. In an obituary notice published in the United Presbyterian, of December 10th, 1862, we have some account of his labors in connection with this congregation, from which we quote: "In June, 1848, he was ordained and installed pastor of the United Congregation of Jacksonville, Olivet and Smyrna."

After laboring a little over two years in the Smyrna congregation with great acceptance and encouraging success, he resigned, arrangements having been made in the other congregations to take the whole of his time. In 1850 he opened an academy in Jacksonville in which he continued to teach, with the exception of a single session, till 1860, when his declining health rendered it necessary for him to abridge his labors. Being elected to the presidency of Madison College, located at Antietam, Ohio, he resigned, and in April, 1857, entered upon his duties in the college, accepting at the same time the pastoral charge of the Antietam congregation."

Not finding as promising a prospect of usefulness in his new field of labor, as representations had led him to anticipate, and entertaining a strong attachment to the people of his former charge, he returned the same fall and resumed the pastoral care of the Jacksonville congregation. In August, 1862, he resigned and on November 30th of the same year passed away in death. During most of his pastorate Jacksonville received two-thirds of his time. He was at first connected with Olivet and then during the latter part of his ministry with Crete. Before the commencement of his pastorate ninety-six persons had been received into communion. During its continuance 134 were received, so that up to its close 230 in all had been admitted to membership.

The next pastor was Rev. M. S. Telford. He was licensed in April, 1863, was ordained and installed pastor of the united charge of Jacksonville and Crete, April 16th, 1864. He continued in this relation until June, 1872. He seems to have labored among this people for some time before his ordination. The entire period of his labors was probably about nine years. He seems to have labored with much success and was permitted to see largely of the fruit of his labors in members gathered into the Redeemer's fold.

The entire number received into membership during his pastorate is 131, and from the beginning of the congregation up to the close of his pastorate 361 were received. The average number received yearly during Mr. Telford's time was a little over twelve. The highest number received during any one year since the organization was twenty-five—the lowest, two. The average from the year of the organization up to the close of 1875 is nearly ten. The entire number received from the beginning up to the present is 388. Of these 140 remain and are at present connected with the congregation. Many have removed beyond the bounds; some have connected with neighboring congregations and others, not a few, have been taken, as we trust, to the church triumphant above.

From the congregation two persons have entered the ministry, viz: Abraham Lowman and D. C. Wilson.

BERACHA UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION, LOCATED IN PLUMVILLE.

About the year 1820 a few families connected with the Associate Presbyterian Church applied to Allegheny Presbytery for preaching. Revs. David Blair, Kirkland and others were sent as missionaries, and in 1824 the congregation was organized by Rev. D. Blair and Elder Getty, of Indiana. The elders elected at the organization were John Clyde, William McKee and Samuel Briggs.

In 1827 a call was presented to Rev. John Hindman, and in the same year he was installed, the first pastor of the congregation, preaching in it the one-sixth of his time. The congregation prospered under the pastoral care of Rev. Hindman, which continued until about 1850, when he resigned.

Rev. J. C. Telford was called by the congregation and installed in 1850, and continued his labors until 1867.

The congregation continued without regular pastoral services until 1871, when Rev. D. W. McLane was installed in the united charge of Beracha, Smyrna and Mahoning, and continued his labors four years.

In 1875 the congregation was left without a pastor and continued so until August 1, 1877, when Rev. D. H. Blair, the present pastor, began his labors in the field.

In 1838 Andrew Morrow and Christopher Stuchell were ordained and installed as ruling elders, and in 1860 John McEwen and J. R. Hopkins became elders. On the 25th of November, 1868, J. R. Stewart, A. Briggs and William Morrow were elected, and in December were ordained and installed as elders by Rev. E. A. Brownlee. In 1872 Wilson Morrow and John Stuchell were ordained and installed by Rev. D. W. McLane, and in 1878 Thomas Morrow was installed as elder by the present pastor.

The first church was erected in 1822, the present building in 1854.

BIOGRAPHY.

Rev. John Hindman was born in Pennsylvania, graduated at Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pa., and studied theology at Xenia, Ohio. At the time of the union which constituted the United Presbyterian Church, Mr. Hindman joined those who protested against the union, and remained in the Associate Church until his death in 1860.

Rev. J. C. Telford was born in New York State, graduated in Sefferson College, and studied theology at Newburg, N. Y.

Rev. D. W. McLane was born in this county, graduated at Monmouth, Illinois, and studied theology in the Northwestern Seminary, Illinois.

Rev. D. H. Blair, the present pastor, was born in Bellefontaine, Ohio, April 21, 1841, served about three years in the army, studied preparatory studies in West Geneva, Ohio, in 1865–66, graduated in Monmouth, Illinois, in 1871, completed theological studies in the same place in 1874, began pastoral labor in the south part of this county in March, 1876, and in his present charge August 1, 1877.

MAHONING CONGREGATION OF THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH LOCATED IN EAST MAHONING TOWNSHIP.

Mahoning congregation was first occupied as a preaching station in 1809, and continued as such about nineteen years. In 1828 it was organized as a congregation, and the first officers elected, namely, William McCreery and Hugh Hamilton.

Fifty members entered the new organization whose names are as follows: William McCreery, Margaret McCreery, Jane McCreery, Margaret McCreery, James McCreery, S. F. McCreery, John Hopkins, Margaret Hopkins, Rosanna Hopkins, Robert

Hopkins, Robert Hamilton, Jane Hamilton, Robert Hamilton, jr., Rachel Hamilton, Hugh Hamilton, Nancy Hamilton, Miriam Work, Aaron Work, Mary Work, Miriam Work, James Work, Mary Work, A. S. Work, Margaret Work, John Work, Martha Work, William Work, Nancy Work, Robert Lytle, Catharine Lytle, William Lytle, John Lytle, Elizabeth Lytle, Sarah Lytle, James Mabon, Jane Mabon, Matthew Steel, Sarah Steel, Robert Craig, Agnes Craig, Samuel Simpson, Phœbe Simpson, Andrew Gibson and wife, John Thompson, Jane Thompson, John Coon, Nancy Coon, Nancy Smith, Martha Hopkins, Margaret Hopkins.

The officers elected since the first organization who are not now in the congregation are: Robert Lytle, A. S. Work, John Trimble, John Ewing and Aaron Work. The present officers are: James McCreery, Robert McCreery, William Hamil, John Clyde and Abner Briggs.

Rev. John Hindman took pastoral charge of the congregation in 1830 and continued until 1849. In January, 1850, Rev. J. C. Telford took charge of the congregation and labored as pastor until April, 1867. Rev. D. M. Thorn became pastor October 16, 1868, and continued as pastor between one and two years. Rev. D. W. McLane began pastoral labor the 1st of March, 1871, and remained four years. Rev. D. H. Blair, the present pastor, began labor the 1st of August, 1877.

The first church building was erected in 1833 on the ground now occupied by the church. The building cost about $700. The present edifice was erected in 1857 at a cost of about $1 800.

One young man from this congregation entered the ministry, namely, William H. McCreery, now laboring as a missionary in Loveland, Colorado.

SKETCH OF HOMER CITY UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Homer City congregation was formed by a transfer of Centre congregation under the care of the U. P. Presbytery of Conemaugh, by direction of said Presbytery, at a meeting held at Shelocta, June 17, 1873.

Centre congregation was organized September 20, 1856, by Rev. M. H. Wilson, and Elders George Lowman and Samuel Wilson, (in accordance with action of A. R. Presbytery of Blairsville.) The elders elected in the new organization were Arch'd S. Pattison and Wm. C. McCrea. The number of members forming the new organization was about forty. The first administration of the Lord's Supper in the congregation, was by Rev. M. H. Wilson, August 24, 1856. Rev. J. C. Greer, was called to be their pastor in the spring of 1857, and was ordained and installed in June, 1857.

This relation continued till the war broke out, when Mr. Greer resigned and entered the army as a captain in the 206th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. A call was made out for the pastoral services of Rev. D. M. McClellan, which was accepted, and he was ordained and installed pastor, September 10, 1867. This pastorate continued for about five years, when at the request of Mr. McClellan, it was dissolved.

A petition was presented to Presbytery of Conemaugh, in the year 1867, asking for the organization of a Mission Station at Homer City, for various reasons given, and the request was granted.

An effort was made to erect a house of worship in Homer City, and a proposition was made to the members of the Presbyterian body, that a Union Church should be built, each contributing half the cost and enjoying half the benefits. This was rejected.

The congregation determined to build for themselves. The building was completed and dedicated August 1, 1869. The entire cost of building and lot was $2,000. The whole amount was paid within a few months of the completion of the building. At a meeting of the congregation July 24, 1869, the following were elected trustees: for three years, Martin Kier; for two years, Robert Carson; for one year, Peter Kinter.

On account of the growth of the organization, and the increasing weakness of Centre, Presbytery resolved unanimously to transfer the organization from Centre to Homer City—the congregation to be called henceforward Homer City. Order granted at Shelveter, June 17, 1873.

A call was made out by the congregation at Union, with Cret congregation, for the pastoral services of Rev. H. R. Grahar and he was installed pastor, December 8, 1874.

The present officers, January 1, 1880, are:

Pastor—Rev. Henry Q. Graham.

Session—Robert Hammill, Martin Kier, Alexander L. Mitchell and John Devinney.

Trustees—Thompson C. McCrea, J. R. Warner, James Allison, Robert Carson, Wm. H. Douthett, Peter Kinter.

Sabbath School Officers—Superintendent, J. R. Warner; assistant Superintendent, Robert Carson.

Teachers—Mrs. M. J. Douthett, R. Judson Warner, Mrs. Elizabeth Carson, Miss Belle Lytle, Mrs. A. J. Graham, Miss Maggie Mitchell, Wm. H. Douthett, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith.

The annual meeting of the congregation for the election of trustees, &c., is fixed by the charter on the first Monday of January.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF OAKLAND, DECKER'S POINT, GRANT TOWNSHIP.

Shortly after the union of the Associate and Associate Reformed churches, before the Associate Reformed Presbytery of Blairsville and the Associate Presbytery of Clarion were united in the U. P. Presbytery of Conemaugh, the Presbytery of Blairsville appointed a commission to be held at Decker's Point by Rev. Samuel Brown, with James Hamilton, Robert Pollock, James Johnstone and S. H. Thompson ruling elders, with a view to establish a congregation there if practicable. Accordingly on Sabbath, September 19, 1858, the Lord's Supper was dispensed by Rev. S. Brown, assisted by the above named ruling elders.

From this time there was occasional preaching by supplies from Presbytery, and the attendance was so encouraging that the Presbytery of Conemaugh composed of the Associate Presbytery of Clarion and the A. R. Presbytery of Blairsville, appointed Rev. Matthew Wilson, with James McCreery, William Kinaan and S. H. Thompson, ruling elders, to organize a congregation at Decker's Point, which was done June 10, 1859, with the following members from Mahoning U. P. Church: J. R. Brown, Margaret Brown, Mrs. Margaret Clyde, John Clyde, Jane Clyde, Margaret Clyde, William Riddle, Eliza Riddle, eleven in all; from Pine Grove, U. P. Church (now disorganized): William Kinaan, Nancy Kinaan, John McAllister, Mrs. McAllister, Margaret Decker, Samuel Barr, Isabella Barr, Samuel Miller, Mary Miller, nine in all; from Smyrna U. P. Church: Jane Richardson and by examination Nancy Kinaan—twenty-two in all. William Kinaan and John McAllister were elected ruling elders, and having been formerly ruling elders in Pine Grove they were installed July 1st, 1859. The congregation was called Oakland.

The congregation had supplies of preaching from Presbytery until June 2, 1861, when Mr. J. T. Wilson was ordained and installed pastor of Oakland in connection with Greenville and Taylorsville. He continued his labors one year with acceptance, when he resigned. During his pastorate a church building was erected, fifty feet by forty. It is a good frame, with a deed of the property forever.

In December, 1861, Thomas C. Kerr and John R. Brown were elected ruling elders, ordained and installed.

From this time the congregation was supplied with preaching by Presbytery until Mr. G. P. Raitt was elected pastor of

the same charge, and commenced his labors June 1st, 1866, and was ordained and installed July 17, 1866, who labored for three years with a goodly degree of success, when he resigned. Rev. J. C. Greer was then stated supply for about three and a half years. On September 8th, 1873, Hugh S. Pollock, James A. McAllister and George F. Hensleigh were elected to the office of ruling elders and ordained and installed December 22, 1873. During the years 1874 and 1875 the congregation was supplied with preaching by Presbytery, when at a meeting of the Brookville Presbytery, which was composed of part of the Presbytery of Conemaugh, a call was presented on April 11th, 1876, to Rev. James Given of the Presbytery of Westmoreland for one-fourth of his time in connection with a call from Richmond and Susquehanna congregations for the remainder of his time, which was by him accepted. He commenced his work of preaching to them the fourth Sabbath of April, 1876, and was installed their pastor October 16, 1876. He is at present their pastor. Their number at present is thirty-five.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION OF SUSQUEHANNA, BANKS TOWNSHIP.

Susquehanna church is situated on the public road, about half way between Smithport and the Susquehanna river.

In the year 1842, William Martin and his seven sons emigrated from the county Down, Ireland. In the following year Alexander Kirk, David Ratliff and Francis Urey also emigrated from the same place. These with James Salsgiver were organized in a congregation in connection with the Presbyterian Church, old school, in the year 1844. Alexander Kirk, William Martin und James Salsgiver were chosen as elders, and ordained to this office. Rev. David Mills was their first pastor, who had charge of the congregation seven years. In consequence of the Presbyterian Church using hymns of human composition in the worship of God, and the congregation believing that the inspired Psalms of the Bible alone should be used, in the year 1854 it united with the Associate Presbyterian Church.

In 1855 Rev. James Purdy was installed their pastor in the barn of James Martin, and demitted the charge in 1860. This congregation became United Presbyterian at the time of the union of the Associate and Associate Reformed churches, May 28, 1858, which now constitute the United Presbyterian Church.

In 1863 James Martin and James Urey were chosen and ordained elders, and are now discharging the duties of this office. The congregation erected their church edifice in 1869. The present pastor, Rev. James Given, took charge of the congregation April 11, 1876, and was installed pastor October 16, 1876, and it is in a prosperous condition, its members numbering forty-five.

THE GREENVILLE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

Was organized in 1858, in a school house in the village, by Rev. J. T. Wilson, the members having been formerly connected with the Indiana and Mechanicsburg congregations. Their names were as follows: Robert Simpson and wife; A Wiggins, Esq., and wife, deceased; James Spalding, deceased, and wife; Wilson Glassford, and wife; John McKisson, deceased, and wife, deceased; Thomas McKisson, and wife; James McKisson, deceased; William Hadden, sr., deceased; William Hadden, jr., and wife; Garvin Hadden, and wife; Martha Simpson and Mrs. William Moorhead.

The building was erected in 1868, during the pastorate of Rev. George P. Reatt, at a cost of twenty-five hundred dollars.

The present pastor is Rev. T. P. Patterson, who preaches once in two weeks. The present elders are: Robert Simpson and A. Wiggins, Esq.

A flourishing Sabbath school is connected with the Church.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF RICHMOND.

The members of this congregation come principally from the congregation of Mahoning, and being six miles from that congregation, the pastors of Mahoning, Rev. J. C. Telford, Rev. S. Thomas and Rev. D. W. McLane, occasionally preached at Richmond.

At a meeting of the Presbytery of Conemaugh, in Plumville, September 8, 1874, about fifty members and adherents of the United Presbyterian church, petitioned Presbytery to grant them an organization, to which the congregation of Mahoning consented. But as Richmond was within the bounds of Brookville Presbytery, the petition was referred to it, which at its meeting at Jefferson, February, 1875, was granted. A commission was appointed to organize a congregation at Richmond, on the 13th of April.

On that day the commission met and organized a congregation with twenty-four members. The following are the names: Susan Hamilton, Euphemy Hamilton, Mary Work, Aaron Work, Elizabeth Work, Aaron Elder, Sarah Work, William Calderwood, Martha Calderwood, James T. Work, Aaron W. Work, Mary H. Work, R. H. Work, sr., Eliza Work, R. H. Work, jr., Catharine Work, Josiah Work, Sarah H. Work, William Hindman, William W. Hopkins, Robert Y. Campbell, Samuel Knox, George Piper, Mr. Mitchell.

Three ruling elders were elected, viz: Aaron Work, William W. Hopkins and Aaron W. Work—and on June 25th, 1875, they were ordained and installed. The congregation was supplied with preaching from time to time by Presbytery.

As no congregation can prosper without a house in which to worship God regularly, the petitioners for an organization met on June 11th, 1875, to make arrangements for the erection of a house of worship. Rev. J. C. Greer, preached, and offered up a prayer for the Divine blessing on the undertaking, and by the good hand of God upon them, they erected a very fine frame building, sixty-five feet long and thirty feet wide, with a spire ninety-five feet high, beautifully situated in a pine grove on the bank of Mahoning creek. Mr. Josiah Work, was the contractor. It was dedicated to the worship of God, at a meeting of the Brookville Presbytery, on Friday, December 3d, 1875, and on the next Sabbath, the Lord's Supper was dispensed, when by the number added at this, and a former communion, the members amounted to forty-five.

At a meeting of the Brookville Presbytery, on April 11th, 1876, this congregation presented a call to the Rev. James Given, of the Presbytery of Westmoreland, for three-eighths of his time in connection with a call from the congregations of Oakland and Susquehanna, each for one-fourth of his time, which was by him accepted, he having united with the Presbytery of Brookville, at that meeting—Presbytery receiving some aid from the Home Mission Board for these congregations, appointed him to labor among them the whole of his time. He commenced stated services on the 3d Sabbath of April, 1876, and was installed their pastor by a commission of Presbytery, consisting of Rev. D. K. Duff, and Rev. M. S. Telford, on Oct. 16, 1876. He is still their pastor, laboring with a goodly prospect of success, in building up a church. The congregation at present numbers fifty-one members.

HISTORY OF THE LUTHERAN CHURCHES IN INDIANA COUNTY.

During the last decade of the eighteenth century a number of Lutheran families from Lancaster, Berks and Franklin counties, settled in this community, which was then part of Westmoreland county. Prominent among these settlers was the family of Conrad Rice, sr., who, as early as 1794, located immediately south of the borough limits of Indiana. His house became conspicuous in the history of Lutheranism in the county as having been the first place of their public worship and general stopping place of other Lutheran immigrants.

Early in the nineteenth century other Lutheran families—some from Eastern Pennsylvania, some from Maryland and others direct from Germany—followed and located in different parts of the county. A quite early settlement is found to have existed in the extreme south of the county, and the locality is still called Germany. Others located in Brush Valley, some in Rayne, and others still in the Mahoning townships. These northern settlements were at a somewhat later date.

In the earliest records of the congregation at Indiana, which was the first Lutheran organization in the county, we find the names of Conrad Rice, sr., (properly spelled Reis), Adam Row, sr., (should be Rau), Christian Ruch, Michael Hess, John Fair (more correctly Fähr), Gottfried Klingenberger and others.

These scattered families were visited, as early as 1798, by the Rev. J. Michael Steck, sr, of Greensburg, Ohio, preached for them every three months. During the cold season the services were held in the house of Conrad Rice, and during the warmer in his barn. Here, for several years, all the Lutherans from different parts of the county that could, met for public worship. Rev. Steck continued these services for two years, closing with 1800, from which time up to 1813 we have no account of any services in the county. There were either no records kept or they were lost, or they had no preaching during this period.

The Rev. John Gottfried Lambrecht, from the Gymnasium of Göttengen, Germany, visited these people, and at that date organized or reorganized the congregation at Indiana. The officers were Conrad Rice, sr., and Christian Ruch, elders, and Michael Hess and John Fähr, deacons. At a communion held November 14, 1813, twenty-two persons partook of the holy supper. Another communion, held on the 23d of October, 1814, presents about the same number present, but some new names appear.

From the names of members it is manifest that this organization was intended to be limited to those who lived within a reasonable distance of Indiana to attend service there. The same Rev. Lambrecht, about this time, also organized a congregation in Brush Valley township, which became a part of his pastorate. Up to this time we find no record of *regular* services being held, and organized congregations formed save in the vicinity of Indiana. The services in Brush Valley, as in other parts, were held in private dwellings, and for a season in Fry's barn during the summer months. This congregation seems to have grown in numbers, under the ministrations of their successive pastors. So that in 1822 they built a log church on the site of their present edifice, two miles from Mechanicsburg, and in 1823 Rev. Richart—who became pastor at Indiana in 1822—enrolled a membership of seventy-five communicants. Theirs was the first Lutheran Church built in Indiana county. The ministry of Rev. G. A. Richart brings the history of this congregation down to 1826, when he resigned the field and took charge at Kittanning, in Armstrong county.

After Rev. Lambrecht resigned the Indiana pastorate at the close of 1814, the charge remained without a regular pastor, but was visited and supplied as best they could be. In 1817, a man by the name of Hoover, attempted to impose himself upon them as a Lutheran minister, but his deception was soon discovered and he was summarily dismissed.

Rev. Shultz became their pastor in 1819, but remained but a short time. In 1821 the Rev. Möhler supplied them and from 1822 to 1826 the Rev. G. A. Richart served the Indiana pastorate with acceptance and success. From the organization of the church at Indiana up to the close of the ministry of Rev. Richart, the regular services were conducted exclusively in the German language. In May of the year 1827 the Rev. Nicholas G. Sharretts became pastor and introduced English preaching. He was highly esteemed by all, and his ministry was attended with very marked success. He still lives in the affections of many in this community both in and out of the Lutheran Church.

The congregation at Indiana, like those of other denominations at that day, labored under disadvantages for want of a suitable place of worship. For a time they alternated their services with others in the use of the court house. But in 1829, they resolved to erect a church for themselves. A lot was procured on the corner of Church and South Clymer streets, and a brick church 42x50 feet, with basement, vestibule, end gallery, cupalo and bell, was completed in 1830. This house was solemnly dedicated to the service of Almighty God, during the session of the West-Pennsylvania Synod, at Indiana, October 8, 1831. Rev. S. S. Schmucker, D. D., of the Theological Seminary, at Gettysburg, preached the dedicatory sermon in the English language and the Rev. W. Yaeger, preached in the German. The new church at Indiana, greatly encouraged the congregation, and cheered the heart of their beloved pastor.

During the first year of Rev. Shawett's pastorate at Indiana, he directed his attention to the Lutherans in and around Blairsville, and soon organized a congregation of twenty-five members, as follows: John Fair, sr., and wife; Michael Rugh and wife: Henry Libengood, sr., and wife; Louisa Aultman; David Earhart and wife; Elizabeth Earhart; Mary Repine; Dorotha Crissman; Jacob Loose and wife; Elizabeth Harrold; Peter Mikesell and wife; Catharine Hill; Catharine Repine; Ann Maria Kunkle; Charlotte Mikesell; Elizabeth Mikesell.

Henry Libengood, sr., and John Fair, sr, were elected elders. Michael Pugh and David Earhart, deacons.

The congregation was known as the "Hebron Congregation." Immediately after the organization, measures were taken for the erection of a church, material and labor were contributed by the members, and a log church was erected—which is still standing on the lot on Walnut street, now owned by the heirs of the late Rev. Samuel H. Shepley. Mr. Jacob Altman, a citizen of Blairsville, and by profession a Baptist—but no congregation of this denomination being within reach—worshipped with this congregation and contributed freely to its support. He took an active interest in the erection of the church, and largely through his efforts, a bell was placed upon the building. The same bell is still in use on the church since erected, and now occupied by the congregation. On the 12th of May, 1832, Jacob Altman, united with this congregation, and in the course of succeeding years, his entire family became members of the same.

This congregation was served in connection with Indiana and Brushville, the three points constituting one charge. By the untiring efforts of Rev. Sharretts the congregation rapidly increased in membership, so that their church became too small, and in 1833 they asked and obtained permission to hold their communion in the Presbyterian Church. In 1835, the membership having reached one hundred and fifty, they determined to erect a larger building. Mr. Henry Graff—brother of the venerable John Graff, now of Blairsville, an elder of the congregation—presented it with a deed for two lots on the corner of Campbell and Liberty streets. Preparations for building were at once begun, and in 1836 a brick church forty-four by sixty-two feet was completed.

Too much praise can not be given Henry Graff for his untiring energy in carrying forward this work amid the many surrounding discouragements, the greatest of which was the death of their beloved pastor, who died on the 31st of December, 1836, and was buried on the church lot of the Indiana congregation, where he remained until the death of his wife, in December, 1878, when they were placed side by side in Oakland Cemetery, at Indiana, Pa. This charge now remained vacant for two years, during which time the members became greatly scattered, many of them uniting with other churches.

In the year 1838 Rev. Jacob Medtart became pastor and

served the charge until 1843. Although there is no record of the separation of the Blairsville congregation from the Indiana charge, yet in 1839 we find that Rev. Medtart withdrew from that congregation, and that Rev. Augustus Babb, D. D., became their pastor. It now became a new charge, with New Derry and probably Germany, in West Wheatfield township. On March 1st of the same year the Plum Creek congregation, in South Mahoning township, was united to the Indiana charge, occupying one-fourth of the time of the pastor.

The Plum creek congregation was the result of the labors of Rev. Reichart, who, in 1829—living in Kittanning—visited a number of families in South Mahoning township, namely: Conrad Luckart, Andrew Weamer, Andrew Harman, Philip Bricker, and others. He preached regularly for them in the barn of Philip Bricker. In the year 1830, he organized a congregation, which is known as the "Plum creek congregation." Andrew Weamer and Christian Hoover, were elected elders. In 1832, they determined to build a church. A half-acre lot was bought of Philip Bricker, to build on, and Andrew Weamer, Conrad Luckart and Ezekial Green, were appointed a building committee. The members subscribed material, labor, or money, as they were best able, and in the spring of 1833, a log church was raised, but was not fully completed until 1835. Rev. Reichart remained pastor of this congregation until 1839, preaching every eight weeks.

On the 28th of May, 1842, Rev. Medtart organized a congregation in Smicksburg, with the enrollment of the following members: Cornelius Lowe, Joseph Black and wife, Mary Condon, Jacob Condon and wife, Elizabeth Hoover, Samuel Hoover, Absalom Hoover, John Hoover, Mrs. M. M. Good, Henry Rush and wife, Mary Ann Mogle, Adam Mogle and wife, John Miller, George Stear, sr., Catharine Stear, John Stear and wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Crissman, Elizabeth Miller.

Jacob Condon was elected elder, Joseph Black and Cornelius Lowe, deacons.

This congregation was also made a part of the Indiana charge, and was accordingly served by Rev. Medtart.

Rev. Medtart remained pastor of the charge until 1843, when he was succeeded by Rev. Henry Bishop. During the pastorate of the latter, the Indiana congregation erected a parsonage on their church lot, on the corner of Church and Clymor streets, and the Smicksburg people commenced and put up a frame church.

In the month of August, 1846, the Plum creek congregation withdrew from the Indiana charge and with the Smicksburg, Round-top and Rural village congregations formed a new charge. A call was extended to Rev. A. C. Ehrenfeld, who became their pastor on the first of January, 1847. We have been unable to find any record of the formation of the Round-top congregation. All that we have been able to learn is that it was organized about 1839, by some minister from Clearfield county, and at that time the following Lutheran families were living in that community: Frederick Sprenkel, Nicholas Maul, Henry Wyning, Col. John Willhelm, George Fitterhoof, Michael Lantz, Jacob Schaffer, Conrad Ramy.

As Rural village is in the adjoining county, we have no further interest at present with its history.

The Blairsville congregation prospered greatly under the care of Rev. Babb; the membership increased from 96 to 250. But about this time, as if to prevent the necessity of enlarging the church building, emigration began, and the liberal, cheerful Henry Graff, with his family, moved to Pittsburgh. Many other families followed from time to time, so that notwithstanding large accessions made under the administration of succeeding pastors, the congregation has never attained its former numerical strength.

On the 14th of December, 1845, Rev. Peter Sahm took charge of the congregation and remained its pastor until 1848, when Rev. A. Borseman, followed him. In the year 1850, fifteen farmers of his church emigrated to the Western States. This was a severe loss to the congregation, leaving them but eighty-four members. Rev. Borseman was succeeded in 1852 by the Rev. Graft M. Pile, who remained in charge but six months; Rev. William Kopp supplied the congregation during the remainder of the year, when Rev. John Suman became the regular pastor. During his ministry the Lutheran chapel was organized, and a brick house of worship erected. They also built the parsonage in Blairsville during his time.

In 1850 the pastor of the Indiana charge, Rev. Bishop, was succeeded by Rev. C. J. Dinninger. On account of ill health, he was compelled to resign in 1853. On the 1st of January of the same year, Rev. Peter Sahm accepted a call to this pastorate, and remained its faithful leader until 1858, and on the 1st of January, was succeeded by Rev. W. S. Emery. In April of 1859, the congregation numbered about two hundred regular members. Rev. Emery resigned in 1862, and in the same year Rev. J. P. Hentz became pastor. He remained in charge until the fall of 1864. With the closing up of Rev. Hentz's labors, the Germans separated themselves from the Indiana congregation. The English portion then alone extended a call to the Rev. A. C. Ehrenfeld, of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, who took charge of the field on the 1st of January, 1865. For the first time in the history of the Indiana congregation, it alone resolved to support a pastor and to engage him for all his time, even though the Germans had withdrawn their support. So the new pastor was to preach English only. Finding, however, some eight or ten German families who refused to leave the church, the pastor, by voluntary engagement, held extra service in German on the afternoons of every third Sabbath, which continued for about two years. There was also an out station in the bounds of the congregation, at Wolf's schoolhouse, where afternoon services were held every third Lord's day.

This point so advanced in importance that it became necessary to constitute a separate congregation and erect for themselves a house of worship. A church was accordingly organized, and the following officers composed the council: William Wolf and Jacob Garman were *Elders*, and Robert Little, Jacob Faith, George Reh and C. J. Speedy the *Deacons*.

In 1873 they erected a neat frame church, 38 by 58 feet, two stories, arched ceiling, and corner tower. The site on which the church was erected, together with the burying ground, was generously donated by that excellent christian lady, the late Widow Cooper, of Rayne township. This house was dedicated to the service of God on the 28th day of December, 1873, and was called the *Grove Chapel Evangelical Lutheran Church*. The Rev. George Scholl, of Baltimore, preached the sermon on the occasion. The cost of the building reached something over *four thousand dollars*. The building committee were William Wolf, Capt. Jac. Crepps, George Lotz, Robert Little and Erasmus Cooper. At the first Synodical meeting after the dedication of their house, the congregation reported 106 communicants, and a Sabbath school of 120 pupils and 12 teachers. After the resignation of the Rev. A. C. Ehrenfeld, it was served successively by the Revs. Steck and Bell, pastors at Indiana. It still retains its connection with said charge and is in a flourishing condition.

The Rev. A. C. Ehrenfeld served the *Indiana pastorate* for almost *eleven years*, during which time some decided changes were made. As has been said, the service of the pastor was restricted to this congregation and its out station. The English language alone was retained. The church edifice was entirely remodeled and improved. An organ was introduced and the singing was greatly improved, so that it was not excelled anywhere out of the larger cities. It is due to the people to say that during this time they advanced greatly in liberality.

Their contributions grew to be double, some triple, and some four times what they had ever been before. Twice they increased the salary of their pastor, besides making him many generous donations. Expensive repairs were also made in and around the parsonage, and the church was again repaired during the last year. But severe trials also fell on the congregation during the latter part of this period, in the loss of some of the old and substantial members by death and removal—the aged and esteemed Father Jonathan Row, who died in the summer of 1865. Then passing by a number of other deaths and removals, we would mention especially two: the aged and universally beloved Father Conrad Rice, who was about eighty-two years old when he died, in the fall of 1872. And the faithful and devoted brother, Adam Row, who died just a few weeks before in the same year. The loss of these two brethren has ever since been deeply felt by the congregation.

The Sabbath school connected with this church is probably the first that was ever organized in this county. As nearly as we can learn, it was organized about 1822. It was a Union school, and was auxiliary to the American Sunday School Union. Presbyterians, United Presbyterians, Methodists and Lutherans all took part in it. We have been told that among its earliest superintendents and officers were the Elder Sutton, father of the late John Sutton, the great Sunday school worker, and Father Conrad Rice. It was held in the Court House and several other places in town, but after the Lutheran church was finished, in 1830, it was removed to the basement of said church. In course of time the other denominations established schools in connection with their respective churches; but the original stem, thus incidentally, still remains the school in connection with the English Lutheran church to this day.

Rev. Ehrenfeld resigned this charge with the view of having it take effect on the 1st of January, 1875, but by the almost unanimous decision of the charge, not to accept his resignation, he was induced to continue his labors for nine months longer, and then, in accordance with his original conviction of duty, having given notice of his purpose to the Council three months before, he closed his pastoral relation on the 1st of October, 1875.

The Germans, having withdrawn from the English church, had only occasional services from visiting ministers, but in 1867 the Rev. J. F. Hayer visited them and succeeded in organizing a congregation. In July of 1868 Rev. Peter Born became their pastor, remaining for two years. He was followed by Rev. Vinzens Klein, who also remained two years. After his resignation the congregation was greatly disorganized, and their entire property (parsonage and church) was sold at Sheriff's sale. Nearly two years now elapsed before they had any regular service, when the Rev. F. A. Herzberger, of Pittsburgh, supplied them for six months. On the 21st of June, 1874, he organized the congregation, and on the 19th of July of the same year Rev. D. Simons became the regular pastor, remaining until 1880. During the latter part of his ministry a neat brick church was built.

Rev. John J. Suman resigned the Blairsville charge in 1858, and on July 1st of the same year Rev. Cornelius Nitterauer succeeded him. He remained pastor until his death, of hemorrhage of the lungs, on the 11th of May, 1861. He was much beloved, and his services were highly appreciated by the congregation. The Rev. H. Reck now for a short time supplied the charge.

In 1861 Rev. Samuel Aughey, Ph. D., L.L. D., was elected pastor. On the 14th of June, 1863, Rev. John R. Williams became pastor and remained until 1867, when he was followed by Rev. Simon P. Snyder, who was pastor until 1870, when the Rev. Augustus Babb, D. D., was recalled. On the 1st of October, 1876, he was succeeded by Rev. C. L. Streamer, and on the 1st of November, 1878, the present incumbent became pastor, viz: Rev. C. M. Stock.

Since the year 1850, there has been but little variation in the Blairsville congregation. The accessions have but little more than balanced the removals and deaths.

Rev. A. C. Ehrenfeld, having resigned the Indiana congregation October 1st, 1875, was followed by Rev. Charles T. Steck in the beginning of 1876, who remained about two years, and was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. P. Bell. Under the present pastor the congregation took measures for the building of a new church.

The old brick having stood a half century was torn down in October, 1879, and the parsonage having been removed from the corner of Sixth and Church streets, where it had stood for thirty-five years, to the site of the old church, a new edifice was begun on the corner, fronting on Sixth, and the greater part of the foundation laid before the prevention by frost. Owing to the extraordinary mildness of the winter the work was continued at intervals, and energetically renewed early in the spring, so that at this writing, June 18th, 1880, the building is under roof, and the prospect is that it will be dedicated in October next. It is built of brick, and is gothic in its style of architecture, with corner tower and spire. It is one story, 92 feet long and 42 wide. It embraces, aside from the auditorium, a chapel 22 by 54 feet, fronting on Church street. The main room is 18 feet to the square and 27 in the centre. When finished and furnished as designed it will be characterized by neatness, convenience and comfort. The cost is estimated at $9,000. Mr. David Simmons superintends the work. The building committee consists of A. H. Apple, George Bodenhomer and Samuel Grove.

The congregation holds its services for the present in the Episcopal Church, and under the care of their present pastor are greatly encouraged, and hopeful of future prosperity.

In 1851, Rev. G. Pile accepted a call from the Smicksburg charge, and remained one year. In 1852, Rev. F. A. Barnitz became pastor, and was followed in 1856 by Rev. C. Diehl. He remained four years when Rev. C. L. Streamer was called and remained in charge until 1869. Rev. Streamer had also labored in the charge during the last year of Rev. Diehl's service, whose failing health rendered him inadequate to attend to the duties of the charge. In 1872, Rev. George A. Lee was elected pastor and remained for two years. He was followed in November, 1874, by Rev. W. E. Crebs who remained until May 1st, 1879. The present pastor, Rev. Ephraim Miller next took charge, in October, 1879.

THE GETTYSBURG EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

Was organized by Rev. M. Colver the 7th of January, 1866, in the school house, and was named the "Montgomery Church." The members present were: Elder, William Coleman; Deacon, George Griffith; John Grumley, Michael Repple, Lewis Deabenderfer, Henry Deabenderfer, Catharine Colemer, Rebecca Griffith, Mary Grumley, Lucinda Ripple, Catharine Deabenderfer, Hannah Bloss, Flora Grumley, Jane Gardner, Sarah Bloss and Lydia Buchanan.

Mr. Colver preached two years, receiving sixty-five dollars per year, and the charge then became vacant for the ensuing three years. In January, 1870, Rev. L. Wisehaupt became the pastor and continued till August 1, 1879. For the last year the congregation have been served with supplies.

In 1874 John Grumley gave a lot of ground near the village for the purpose of erecting thereon a meeting house. In the spring of 1875, the society commenced the building, and three months from the time of the beginning of the erection of the house services were held in the new church—a happy change from the school house. The edifice cost one thousand dollars.

The present officers are: Elders, John Grumley and William

Herrett; Deacons, A. Grumley and J. L. Getty. The membership is twenty-five. The attendance at Sabbath School is twenty-eight.

THE MARTIN LUTHER CHURCH (LUTHERAN DENOMINATION, OLD SCHOOL), OF PUNXSUTAWNEY.

This organization belongs to what is commonly termed the "Old Lutherans." The denomination, as a whole, embraces five churches situated as follows: Punxsutawney (old school), Brookville, Shadigee, Paradise (two churches, one new and one old), and Grubs.

In 1856 the Punxsutawney society was organized, and commenced to have preaching at intervals, the services being held in the Lutheran and Reformed Church, on the hill above the village. Rev. William Engelbach was the pastor, and preached for over a year. Rev. Henneman succeeded him and preached for some time in a school house which was in the centre of the public square.

In 1857 Rev. C. C. Brandt became the pastor, and in this year the edifice they occupy to-day was built. The succession of ministers is as follows: Revs. Jacob Raisig, Peter Engers, Greenmiller F. W. Spindle, K. Waltz, Julius Bauch, John M. Meissner, and the present incumbent, C. Engelder.

The actual church members number over one hundred, and the congregation and the Sunday School are large and on the increase. Their church work, taken as a county, has been on a solid basis, and its growth shows a substantial gain and work for christianity, of which its members may well be proud. The officers of the Punxsutawney Church are: Trustees, John Lang, Henry Ernst and William Zeitler; President, George Weiss; Secretary, John Lang; Treasurer, Henry Ernst, jr. The Lutheran denomination (old and new) number in the county about six hundred members.

THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN NORTHERN INDIANA COUNTY.

[From Notes of Robert McIsaac.]

The Reformed Presbyterian Church of the United States profess to be not only lineal descendants of, but identical in doctrine, worship, discipline and government with the Church of Scotland at the time of what is called the Second Reformation, culminating about the year 1643, when the "Confession of Faith," "Larger and Shorter Catechism," "Directory of Worship," and form of church government known as Westminster Standards, were adopted by the General Assembly of the Scottish Presbyterian church, and the National Covenant of Scotland and the Solemn League and Covenant of the Three Kingdoms were sworn to by the church, the people and government of those lands. Consistent with their principles, they refused to concur in the revolution established under William III., in 1890*. They still maintain as distinguishing principles, "that civil government is an ordinance of God—that Jesus Christ, as Mediator, is the ruler of nations; that the Bible is the supreme standard of national as well as individual morals."‡ In order to maintain practical testimony for what they believe, they refuse to vote or hold office under any government which, in its constitution or fundamental law, denies or ignores these principles.

About forty years ago, a part of Montgomery township, near the present village of Smithport, now Banks township, was offered for sale by Mr. Roberts, of New York, and residents of New York city were induced to purchase and emigrate, among them a few families of Reformed Presbyterians.

The first of these were Samuel Becket, James Graham, and James Harbison, who arrived in 1842, followed by Peter, James and John Sharp, Oliver Martin and others. These soon organized into a society, holdings meetings for conference on religious subjects, and prayer, on Thursdays and Sabbaths. In a short time they were discovered and visited by preachers of their own faith, and among others are named Revs. Dr. Milligan, A. M. Milligan and Joseph Thornton.

Rev. R. J. Dodds, a young man who had been ordained to the ministry with the intention of becoming a missionary to the West Indies, preached to the different societies in Armstrong, Jefferson, and the north part of Indiana county, and was called by, and installed over these societies in June, 1852; the congregation called Rehoboth, embracing an area of forty square miles, outlined by Kittanning, Armstrong county, west; Cherry Tree, south; the Susquehanna river, east; and Warsaw, Jefferson county, north. He was a man adapted to such charge; of great physical endurance, and mind well stored with both literary and theological matter; could accommodate himself with cheerfulness to the varied circumstances of the people of his charge, and soon became a universal favorite among his own, and other religious societies. Another society of Reformed Presbyterians had sprung up in the Mahoning townships before Mr. Dodds was called. Andrew Pollock and family came from Ireland in 1844, and sometime afterward, Mrs. William Thomas and Robert McFarland, from West Mahoning township. Then James Gailey and wife, from near Cherry Tree, joined; others followed, and soon there were preaching stations at Beatty's, Work's, and Carr's school houses.

The summer of 1856, the Synod of the R. P. Church resolved to establish a mission in Syria and Rev. R. J. Dodds was selected as one of the missionaries. He preached his farewell address to his people in Indiana county, August 3d, 1856, and the same year went to Syria. The societies depended upon supplies till 1859, when Rev. T. M. Elder was called, and ordained April 19th. Under the pastoral charge of Rev. Dodds the building of five new churches was contemplated, all of which have since been built, for until this time there was but one building within the area of the charge and that one in Armstrong county. The first built in this county was in Montgomery township, called "Bear Run" Church, opened for service about 1860. The second near the line of east and north Mahoning townships was opened, August 25th, 1861, and was called Oakland.

Samuel Becket was the first ordained elder at Bear Run, which office he held to his death in 1866. In 1860, Peter Sharp, of Bear Run, and Robert McIsaac, of Mahoning, were chosen elders, and James Graham and William Martin, of Bear Run, deacons. In 1861, the congregation was divided into two charges; Bear Run was united with the societies in Jefferson county, and Mahoning with Rehoboth, in Armstrong county. Rev. A. J. McFarland was ordained pastor of the former in February, 1865, and Rev. T. M. Elder continued in charge of the latter until April 1st, 1866, when he resigned. Rev. McFarland next gave up his charge in Jefferson county, and it became a mission station for some years, when the connection between Rehoboth and Mahoning was severed, and in 1871 the two societies in Indiana county were united in a congregation called Bear Run and Mahoning, with three elders, Peter Sharp, James Graham and Robert McIsaac, and one deacon, William Martin; James Graham, sr., having died.

The pulpits of these two societies were occupied by different preachers till September, 1874, when Rev. J. F. Crozier was called, and in conjunction with Rehoboth the call was accepted, and he was ordained November 18th, 1874. This pastoral relation continues with good feeling and happy results to the present time.

Rev. R. J. Dodds, D. D., revisited his native country in the fall of 1865; passed through his old congregation, visiting most all his old friends, and returned to Syria in the fall of 1866,

*William and Mary, in 1689, established Episcopacy in England and Ireland, and Presbyterianism in Scotland.—Ed.

‡See action of Synod in 1869.

where he died December 11, 1870, universally beloved and lamented.

THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CLARKSBURG.

This church is situated in the village of Clarksburg. A generation has passed away since it was organized, and, as no records or written documents of any kind have been preserved, the materials for preparing its history are few and scant. It would appear, however, that about 1820 or 1821, Reformed Presbyterians, or Covenanters, as they are popularly called, first began to have preaching in this part of the county. At that time two young men, Richard Wasson and Andrew Stormont, who had emigrated from Ireland, settled in the vicinity of what is now known as Kelley's station. Whether they had been Covenanters in the land of their birth, or whether in those early days it was the nearest place of preaching, and they, being piously inclined, wished to enjoy divine ordinances in some orthodox church, does not now appear; but, however it may have been, they began to wait on the ministry of the late Rev. John Cannon, who was then the pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian congregation at New Alexandria, a town six or seven miles distant from them, in Westmoreland county.

With the membership of this congregation they seemed to have identified themselves, and wishing to disseminate the principles which they had thus espoused, they requested Mr. Cannon to preach for them in their own neighborhood; but his time being all occupied, he had no spare Sabbaths which he could give them. He did the next best thing, however, that he could do under the circumstances; he preached for them occasionally on a week day. The field proved to be a promising one, and in order to be able to cultivate it properly, he gave up two other branches of his congregation, both of which were stronger and more wealthy. He now began to preach on the Sabbath wherever he could find a place, sometimes in the woods when the weather was favorable, and sometimes in a barn, holding one or two communions, through the kindness of Presbyterian brethren, in the church at Ebenezer. But until a church was built, he seems to have preached mostly either in the barn of the late John Coleman, whose farm, about two miles south of Clarksburg, is now occupied by his son Samuel, or in the barn or under an apple tree in the orchard of the late James Gray, about two miles nort of the same village.

At some one of these places the congregation was probably organized, but at what date is unknown to the writer of this sketch, as are likewise the names and the number of original members. At first the congregation, taking the name of the creek that flows through this part of the county, was called Blacklegs, but afterwards, when the town grew up where it is located, the name was changed to that of Clarksburg. In the summer of 1831 the first church was built. It was a frame structure, and erected at a cost of $300. So soon as it was weather-boarded and roofed the congregation began to occupy it, using the sleepers for seats. When it was floored their funds were exhausted, and being unable to put in pews, without going in debt, they seated it with slabs, supported on a kind of trestle-work of logs. On these they sat and listened to the preaching of the Gospel until their financial condition improved, when, of course, they put in more comfortable and expensive seats. At this period the following names appear on the roll of membership: Robert Henry, Moses Thompson, David Henderson, Robert Henderson, Alexander Henderson, John Coleman, Robert Coleman, William Coleman, James Gray, Thomas Gailey, James Gailey, Miss Ann Gailey, John Henry, Mrs. Margaret Henry, Andrew McCreery, Samuel McCreery, Miss Jane McCreery, Daniel Euwer, Samuel Gilmore, Nancy White, John McCurdy, John Morrisson, Thomas Gemmil, Miss Jane McKelvey, Mrs. Martha Smith, Nathan Douthett, Samuel Barr, Mrs. Francis Barr, John Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Kirkpatrick and Mrs. Kimbal. Many of these names have disappeared from the records of the living, and those who bore them have long been numbered with the dead, while some of their descendants have seen proper to change their ecclesiastical relations. Others of them are still found in the church and congregation of their fathers. The old building in which they worshipped stood for forty years, or until the fall of 1871, when a neat and commodious frame church was erected a few rods to the southwest of the former site, at a cost of $3,500.

The first pastor, as already intimated, was the Rev. John Cannon, who continued to preach part of his time at Clarksburg until his death, which occurred in the winter of 1836. The congregation remained vacant, receiving occasional supplies from Presbytery, until the spring of 1843, when, in connection with another branch of the same denomination twenty-two miles distant, they extended a call to the Rev. S. O. Wylie, who became their pastor and continued in that relation until 1844, when he demitted the charge to accept a call from a congregation in Philadelphia. Three years afterwards, or in 1837, the Rev. Robert Cannon, a son of the first pastor, was ordained and installed, but in April, 1854, was released and went to the West, where he is still preaching. In 1856 the congregation secured part of the time of the Rev. A. M. Milligan, of New Alexandria, Westmoreland county, who continued their pastor until 1866, when he was transferred to Philadelphia. They then felt that they should have all the time of a pastor to themselves, and in the summer of 1868 they extended a call to J. A. Black, a young licentiate, who, a short time before, had finished his course in the theological seminary. Mr. Black accepted the call, and on the 18th of November of the same year was ordained and installed, and at the present writing continues to be the pastor. Thus during the more than half century of the existence of the congregation it has been served by five pastors in succession, all of whom, except the first, are still living and laboring in the Master's vineyard. The first elders to whom its spiritual oversight was committed were Moses Thompson and Robert Henry, both of whom died many years ago. The present officers are: Elders—Robert Henry, sr., M. P. Thompson, Alexander Gray, Thomas Caldwell, David S. Gailey and Robert Henry, jr.; Deacons—John Caldwell, John Forsythe, jr., and Nathus Oliver.

The membership of the congregation is now eighty-two. The Sabbath School, including the adult members of the Bible class, has an average attendance of from forty to fifty.

As this sketch may meet the eye of those who have no knowledge of Reformed Presbyterians, perhaps a remark or two in regard to their creed would not here be deemed out of place. In common with others who bear the Presbyterian name, they hold the Westminster Confession of Faith and the Catechisms (larger and shorter) to be a faithful exposition of all Scripture teaching in regard both to doctrine and to practice. The chief points in which they differ is the application of their principles to civil government. This, they believe, is a Divine ordinance, which is among the "all things" that have been put in subjection to the Lord Jesus Christ in his mediatorial character. They think, therefore, that civil society in its organic capacity should acknowledge God as its author and Christ as its moral governor, and administer its laws in accordance with His revealed will. They repudiate, on the one hand, the idea of making the State the mere creature of the Church, and, on the other, the notion of making the Church the creature of the State. Each, they hold, occupies an independent sphere, but each has a duty which it owes to God, and which can not be neglected or ignored without incurring His displeasure. They lament that the Constitution of our country, while in many respects a noble instrument, is sadly out of harmony with the prevailing Christian sentiment of the people, inasmuch as it ignores the whole subject of the relation of a nation to God and

His law, and makes no provision for our Christian usages and practices. They have, therefore, all along, labored to have it so amended as to give us an undeniable legal basis for Chaplains in Congress and other legislative halls, and in prisons and reformatory institutions; for the appointment of national fast and thanksgiving days; and for the reading of the Bible and other religious exercises in our public schools. They point to the fact that these and kindred Christian features of our Government are assailed on the one hand by Popery, and on the other by infidelity; and they feel that without such a basis there is imminent danger that every public religious custom and observance handed down to us from our fathers will be utterly swept away. They would, therefore, place the nation clearly and unmistakably on the side of Christ and the Christian religion, and until this is accomplished they believe that consistency with their principles requires them to occupy a position of political dissent from the Government of the United States, and to refrain from voting, holding office, or performing any act, the fair construction of which would imply identification with what they conceive to be its immoralities. They feel that they should carry this religion with them into all the affairs of life; that they should conduct themselves as Christians when acting as members of the State, no less than as members of the Church, when voting at the polls as well as when sitting in the sanctuary. While holding these views, they consider it their duty to cultivate and maintain Christian friendship with pious men of every name, and in common with their fellow citizens to labor in every legitimate way to promote the best interests of our country.

THE PUNXSUTAWNEY CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This society was formed in a log school house in the village of Punxsutawney, February 1st, 1836, and was called the Jefferson congregation, being the first in the county. The denomination now has five congregations within the limits of Jefferson county.

At the time of the organization there were seventeen communicants and two elders, Alexander Jordan and Dr. John W. Jenks. Their first pastor was Rev. Charles R. Barclay. At the present time there are about one hundred and fifty members in communion and only one of the original members is now living—Mr. Obed Morris, who was chairman of the meeting at the time of organization.

The church in the county now numbers over six hundred members.

INDIANA METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first Methodist sermon preached in Indiana was delivered in the old court house, in the year 1820. This was then in a six weeks circuit, embracing Blairsville, Indiana, Armagh and other points.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The foundation of the present congregation was laid in 1831, under the superintendence of Rev. J. G. Sanson. At that time a class of persons was formed at the house of John Lucas, three miles west of the borough of Indiana. Samuel Douglas, John Lucas, Polly Lucas, Mrs. Coulter, Mrs. Stewart and Samuel Douglas were appointed elders.

The society continued to meet at the above named place for several years, holding an official connection with the Conemaugh and Cambria mission. In 1832, in accordance with the itinerant plan, Rev. Wm. Butt was appointed to the charge of the mission, with Rev. John Coil as his assistant. In February, 1834, a quarterly meeting was held in the United Presbyterian Church, in the borough, at which time considerable religious interest was manifested and a number added to the church. In the summer of 1834 the mission was divided and a new circuit formed to be called Indiana, with Rev. Thomas Thompson for its pastor. He was succeeded in 1835 by Rev. Ellis St. Worthington, whose term of service expired in the summer of 1836.

Preaching service had generally been held in the old court house, but several families of Methodist persuasion having located here in the years 1837–8, it was deemed advisable to build a church, and a meeting was called for the purpose of taking the matter into consideration, at which the following persons were present: Rev. John Coil, pastor of the circuit, Edward Nixon, W. H. Coleman, Joshua Shepherd, John Lucas, A. C. Hall, Wm. L. Fenton, Robert Craig and several others whose names have been forgotten. A building committee was appointed consisting of Robert Craig, Edward Nixon, John Lucas and William Fenton. The lot was purchased from the executors of Thomas Sutton for $50. The carpenter work was done by W. H. Coleman. The building was completed in 1841, and the first sermon was preached by Rev. D. B. Campbell. Rev. J. R. Means was the next pastor sent by conference to the place.

From the summer of 1836 to July, 1843, embracing a period of about seven years, the congregation was favored successively with the services of Revs. G. D. Kinnear, Harvey Bradshaw, Simon Elliott, John Coil, Isaac McCluskey, David Gordon, John L. Williams, James M. Graham, Joseph Shaw, Caleb Foster and David S. Welling.

At the session of the Pittsburgh annual conference in July, 1843, Rev. J. G. Sansom was appointed presiding elder, and Rev. A. G. Gallaher preacher in charge, with Rev. R. G. White for his colleague. The latter succeeded to the office of senior preacher in the following year, having for his colleaugue, Rev. R. W. Barnes.

From 1845 to 1852, the following ministers named are recorded in connection with the congregation, viz: John White, George Cranage, Edward B. Griffin, M. L. Weekly, Daniel A. Haines, Joseph Woodruff, D. B. D. Coleman, Joseph Shaw, Hugh Montgomery, D. B. Campbell, James R. Means and A. J. Lane.

In 1853, the congregations of Indiana and Homer were struck off, and constituted a separate charge. Rev. Joseph Horner was appointed pastor, and about thirty persons were added to the church during his ministry.

He was succeeded the following year by Rev. T. J. Higgins, his successor being Rev. H. L. Chapman.

In May, 1857, Rev. J. S. Bracken was appointed pastor to this charge. After the expiration of two years he was succeeded by Rev. S. Burt. The dates of appointment of the successive ministers have been as follows: 1861, John C. Hugh; 1862, R. Morrow; 1864, M. W. Dallas; 1867, J. B. Uber; 1869, A. B. Leonard; 1871, M. B. Pugh; 1872, M. J. Sleffy; 1875, John A. Danks, and September, 1877, the present pastor, Homer J. Smith.

In 1833 the official board consisted of the following laymen, viz: James Wakefield, John Wakefield, John M. Trego, Henry Baker, Jonathan Doughty, Thomas Laird, William Dickey, Samuel Douglass, William Bracken and F. Lydie; Samuel Douglass represented Indiana.

In 1843, we find the following additional names in the official list for Indiana: William L. Fenton, John Lucas and A. C. Hall.

In 1859, the board comprised the following names: Edward Nixon, James E. Coulter, William H. Coleman, Joseph Shephard, William C. Boyle, James Fenton and Joshua Shephard. There were one hundred and fifty members, including probationers, in communion with the church. Also a flourishing Sabbath school of eighty scholars and teachers was connected with the congregation.

The congregation for several years had no house for public

worship of their own, but occupied the Court House until 1839, when the erection of the edifice now known as Armory Hall was commenced. The building was completed in the following year.

The *Register* of November 27, 1859, says: "The church is located at the west end of Water street. It is 40 by 55 feet, and has fifty-six pews on its floor. It has neither bell nor portico, but silently stands its own representative until it shall go the way of all the earth. The brick and stone work was done by William Brown, of Blairsville; the carpenter work by Capt. James Sloan, of this borough; and the plastering by a stranger.

The property was settled in the hands of the following persons, who were appointed trustees: John Fenton, Wm. Fenton, Andrew Hall, Robert Craig and John Lucas.

The arrangements for building the present church edifice were commenced under the pastorate of Mr. Sleffy in 1874, but the subscription was made during the administration of Mr. Danks in 1875, and the work of construction commenced that year.

The plans were prepared in the spring by J. W. Drum, architect, of Pittsburgh, and the contract awarded to J. P. Leach, of Indiana, Pa., on the 4th day of August, for the consideration of $15,500. The cost of excavating, seating, gas fitting, &c., to be paid by the church. The lot was purchased from Mr. B. B. Tiffany for the sum of $2,000. The corner stone was laid on the afternoon of Tuesday, October 5, 1875, the ceremony being witnessed by a large concourse of people. The ministers who participated in the ceremonies were: Rev. B. F. Brooke, D. D., of Christ Church, Pittsburgh; Rev. J. F. Core, of Greensburg; Rev. H. C. Beacom, of Johnstown; Rev. J. C. Johnson, Rev. A. P. Leonard, and Rev. John A. Danks, pastor in charge. Addresses were delivered by Dr. Brooke and Rev. Core. The corner stone is the second one in the buttress at the northeast end at the building. A box containing the following articles was placed under it: Bible, hymn book, Church Discipline, copies of all the county papers, Pittsburgh Leader, and Christian Advocate, Ladies' Repository, Church Almanac for 1875, Minutes of Pittsburgh Conference (1875), copy of original specifications, copy of Boston Gazette printed in 1770, names of architect, contractor, trustees, building committee, stewards, officers of Sabbath school, name of pastor in charge when the project was commenced, M. J. Sleppy; name of pastor at present in charge, J. A. Danks.

The board of trustees was composed of J. B. Campbell, Geo. Rink, D. Ellis, E. C. Jamison, A. C. Boyle, T. M. Coleman, D. Mullen.

The board of stewards was: E. C. Jamison, J. H. Flude, W. R. Black, L. Keslar, jun., A. S. Cunningham, C. A. McHenry.

The building committee consisted of J. B. Campbell, D. Ellis, George Rink, D. Mullen, A. C. Boyle, W. R. Black, J. McFarland, Sarah Sansom and N. J. Lucas.

The building was completed November 1, 1876, and was dedicated Sunday, January 21, 1877, by Bishop M. Simpson, assisted by Revs. I. C. Pershing, D. D.; L. H. Bugbee, D. D.; M. J. Sleppy, J. F. Core, J. T. Riley, George Orbin, A. H. Miller, Jno. McIntire, D. K. Stevenson, Solomon Keibler and A. C. Johnson.

The morning sermon was preached by Bishop Simpson, and made a deep and lasting impression. Dr. Pershing announced that the church cost $20,000, $11,000 of which had been subscribed, and that it was the intention to raise the remaining $9,000 during the day. The subscription was started by J. B. Campbell $1,000; the Ladies' Aid Society, $1.000; A. S. Cunningham and John Duncan, each $500; J. McFarland, $400, followed by many others with smaller amounts. The service continued until two o'clock. The Conference trio sang "The Mists Have Cleared Away," the congregation joined in the doxology, and the Bishop pronounced the benediction.

Another large audience assembled at 3:30 to hear Dr. Bugbee, at which time some $300 were subscribed. Services were again held at seven o'clock. The sermon was by Dr. Pershing, after which he announced that $1,100 were yet needed to make up the required amount. More than this sum was raised, swelling the subscriptions of the day to $10,005. The basket collections were $261 additional.

A protracted service was commenced the day following dedication, which continued for some weeks, during which the Holy Spirit worked among the people, and many wanderers were brought in.

Two years' time had been given on the larger subscriptions, so that the last payment was made under the administration of Rev. H. J. Smith in 1878, at which time the church was entirely freed from debt.

The church, at this time (February, 1880), has a membership of 350, and a Sabbath school of 150. The church boards are composed of the following persons: Trustees—J. B. Campbell, D. Ellis, T. M. Coleman, George Rink, J. McFarland, Thomas Lonman, J. A. Bell. Stewards—J. McFarland, W. R. Black, A. S. Cunningham, J. B. Marshall, A. C. Boyle, C. A. McHenry, Jno. Truby, D. McLaughlin and Henry Hall.

REV. HOMER J. SMITH, PASTOR M. E. CHURCH,

Was born in 1846, in Fayette county, and was a son of Rev. Wesley and Mary E. Smith, *nee* Ford. The former was in the active work of the M. E. Church, and at one time was in charge of the church at Blairsville.

Our subject came of clerical stock. His paternal grandfather was licensed to preach in Ireland by John Wesley, and his two sons Wesley and William, entered the ministry of the M. E. Church. These, with Wesley's five brothers-in-law, were members of the Pittsburgh Conference at the same time. Two of Wesley's sons, Charles W. and Homer J. with several uncles and cousins are now members of the same body.

He was educated at Mount Union College, Ohio. After teaching in West Virginia one year, Fayette county, Pa., two years, and in the State of Delaware for two years, he became a member of the Pittsburgh Annual Conference at the session held in Johnstown in March, 1870. Since then he has served the following charges: Allegheny and Sewickley circuits, near Pittsburgh, one year each; Bridgeport, Pa., one year; Woodsfield, Monroe county, Ohio, three years; Irvin, Pa., two years, and is now closing his third year as pastor of the First M. E. Church of Indiana.

He was married in 1870, by Bishop Scott, to Miss Arcadia Lindale, of Wyoming, Delaware. They have had five children, one of whom, Ralph Irwin, died in Indiana, December 1st, 1878, and was buried in Oakland cemetery.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT NINEVEH, EAST WHEATFIELD TOWNSHIP.

The Methodists had a congregation at this place as early as 1836. They then held their meetings in the brick house, the residence of John M. Barber, up to 1840. This is the oldest house of the kind in this section of the county, and was built by Isaac Rodgers in the year 1816. A subscription paper was gotten up by John Barber and Daniel Pershing, dated September 28, 1840, asking the people to contribute to it for the purpose of building a Methodist church on the farm of John M. Barber. This paper was numerously signed, each one having the privilege to pay his subscription in labor or material for building purposes. Two hundred and fifty dollars were raised in this way towards the building. The house was let during the summer of 1840, to James Ebbs, a contractor and builder, and was completed during the fall of the same year. The edifice was a one-story building with the ceiling arched, at the highest point about twenty feet from the floor, and twenty-eight by thirty-five feet, and having a capacity to seat comfort-

ably about two hundred and fifty persons. This church was dedicated by the Rev. Williams, a very popular Methodist minister, assisted, as I have been told by a colored minister. The membership numbered then about twenty persons.

The Methodists continued to worship in this house until the fall of 1871. During the early part of the summer of 1871, the trustees resolved to make an effort to build a new building, and subscription papers for this purpose were put into the hands of the pastor, Rev. J. N. Pershing, and John R. Grow, now in Paris, Mo. They succeeded in getting about two thousand dollars subscribed, when the building was let to John Dodson and Frank Herlinger, contractors and builders, at fourteen hundred dollars. The building was completed during the fall of 1871 and dedicated by the Rev. I. C. Pershing, of the Pittsburgh Female College, on the first Sabbath of November, 1871. There was a sufficient amount subscribed on the day of dedication to free the church from all encumbrance. The entire cost reached a few dollars over nineteen hundred. The size of the building (frame) is 32x44, and is sixteen feet high on the inside, having stained glass in the windows and two doors. The membership at the time the new church was built numbered twelve persons. The present membership is over one hundred.

NINEVEH.

The first settler was Robert Rodgers (whose notes the reader can examine, as well as the sketch of the mill, in the township history), and the place was known as Rodger's Mill for many years. James Fenton started a store about the same time that the canal was approaching Blairsville, and left about the time of its reaching this locality. The next merchant was Henry Noble, whose room is still standing opposite the canal lock. William Lapsley was afterward a partner, and they called the village Nineveh, managing their store here for several years. D. W. Wakefield, about this time, started a store and tavern. He was succeeded by Patrick Smith and Thomas Taylor. Richard Graham was the next merchant in the Noble building, and was succeeded by William Ford. For several years there has been no mercantile establishment in the village.

In 1832, William W. Wakefield purchased ten acres of land of John M. Barber and platted it into regular lots and streets, commencing at the Armagh road and extending to the graveyard, between the canal and the river.

The blacksmiths were, in order: Daniel Tinkcom, Benjamin Trimble, Thomas McLaughlin, Peter Altimus, John Grant and William Goddard.

The first and only church is the Methodist Episcopal, whose sketch appears above.

JACKSONVILLE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church was organized at the dwelling house of Robert Hunter, sr., in the village of Jacksonville, in the year 1839, and the congregation met in the public school house from 1841 to 1859. This school house was erected for school and church purposes.

The original members were, Daniel Welsh, leader, Mrs. Welsh, James Hunter, Jane Hunter, Martha Hunter, Nancy McGlaughlin, Ellen McIntire, Robert Hunter, sr., and wife, and Mary Hunter.

The first pastors were, Revs. John Coil, Joseph Ray, Samuel Nesbit, James Beacom, James Dean, L. M. Weekly, Thomas Higgins, James Borbridge, Richard Jordan and Robert Cunningham.

In 1859, the society erected the present church building and have since worshipped therein. The trustees at that time were, Elliott Ferguson, D. M. Henderson, D. S. Hunter, A. D. Ferguson and Phillip Steffy. Rev. Williams, the presiding elder, dedicated the new church in November, 1859. John Bruce was the contractor. It cost $1500, and is in size 45x54 feet.

Since the building of the church the following ministers have preached here: Revs. Robert Cunningham, two years; Joseph Shane, two years; S. Howe, two years; John Wakefield, two years; Appleton, two years; J. Leonard, two years; Joseph Pershing, two years; D. Kurtz, two years; George W. Cook, two years; T. J. Hatfield, two years; and the present pastor, Edward J. Knox.

The present trustees are Elliott Ferguson, in same office since first election, D. S. Hunter, S. C. Kennedy, R. L. Hunter and Joseph Ferguson.

The present membership is thirty-seven. The attendance at the Sabbath school is about forty.

THE BLAIRSVILLE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church was organized about 1824 or '25. Prior to this time there had been occasional preaching by Rev. J. Wakefield, a pioneer local preacher, and missionaries. Among the original members, which are said to have numbered twelve, were Jonathan and Elizabeth Kuntz, Stewart and Elizabeth Davis, John M. and Evaline Barber, Henry Keely and Mrs. Dr. Simmons.

The first church was erected at the south end of Liberty street in 1828. The second was built on the adjoining lot in 1847, and the third was constructed partly out of the material of the second and used a portion of its foundation, at an expense of about five thousand dollars. The first church cost seven and the second seventeen hundred dollars.

The ministers having charge of the circuit and station were* as follows: Connellsville circuit, 1, Robert Boyd; 2, John Connelly; 3, David Sharp; 4, Charles Thorn; Blairsville station, 5, Charles Thorn; Blairsville circuit, 6, James G. Sansom; Blairsville station, 7, Nathaniel Callender; 8, Moses Tichnell; 9, Wesley Smith; Blairsville circuit, 10, Gideon D. Kinear; 11, Simon Elliott; 12, John Coil; 13, John L. Williams; 14, Caleb Foster; 15, David S. Welling; 16, Charles Best; 17, William F. Lauck; 18, Abram I. Rich; 19, Samuel H. Nesbitt; 20, James Beacom; 21, James Deens; 22, Thomas I. Higgins; 23, Robert Cunningham; 24, John W. Shirer; Blairsville station, 25, Thomas McCleary; 26, Samuel Y. Kennedy; 27, Alexander Scott; 28, Henry C. Beacom; 29, John Grant; 30, William F. Lauck; 31, Franklin Core; and 32, S. P. Woolf, the present pastor.

The first trustees were: John Harrold, Daniel Steffey, John M. Barber, Stewart Davis, Henry Keely, Isaac Pierce and Jonathan Doty. Jonathan Kurtz was the first class leader, and it is said the church was organized at his house, and the second leader was Samuel Sharer. The first steward was Stewart Davis.

The present official board consists of Archibald Davis, Esq., John Graff, Samuel Dixon, Robert Johnston, David Davis, Daniel W. Artley, Charles Rugg, Philip Steffey, S. D. Steffey, John Wynn, Tobias Hammer, William Davis, Chester C. Davis, John G. Long, W. Geer, A. P. Kirkland, Paul Graff and John Bruce.

The present membership is 375. The enrollment of the Sabbath school is 325. The average attendance is 275.

Fourteen young preachers have been sent out from this church. Bishop Wiley was at one time a member of the Blairsville church.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF PUNXSUTAWNEY.

The first preaching of which we have any record was in 1822, at the house of Jacob Hoover, who resided in what is now known as Claysville. A class was formed, and this, in connection with an occasional visit from a minister, was the foundation of the church which to-day numbers in the county over twenty-five hundred members, thirty-two societies and thirty-two edifices.

*This list does not include the names of their colleagues.

In 1828, a class of six members was formed about a mile north from the present borough of Brookville. David Butler was appointed leader, and the services were held in an old mill. A Sunday school was organized, with Cyrus Butler as superintendent. In 1824, Rev. Mr. Dorsey established several classes, and preached at many points in the county.

In 1825, Rev. Mr. Yackett was appointed. He had regular stated services at Punxsutawney, Mr. Leiser's, Mr. Lawson's, Mr. Young's, and other points unrecorded. Punxsutawney was the central point from which the whole movement was directed.

Log churches were erected, and these have been succeeded by the elegant structures of to-day. Local preachers visited every portion of the county where there were settlements, and aided materially the regular minister in urging on the work, and building deep and well. The names of Berd, Bair, Holland, Reglesworth, Keller, Taylor, Scott and others, in addition to those above mentioned, will not soon be forgotten.

There have been two sessions of the Erie annual conference at Brookville. The first was from the 13th to the 19th of July, 1859, with Bishop M. Simpson as the presiding officer. There were 126 members present, and the meeting was marked by the large amount of business transacted, and the zeal evinced by the members generally.

The second was from the 3d to the 9th of September, 1873, and Bishop G. Haven was in charge. One hundred and fifty-one ministers were present, and the Association was successful in every respect.

The past of Methodism in Jefferson county was allied to hard, untiring work, and the present is fruitful, as the result of the seed sown in 1822, at the house of Jacob Hoover.

THE MARION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

There were occasional meetings held in vicinity of Marion, East Mahoning township, in the years from 1830 to 1837, and during the year 1837 there was a society organized known as the "Compton Appointment." There were but nine members. The first house of worship was erected in 1844. The present handsome and commodious edifice was erected in 1871–2 at a cost of $7,500.

The preachers in succession have been Revs. James Day, John Summerville, William Butt, C. Foster, H. McCall, Joseph Wray (who organized the society), Augustus Lowman, James Henderson, Elijah Coleman, John Coyle, D. Gordon, —— Rankin, John and Joseph McCarty, S. H. Nesbitt, —— Blackburn, —— Lane, —— Hill, M. J. Montgomery, Richard Cartwright, 1856-7; W. Johnson and —— Yarnell, 1858-9; —— ——, 1860; J. S. Lemon, 1861-2-3*; M. W. Dallas, 1863-4; N. G. Miller, 1864-5-6; A. P. Leonard, 1866-7; James B. Gray, 1867-8-9; M. B. Sleppey, 1869-72, during whose pastorate the new church was built; John A. Danks, 1872-3-4; W. K. Brown, 1874-5; F. W. Vertican, 1875-6-7; J. J. Moffat, 1877-8; N. Davis, 1878-9-80.

The first officers were: Steward, Robert Craig; Class Leader, John Compton; Trustees, William Meanor, sr., Robert Craig, William Brady and James L. Park.

The number of members in January, 1880, is one hundred and forty-five, and the Sunday School numbers one hundred and fifty.

The present officers are: Stewards—James McGregor, J. N. Gibson, Adam Braughler and D. Dibler; Class Leaders—Levi Lowmaster, D. H. Bee, James L. Park and Mary Wetzel; Trustees—J. H. Rochester, Henry Wetzel, James McGregor, Adam Braughler, David McLaughlin, A. W. Brown, and John Snyder.

The presiding elders who appear to have preached more than the amount included in regular duties were: D. L. Dempsey, 1856-60; W. Lynch, 1860-4; T. McCleary, 1864-8.

*Parts of years.

TWOLICK BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Twolick Baptist church, located on Dickson's run, in Green township, was organized in the autumn of 1824. Its constituents, about twelve in number, were chiefly immigrants from Wales. Owing to the loss of the early records of the church, a partial list only can be here given of these constituents. Among them were the names following; Simon Davis and wife, George Turner and wife, Elizabeth Price, Mary Shadrach and John Thomas. The other constituent members were persons baptized at the time of the organization.

This was the first Baptist church in Indiana county. It was constituted at the house of Mr. Francis Chapman, who, together with his wife and several of his daughters, were among the earliest accessions to the church. Rev. Thomas Williams and Rev. Benjamin Davis, ministers of the Beulah Baptist church, in Cambria county, officiated at the organization.

The first settlement in that part of the county was made as early as 1801–2, by a few families from Wales, namely: John Rees, Hugh Rees, Simon Davis, David Price and David Moses. This region at that time was an unbroken wilderness, the outer border of civilization. Between Dickson's run and the Susquehanna river no man lived. Wild beasts roamed the forests undisturbed. Night was often made hideous by the howling of wolves, and bears and wolves, not seldom, committed serious trespass on the pens and sheepfolds of the settlers.

Among the settlers above named were three Baptists, i. e. Simon Davis and wife, and Elizabeth Price, wife of David Price. Their membership was held in the Beulah Baptist Church, near Ebonsburg, and ministers of that church paid them, at long intervals, paternal visits. It was not, however, until the year 1819, that any attempt was made to institute a religious society of any name or kind. In that year a widow woman, sister to John and Hugh Rees, with her two sons, John Thomas and William Shadrach, arrived from Wales. Mary Shadrach and her eldest son, John Thomas, were members of the Baptist Church in Wales, and as Beulah, 26 miles distant, was the nearest church of their faith, they deposited their certificates of membership in that church, and frequently, for a time, attended its communion. It is due to the memory of this christian woman to state, in this connection, that it was mainly owing to her devoted zeal, the first effort was made to establish, in the neighborhood stated religious services. Young people were called to meet together, on the Sabbath, to read the scriptures and learn to sing. In connection with these exercises, prayer meetings, held from house to house, continued to increase in numbers and interest. No other organized meetings for religious worship, within a circle of from eight to ten miles, could be found. From 1820 onward, more frequent visits were made by various ministers from Ebonsburg, among whom were George Roberts (Independent), William Williams, Thomas Williams, Festus Tibbot, Thomas E. Thomas, and Benjamin Davis. Converts were made, at first among the youth, mainly, and those of riper years soon followed. So that by the autumn of 1824, it was deemed advisable, as above stated, to organize a church.

Soon after the church was formed Rev. John Thomas, who had previously been called to ordination while yet a member of the Beulah church, was called to the pastorate, and continued to serve it for a period of six years; some of the Beulah ministers continuing, meantime, to pay him and the church their brotherly visits.

In 1826, the church licensed William Shadrach, the pastor's brother, to preach the gospel wherever he might find an open door; The two brothers, during this and the year following, made frequent preaching excursions through various districts, from Pine Flat, on the east, to Glade run, on the borders of Armstrong county, on the west, and southward to the waters of

Black Lick. The church at this period had a large territory claiming service from it, and drew members into its communion from distances varying from seven to eighteen miles east and west.

In 1830 the church dismissed thirteen members for the purpose of forming a new church, now known as the Mahoning Baptist church. It was organized under the supervision of Rev. G. I. Mihs and Rev. William Shadrach, April 18, 1830, at the house of Enoch Hastings, on Glade run, and was the third Baptist church in the county, Saltsburg church, constituted in the autumn of 1829, being the second.

In the year 1830–31, the Two Lick church was greatly disturbed, and very seriously damaged and divided, by the introduction among its members of the doctrinal teachings of Alexander Campbell. Hitherto nothing had occurred to mar their peace, or to hinder their progress. Now angry controversy took the place of their former brotherly greetings, and hot discussions on "baptismal regeneration" and kindred matters, were substituted, for prayerful endeavors to promote the glory of God in the salvation of men. The pastor did all in his power to prevent the breach, and to heal it after it had taken place; but among the advocates of the new doctrine were some influential men who had hitherto been his special friends. He became weary of the strife, and removed with his family to Fayette county, taking with him his aged mother, from scenes which deeply grieved and saddened her heart.

In 1832, the long struggle having measurably subsided, the church called to the pastorate Rev. Thomas E. Thomas, who, during his ministry of two years, did much to encourage the enfeebled church and to rebuild its broken walls. The next year the church was without a settled pastor, but received occasional visits from several ministers from a distance, among whom were David Williams, John P. Rockafeller, and William Shadrach.

In 1836, Rev. Thomas Wilson took charge of the church, under the auspices of the "Baptist General Association for Missionary Purposes," and continued serving the church for the space of three years. During his pastorate, and near its close, a new church was organized at what is now known as Decker's point, and was called the Shiloh Baptist Church. Its constituents numbered fourteen members, all of whom had been dismissed from the Two Lick church for that purpose.

From 1840 to 1850, the church seems to have passed through a low and depressed state. No pastoral settlement is recorded, though occasional services were rendered by visiting ministers.

In 1850, Rev. Samuel Furman supplied the pulpit regularly, a part of his time, and in the autumn of 1852, A. B. Runyan, a recently licensed young man, was invited to preach for the church, and he pleased them so well that in February, 1853, he was called by them to ordination, and continued to serve the church until March, 1854. The ministers in attendance at his ordination were Rev. Aaron Neff and Rev. Samuel Furman.

Rev. Franklin Hollen rendered pastoral service to the church in the years 1857–8, at which time A. Shadrach was licensed by the church to preach the gospel; and after doing missionary work in this and the adjoining county of Armstrong, and receiving ordination at the call of the Pine Creek Baptist Church, in the county last named, he was called to the pastorate of the Two Lick Church in 1863, and continued to devote to its interests a part of his time, until the spring of 1869. During his pastorate the church substituted for the old log meeting house a new and commodious frame building, in which they now worship.

Since the last named date, the church has been ministered unto, at two different periods, by Rev. Samuel Furman; also by Rev. C. A. Prescot, and Rev. Enos Woodruff. It numbers at this time eighty-five members, has a good house of worship free from debt, and has recently elected to the pastorate Rev. M. L. Rowland.

LOYALHANNAH BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Loyalhannah Baptist Church was organized at Saltsburg, Indiana county, November 29, 1828, by concurrence and advice of a council of ministers appointed for the purpose by the Redstone Baptist Association, namely: Rev. James Frey, of Big Redstone. Rev. James Estep, of Forks of Zough, and Rev. John Thomas, of the Two Lick Church, Indiana county.

Its constituents were the nine following named persons, to-wit: Mrs. Mary Johnston, Andrew Johnston and his wife Martha, John Johnston and his wife Anna, George Hunt and his wife Mary, Mrs. Betsie Nicholson, and Stephen Drury.

The first business meeting was held June 20, 1829, at which time Andrew Johnston was ordained deacon, and Rev. William Shadrach, recently ordained to the ministry, was chosen as pastor. He accepted their call and entered upon the service immediately, dividing his labor equally between this church and the church at Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, where on the 10th of December preceding he had been ordained and settled.

During the greater part of the first year of its history the little church, through the kindness of their Presbyterian brethren, had the privilege of holding their services in their meeting-house; but this arrangement not proving quite agreeable to some members of the session of the Presbyterian Church, the little band withdrew, and held their worship at such places as they found to be most convenient. Sometimes they met in private houses; sometimes they accepted a tender made to them to use a meeting house at New Alexandria, at which place some of the members resided, and here they occasionally held the communion service.

In the opening of the spring of 1830, the church erected a tent in a beautiful grove, some three miles from Saltsburg, near the road leading to New Alexandria. This spot was selected as the most eligible on which to build their sanctuary, whenever they should deem themselves able for the undertaking. Around this preaching stand, in the open air and under the canopy of heaven, large assemblies gathered to pray and praise and hear the word.

In 1832, having been greatly strengthened in the meantime by accessions to their number, they erected a neat and commodious brick building, and dedicated it to the worship of God, free of debt, and having now a "local habitation," they took to themselves the name of the Loyalhannah Baptist church. This location was well suited to the convenience of the congregation, as the greater part of the membership, both of the original constituents and of those who subsequently united with the church, resided on the Westmoreland side of the Conemaugh.

In March, 1835, their first pastor, after having served the church for five years and ten months, resigned the pastorate, to take charge of a newly organized church in the city of Allegheny—then called Allegheny town. This parting of a young church with its youthful minister was the severance of tender ties, mutually painful to both; but the call of duty seemed to demand the sacrifice, and to this demand they mutually yielded. At this time the church numbered one hundred and thirty communicants.

On the 6th of April, 1836, the church elected to the pastorate Rev. Benoni Allen, who served in the office until August, 1839. This proved to be before its close a very unhappy pastorate. Under it a spirit of discord was engendered among the members, parties were formed, proper discipline was neglected, and in the midst of this disorder the pastor withdrew, without being regularly dismissed. For a long period the strife continued, and terminated finally by the exclusion of as many as

twenty-one members from the communion of the church. This occurred February 15, 1842. Through the years of 1840 and '41, frequent efforts at reconciliation had been attempted, but without effect. In the meantime the disaffected party had withdrawn from the church and organized a separate body, under the name of the Livermore Baptist church. This proceeding, being regarded as fractious and disorderly, did not prevent the church, in the exercise of its discipline, from expelling them from its fellowship. After the lapse of some years a better spirit prevailed, and a good degree of brotherly concord was bestowed, a calm succeeding the storm. The Livermore church, by removal, death and otherwise, has become extinct.

From 1840 to 1849, the church was served for brief periods, either as pastors or supplies, by the following named ministers: Isaac Winn, John Parker, Milton Sutton, John P. Rockafeller and Edward M. Miles. Not anything of special note took place during this period. In June, 1849, the church called to ordination Mr. P. M. Weddle, a licensed preacher, who by the advice of a council called for that purpose, was ordained to the full work of the christian ministry, and served the church till June, 1852. He was soon succeeded by Rev. T. J. Penny, who held the office until April, 1855. During his pastorate, the church resolved to change their location, and, in 1853, they built themselves a house of worship in the borough of Saltsburg, and assumed the name of the Saltsburg Baptist Church; not, however, without providing for holding occasional services at Loyalhannah.

Mr. Penny was followed by Rev. D. W. Hunter, who ministered to the church from August, 1855, to April, 1857. The next year the church was without a pastor.

In March, 1858, Rev. J. R. Morris devoted to the interests of the church the one-half of his time for one year. April, 1859, Mr. W. T. Johnston, a licentiate, was called by the church to ordination, and served it as pastor from April of that year until April, 1862.

From 1862 to 1864, the church received pastoral services from Rev. Samuel Furman, then pastor of the church at Indiana. In March, 1864, Rev. A. H. Taylor was called to the pastorate and remained in office until failing health compelled him to retire, March, 1866.

From the last named date, until May, 1867, the church was without a pastor, at which time they extended a call to Rev. A. Shadrach, who accepted the call, and served the church for a period of eight years, when he resigned to take the financial agency of the Mount Pleasant Institute, in Westmoreland county. During his pastorate the church deemed it advisable to occupy more fully the ground on the Westmoreland side of the river; accordingly, in 1872, thirty-six members were dismissed for the purpose of organizing a new church, under the old name of the Loyalhannah Baptist Church. They built, that year, a new and commodious church edifice and united under the same pastoral charge with the Saltsburg Church. At the close of Rev. A. Shadrach's pastorate, April, 1875, Rev. G. W. Baker was called to the pastorate of the Saltsburg Church, served it for one year; and in April, 1876, Rev. John Burke became pastor of Saltsburg and Loyalhahnah churches. He continued in the pastorate until April, 1879. Near the close of Mr. Burke's ministry, a new church was constituted, at one of his out posts, and eleven members were dismissed from the Saltsburg Church, who together with eleven others, dismissed from the Loyalhannah Church, became the constituents of the new body, under the name of the

KELLY'S STATION BAPTIST CHURCH.

This new interest is in a flourishing condition, and all these churches are now under the pastoral care of Rev. E. C. Baird, who succeeded Rev. John Burke, June, 1879.

The membership of these churches, as shown by the latest public records, is as follows:

Saltsburg	75
Loyalhannah	63
Kelly's station, February, 1880	52
Total	190

RICHMOND BAPTIST CHURCH.

As early as 1845, there was occasional Baptist preaching in the vicinity of the present village of Richmond. The first preachers of whom we have any record were Aaron Neff and Thomas Wilson. The few Baptists in the vicinity for the years from this time forward belonged to Shiloh church, at the present village of Colfax, Decker's Point, P. O. The most active members in the vicinity having died, or removed, interest in the work about ceased, until vitalized by the voluntary labor of Rev. C. H. Prescott, of Reynoldsville, Jefferson county, Pa. He preached without pay, giving of his own means also toward the establishment of a church, with a house of worship of its own. A meeting held by him in the United Brethren house of worship resulted in the conversion and baptism of some, who, with members from Shiloh and East Mahoning churches living in the neighborhood, met and organized January 26, 1875. A council from other churches of the same faith and order convened July 28, 1875, in the Presbyterian church, and recognized the brethren as a regular Baptist church. Ministers present at these services: Rev. William Shadrach, D. D., Rev. Enos Woodruff, Rev. Daniel Griffith, Rev. Samuel Furman, Rev. Aaron Neff, Rev. A. B Runyan, Rev. Hewell Jeffries, and Rev. C. H. Prescott. James Ansley, of Crooked Creek church, was chairman, and Rev. Enos Woodruff, clerk.

The constituents were George Barrett and wife, John C. Weaver and Prudence his wife, David Weaver, Conrad Peiffer and Eliza his wife, John Lowman, David T. Brown and Hannah his wife, and David Daugherty and Caroline his wife.

The officers of the church are: Deacons, George Barrett, David T. Brown and David Daugherty, Barrett also serving as Treasurer, and Daugherty as church clerk. The trustees are: Conrad Peiffer, John C. Weaver and George Barrett.

A comfortable building was erected in the summer of 1875, at a cost of $1,500.

Rev. C. H. Prescott served the church as pastor a part of his time for two years, and Rev. D. W. C. Hervey part of the time for eighteen months.

The church now numbers 36 members, and has established a Sunday school, with an average attendance of twenty-five.

The church building is one of four built at this point since 1860, the first being built about that year on the south side of Mahoning creek, for the United Brethren, and since then three comfortable churches have been erected on the north side of the creek, one each by the Presbyterians, United Presbyterians, and Baptists. The site of these three, twenty years ago, was a dense undergrowth of pine and laurel, and it is now the prettiest part of the village.

EAST MAHONING BAPTIST CHURCH.

In the summer of 1850, Rev. Samuel Furman, then pastor of the Two Lick and Pine Flat churches, visited, by request, the neighborhood of the Butterbaugh's, and preached a sermon in the old log schoolhouse near John O'Harrow's. The service resulted in the awakening of O'Harrow and wife, and John Spricher and wife. At the next meeting these four converts were baptized.

In the autumn of 1851, Mr. Furman, assisted by Rev. Thos. Wilson, held a protracted meeting in the neigborhood, with good results. Ten persons professed conversion, and were baptized. During this meeting the East Mahoning church was or-

ganized. Its constituents were David Butterbaugh and Frederick Butterbaugh, with their wives, dismissed from the Two Lick church; J. O'Harrow and J. Spricher, with their wives, and Margaret Langham, dismissed from the Shiloh church; James Davis and wife, dismissed from the Livermore church, together with the ten baptized at the time—twenty-one in all.

From this time forward, Mr. Furman preached statedly for the new church, every fourth week, occupying for two years the log schoolhouse. In 1853, the church built a plain and commodious frame meeting-house, burdened now with no debt, in which they still worship.

For ten successive years the church held a yearly meeting of some days' continuance, which were greatly blessed, the least number of hopeful conversions at any one meeting being ten, and the greatest twenty-one.

In 1863, Mr. Furman resigned his pastorate, having served the church faithfully for the space of ten years. He was succeeded by Rev. Franklin Hollen, who served the church for but one year, at which time the former pastor was recalled and ministered to the church for six years more, from April, 1864, to March, 1870, at which time he again resigned, and, with his family, removed to Tennessee. In the summer of 1870, Rev. J. E. Dean served the church for three months, and in the fall of this year, Rev. T. C. Gepford was called to the pastorate, and filled the office until July, 1874, when he was dismissed. A third call was now extended to Rev. Furman, the old pastor. This he accepted, and in the spring of 1875, moved from Tennessee to the parsonage of the East Mahoning Church, and remains to this date, April 21, 1879, serving the church with fidelity and acceptance.

Brief Summary:—East Mahoning Baptist church was organized in 1851, with 21 constituent members. The whole number added to the church since, by baptism and otherwise (as by letter and experience), is 530. In 1878, 23 of its members were, by their request, dismissed, for the purpose of organizing a Baptist church at Fairview, and 30 others, in the same year, applied for and received letters, to organize the First Baptist Church of Cookport.

Removed from the church, from 1851 to 1879, by letter, exclusion, and death, 375. The present membership is 123.

CROOKED CREEK BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Crooked Creek Baptist church, with and by the advice of a large council of delegates from surrounding churches convened on the occasion, was organized December 15, 1870. Its constituent members numbered forty, all dismissed for the purpose from the Plumville Baptist church.

It is in possession of a very neat and commodious church edifice, free from debt, and bids fair to become a large and flourishing church. Thirty-eight persons have been baptized into its fellowship since its organization. Its membership at present is 73.

The following named ministers have served the church as pastors, in the order given, viz: Revs. C. H. Prescott, Aaron Neff, H. Jeffries, and the present pastor, A. B. Runyan.

WEST LEBANON CHURCH.

The West Lebanon Baptist church was organized by Revs. T. Dinsmore and J. Johnston, August 7, 1847. This little church, like almost all the Baptist churches in this country, has struggled hard, in the face of many difficulties, to maintain its visibility. Too weak in financial resources to sustain a regular ministry, it has had but very scant ministerial culture. Quite a list of devoted men is given in its history, as having served it at different periods, but mostly for brief terms. Some served a few months only, others for periods extending from one to three years. Its longest pastorate, including, however, but a fraction of the minister's time, extended to less than five years. It is now in a feeble state and without any pastoral service. Hoping seemingly against hope, it still struggles on, and looks for brighter days. The following named ministers have tendered more or less service to the church, viz: T. Dinsmore, Aaron Neff, John Thomas, T. Penny, W. B. Bingham, S. Furman, M. S. Bowser, and M. L. Rowland, who resigned October, 1879.

COOKPORT BAPTIST CHURCH.

In 1867-8, a number of Baptists residing in Cookport and vicinity, some of whom being members of the Pine Flat Church, and others of the East Mahoning Church, deemed it very desirable to have a place of worship in the village. They accordingly set about the matter in good earnest, and succeeded. Rev. W. P. England, pastor of the Pine Flat Church, rendered them good service by preaching for them a part of his time. Several persons professed conversion and were baptized.

In 1870, by advise of Council, they were organized as a branch of the East Mahoning Church, with thirty-two members. For about three months in this year, Rev. J. E. Dean served the church and the branch as pastor.

In 1871, Rev. T. C. Gessford was called to the pastorate of the mother church, and ministered to it and the branch till July, 1874, when his ministry came to a sudden close.

In 1875, the old pastor of the East Mahoning Church, Rev. S. Furman, was recalled, and in 1876-7, preached alternately at the church and at the branch.

In April, 1878, by advise of Council, called for consultation, the branch was organized as an independent body, under the name of the First Baptist Church of Cookport, Rev. Furman serving both churches jointly.

PINE FLAT BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Pine Flat Baptist Church was organized in the month of October, 1845, by Revs. G. F. Dinsmore and S. D. Morris. Its constituents, nineteen in number, thirteen of whom were dismissed from the Two Lick Baptist Church, both for the convenience of its members and the hope of further enlargement—the distance from Two Lick to the Flat being seven miles or more. Since its organization the church has registered the names of one hundred and eighty-nine persons as members. Its present membership is eighty.

The following is the list of ministers who have served the church either as pastors or temporary supplies, viz: Revs. W. B. Bingham, W. Shadrach, John Thomas, Samuel Furman, A. B. Runyan, J. W. Evans, W. P. England, Enos Woodruff, and their present pastor, A. Shadrach, who has ministered to them since June, 1877.

RICHMOND BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Richmond Baptist Church was organized by Rev. Charles H. Prescott, January 26, 1875. Its constituents numbered twelve (names not given), four of whom came by letter from the Shiloh Baptist Church, two from East Mahoning, three baptised at the time, and the remaining three came over from the United Brethren Church.

Rev. C. H. Prescott continued to minister to the little church till June 25, 1877. September 15, 1877, Rev. D. W. C. Hervey took charge of the church, withdrawing for that purpose, a part of his time, as pastor of the Punxsutawney Baptist Church. He remained in charge till February 17, 1879. This church has succeeded by a very strong effort to build for itself a very neat and comfortable house of worship, for which it deserves much credit, in view of the fewness of its members. It has received into its fellowship by baptism thirteen, by letter nine, and by experience one, making a total of thirty-six.

MAHONING BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized under the supervision of Rev. G. I. Miles and William Shadrach, at the house of Enoch Hastings, on Glade Run, April 18th, 1830. Its constituents, thirteen in number, were dismissed for the purpose from the Two Lick Baptist Church. On the Sabbath, the day following the organization, two persons were baptised into its fellowship, so that there were fifteen members at its first celebration of the Lord's supper.

At this time the church had no pastor, the ministers above named were but casual visitors, both engaged in voluntary missionary tours over territory extending from Centre county, on the east, to Washington county on the west. The first regular ministrations rendered the church were by Rev. Thomas E. Thomas, pastor at the time of the Zion Baptist Church, in Clarion county. He was followed by J. P. Rockafellow, T. Wilson, Ed. McCrombor, S. Furman, A. Neff, M. S. Bowser, A. B. Runyan, J. W. Shoemaker and D. W. C. Henry, their present pastor. This church has been greatly blessed. Planted amidst a homogeneous and settled community, it has received into its fellowship four hundred and sixty-three souls, and has at present a membership of one hundred and eighty-three. Among its leading families all through its history are those of the Hastings, Davises and Ansleys.

BRUSH VALLEY BAPTIST CHURCH.

Mr. Hugh Evans, it is believed, was the first Baptist plant which took root and flourished in Brush Valley. After him came a family by the name of Stevens. Branches of both of these families still remain in the valley, and maintain the principles which they received from the fathers.

As far back as 1824 (possibly earlier) pioneer preachers from Beulah and Ebensburg, in Cambria county, made occasional visits to the valley, and preached in the house or barn of Hugh Evans, or under the shade of trees, as circumstances required. Among these pioneers, the following named ministers are still remembered with grateful aflection, viz: Revs. Thomas Williams, Benjamin Davis, John Thomas, Thomas E. Thomas, and Festus Tibbot. All these, except Benjamin Davis, are gone to their rest.

The Brush Valley church was not organized until the year 1839. Occasional preaching, however, continued from the first to be enjoyed by the people. In September of the year last named, Revs. Samuel Conrad and John P. Rockafellow were called for consultation, and, after seeking divine counsel and guidance, concluded to organize the little company into a regular church. Its constituents numbered sixteen members. Since its organization it has baptized into its fellowship 139 converts. Its present membership is 42. The church has suffered much of late by the removal by death of its most substantial supporters.

The ministers named below have served the church, either as pastors or temporary supplies, viz: Revs. Samuel Conrad, Aaron Neff, Thomas Wilson, Samuel C. Morris, John W. Evans, Joseph R. Morris, Franklin Hollen, A. Shadrach, W. P. England, C. H. Prescott, G. W. Baker and A. B. Runyan. At present the church is without a pastor.

PLUMVILLE BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized October, 1849, as a Free Mission Baptist church, with eleven constituents, who had withdrawn from the Mahoning church. Persons of extreme views on the question of slavery, became dissatisfied with the close connection of the Northern with the Southern Baptists in carrying on the work of Foreign Missions, and in many quarters, strifes and divisions arose. Rev. W. B. Bingham, an active and zealous abolitionist, organized the church and ministered to it until February, 1855. He was succeeded by Revs. W. Shepard and J. Johnston.

In 1857, a council of neighboring churches was convened, and reorganized the church as a regular Baptist church. Rev. J. J. Shorthill was called to the pastorate, and continued to serve the church till September, 1868, and was succeeded by Rev. H. Jeffries.

In 1870, the great majority of the members, believing their location to be unfavorable to their growth, obtained letters of dismission, with a view to organize a church at Chambersville. Forty members were thus removed from Plumville, leaving but ten or twelve at the last named place. These still claim the name of the Plumville church, but can scarcely be regarded as a visible body.

BLACK LICK CHURCH.

The Black Lick Baptist church was organized under the supervision of Revs. W. H. Johnston and F. Hollen, May 29, 1861, with sixteen members, all of whom had been dismissed from the Livermore Baptist church, in Westmoreland county.

The church is a very feeble band, and at different times has seemed to be at the point of extinction. Its pulpit has been occupied, for brief periods only, by Revs. F. Hollen, Samuel Furman and Jesse Morgan. Its present pastor, Rev. R. L. Williams, has devoted to its interests a part of his time during the two years last past. Its membership is but nineteen.

SHILOH BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Shiloh Baptist Church, located in Green township, was organized June 15, 1839, by Rev. Thomas Wilson, assisted by Rev. Samuel A. Morris. Its constituent members, fourteen in number, were dismissed, for the purpose, from the Two Lick Baptist Church. Since its organization it has registered in the roll of its membership two hundred and seven names, one hundred and thirty of whom were baptized into its fellowship. Its present membership is fifty-five.

The church worships in a neat and commodious edifice, which is free from debt. Its pulpit has been occupied, for shorter or longer periods, by the following named ministers, to-wit: Revs. Thomas Wilson, L. W. Chapman, Samuel Furman, F. Hallen, W. Shadrach, A. Shadrach, W. P. England, J. G. Conover, C. H. Prescott, D. W. C. Hervey, and M. L. Rowland, who is the present pastor.

FAIRVIEW BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Fairview Baptist Church, located in Grant township, was organized October 11, 1877, and recognized as a regular Baptist Church, by a council representing several of the neighboring churches, called for the purpose, in accordance with the usual practice of the denomination. The ministers serving on the occasion were Revs. Samuel Furman, J. G. Conover and I. W. Shoemaker. Its constituent members numbered about thirty, twenty-three of whom had been dismissed for this purpose from the East Mahoning Church.

At the time of their organization they placed themselves under the pastoral care of Rev. I. W. Shoemaker, who served them for one year. After a brief interval, the church called to the pastorate the present incumbent, Rev. M. M. L. Rowland.

THE FIRST REGULAR BAPTIST CHURCH OF INDIANA, PA.

During the winter of 1857–8, Rev. Samuel Furman, a Baptist minister residing in the northern part of Indiana county, visited the borough of Indiana, and commenced holding stated monthly meetings in the old court house. In the spring of 1858, a church meeting was held in the grand jury room, and an invitation extended to the churches of Clarion Association to send their pastors and delegates to meet in council to consider the propriety of organizing a church at Indiana.

Pursuant to that call, the council convened sometime in July 1858. The following ministers were present, viz: Rev. P. N. Waddell, A. B. Runyan, Samuel Furman, Samuel Miles and R. L. Hunt. Only six persons presented themselves as constituent members. Their names were: William Shields, Lewis E. Freet, Mrs. Mary J. Shields, Mrs. Rosanna Freet, Mrs. Catharine Craig and Mrs. Eliza Canning. At first the council hesitated as to the propriety of organizing such a small number of communicants as an independent body, but subsequently concluded to do so. The organization ceremonies took place in the court house, and at the same time and place L. E. Freet was ordained as deacon.

The church continued to worship in the court house for some time, but subsequently secured the use of the Free Presbyterian meeting-house, on Water street, which they occupied until their own house was completed.

On the 4th day of December, 1859, their present house of worship was dedicated. Rev. W. Shadrach, D. D., of Philadelphia, preached the dedicatory sermon. At that time the membership of the church had increased until it numbered twenty-nine, ten of whom were males and nineteen females.

Rev. Samuel Furman was continued as pastor of the church until December 18, 1862, when he resigned. From that time until the spring of 1864, the church was without a pastor. However, the pulpit was occasionally occupied by different ministers of Clarion Association.

On the 23d day of March, 1864, a call was extended to Rev. A. B. Taylor, for one-fourth of his time. This call was accepted and he continued as pastor of the church until April 28th, 1866, when he tendered his resignation on account of an attack of cancer in his face, an affection which untimately caused his death.

For almost a year the church was again without a pastor. February 17th, 1867, a call was extended to Rev. A. B. Runyan for one-half his time, which was subsequently, October 19th of same year, changed to one-fourth time. Rev. Runyan closed his pastorate with this church about the first of January, 1868.

For several subsequent years the church was without a pastor, and from October, 1870, till April, 1872, the Congregational Church had the use of the meeting house.

During the latter part of 1871, an effort was made on the part of the Associational Missionary Committee to awaken the latent energies of Indiana Baptist Church. At this time their members had been so reduced by death, removals and otherwise, that of the fifty-three persons that had from time to time united with the church, but thirteen remained, and some of even that small number, resided at points too far distant to attend regularly upon the services of the sanctuary. A meeting was held, December 2d, 1871, at which time the church was reorganized by electing two additional members to the board of deacons, and several persons were received into the fellowship of the church. A resolution was adopted to make an earnest effort to secure regular preaching, at least one Sabbath each month, and April 1st, 1872, a call was extended to and accepted by Rev. A. Shadrach for one-fourth time for one year.

In April, 1873, Rev. William Shadrach, D. D., assumed the duties of pastor of this church, and has continued to occupy that position until the present time, devoting his whole time to the work. Under his efficient ministrations the growth of the church has been regular and healthy instead of rapid or spasmodic, until it has reached its present number—one hundred and two. An examination of the list of members shows that one hundred and fifty-two persons have been received into the fellowship of the church since its organization.

Lewis E. Freet and Thomas Ray, both of whom are deceased, were the first deacons. The following brethren compose the present board of deacons, viz: James S. McAnulty, J. Miles Walker, Joseph F. Barnes, Daniel Ansley and Isaac W. Warner.

Lewis E. Freet and Thomas Row were trustees of the church from A. D. 1859, until A. D. 1876, when a charter of incorporation was secured. The present board of trustees are as follows: Daniel Ansley, president; Joseph F. Barnes, secretary; John S. McAnulty, Charles K. Johnton, and Isaac W. Warner.

The Sabbath school is in a very flourishing condition. For several years past the enrollment of the school has never been less than one hundred and sixty-eight, and last year it reached one hundred and eighty-seven. Lewis E. Freet was the first S. S. superintendent, and Joseph F. Barnes is the present incumbent of that office.

KELLY'S STATION BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized April 1, 1879, by Rev. John Burke, who had preached at this point in connection with Saltsburg and Loyalhanna for about three years.

The constituents were J. B. Smith, D. C. Duncan, Jane Duncan, Jane Yingling, Caroline Kelly, Rebecca Horrel, W. S. Mears, Mary A. Mears, Alexander Dias, John Garland and Eliza Garland, of Loyalhanna church; and William Garland, John Kritzer, George Garris, James Drummond, Wilson Klepper, Mary Garris, Nancy Garris, Ida Shearer, Lizzie Shearer, Amanda Klepper and Rachel Kelly, of Saltsburg church.

The first officers were: J. B. Smith, James Drummond and W. S. Mears, deacons, and D. C. Duncan, clerk and treasurer. The first trustees were J. B. Smith, D. C. Duncan and James Drummond.

Services were first held in the Methodist church, the same building now owned by the congregation. The purchase of this building was effected in 1878 at a cost of $210. It is about 35 by 40 feet in size, and is a neat frame building. One hundred dollars have been spent in repairs since the purchase.

Rev. John Burke served the church until organized, since which Rev. Edwin C. Baird has served one-fourth of his time.

There is no change in officers (1880) except J. B. Smith, deceased. The present membership is 52, with an average attendance at Sabbath school of twenty-five.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH IN PUNXSUTAWNEY.

On the 30th of October, 1840, the society was organized at this place, and the history of the regular Baptist church commenced. Revs. Thomas E. Thomas and Benoni Allen had been conducting a revival, and under its ministrations an association was formed, the influence of which has never ceased. The following joined by letter: Isaac London, Hiram London, Lemuel Carey, Hannah Carey, John R. Reed, Margaret Reed, James Armstrong, Mary Armstrong, Esther McMillen, Eliza Cochran, Sarah Gilhausen and Elizabeth McCracken.

The Revs. Thomas and Allen were invited to preach until the 1st of April, 1841, each to officiate as pastor one-fourth of his time, and William Campbell was elected clerk. On the 1st of November, 1840, Stephen London and James McConaughy were admitted by baptism.

November 2d of the same year was memorized by the addition of William Davis, William Campbell, Ephraim Bair, Jacob Bair, Samuel Gilhausen, John Hunt and Prudence Stewart, also by a profession of faith signified by baptism. The third day of the same month, James H. Bell, Ann Bell, William Torrance, Lemuel Carey, jr., Mary Davis, Jane Hunt, Elizabeth McDermort and Jane Major were baptized.

Rev. Thomas continued with the society till October, 1841, and was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Wilson, who was followed by Rev. Samuel Miles, who was called on the 10th of January, 1847. Revs. John J. Shorthill, F. C. Gessford, Howell Jeffries, and the present incumbent, D. W. C. Hervey, comprise the remaining pastors.

The edifice now occupied by them was erected in 1858, the previous meetings being held in the village schoolhouse.

The number of Baptist communicants in the county is about 700. There are churches at Punxsutawney, Beech Woods, Reynoldsville, Brookville and Corsica.

HAZELET METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

The first Methodist Protestant Church organized in the county is known as the Hazelet M. P. Church. It is located about midway between Cherry Tree and Gettysburg, on the old State road. It was organized in 1832, in the house of Rev. Samuel Hazelet, a local preacher, who had moved in from Clearfield county, Pa. The society was organized either by Rev. Zack. Ragan, D. D., then President of Pittsburgh Conference, or by Rev. Robert Simonton, who was pastor of a frontier work extending from Phillipsburg, Clearfield county, to the vicinity of Blairsville, Indiana county. The organization was composed of Rev. Samuel Hazelet, his wife Sarah and daughters Anna E. and Maria; Rev. Samuel Rank, a local preacher, and his wife Margaret A., John Bartlebaugh and his wife, Mrs. Mary King and her daughter Nancy, and Miss Mary Notley. Others united soon after.

In 1854, a good frame church was built, 30x40 feet, one-story, which is still in a good state of preservation (1879). The names of the pastors who have served them are: Robert Simonton, I. Huntsman, T. J. Addis, William McCullough, C. C. Chapman, C. A. Compton, Henry Palmer, J. L. Turner, M. Stewart, D. Dershing, John I. Stillions, Henry Lucas, N. Burgess, Alex. Marple, Anson Kingsley, W. H. Phipps, William M. Smith, J. B. Lucas, Alex. Patton, Michael Lee, D. H. Davis, William Turner, and S. F. Crowther, who served seven consecutive years, from September, 1872, to 1879.

This church has been the spiritual birth-place and home of a goodly number of persons, but her ranks have been reduced frequently during the last twenty years, by deaths, removals, and the organizing of several other churches in neighboring communities. The present membership is about fifty. Nearly all of the original members have gone to rest. Rev. S. Hazelet and wife, both sleep in the graveyard by the church. Their children that survive them are in the church. One son has been in the ministry for a number of years. The Sabbath School numbers from seventy-five to one hundred, and is doing a good work. W. T. Hazelet, James W. Hazelet, John Hazelet, P. W. Wassam, R. W. and M. W. Smith are among the office bearers and efficient workers at this time. Rev. J. A. Gehrett succeeds Rev. Crowther as pastor.

SALEM M. P. CHURCH.

This church was organized in A. D. 1839, by Rev. Thomas J. Addis, in the house of John Dunckel. The members of the organization were John Dunckel and his wife Susan and their daughters Keziah and Magdalene, Joseph Clifford and wife and perhaps several others. The location is in Green township, about three miles east of Pine Flats. In 1849 a hewed log church was built on Mr. Dunckel's land. It was lined and ceiled after the style of those days and is a comfortable house yet, and still in use (1879). They have been served by the following pastors: Thomas J. Addis, William McCullough, C. C. Chapman, G. A. Compton, H. Palmer, J. L. Turner, Martin Stewart, David Pershing (during whose term the church was erected), John I. Stillions, H. Lucas, N. Burgess, Alexander Marple, Anson Kingsley, W. H. Phipps, William McSmith, J. B. Lucas, Alexander Patton, M. Lee, D. H. Davis, William Turner and S. F. Crowther, who served from September, 1872, to 1879, seven years. This church has had many members since its organization, yet so many of them were migratory, that by removals and deaths, it was always kept weak, both numerically and financially. During the last seven years the membership has increased fifty per cent, and yet at this writing there are not over thirty-five on the records, the principal of whom are Thomas Patterson, Esq., Thomas Luckard and John C. Repine and their wives, all three of whom are daughters of John and Susan Dunckel. Some of their children are also members. They maintain a Sabbath school and all the interests of the church, hoping for a broader field of usefulness in the future. Rev. J. A. Gehrett succeeded pastor Crowther in September, 1879.

COOKPORT M. P. CHURCH.

The First M. P. Church of Cookport was organized in 1843 by Rev. C. C. Chapman. The first members were: Mrs. Margaret Fleming, Bartholomew, Francis, William, Elizabeth, Catharine and Maria Fleming, John Stephens and William McCombs. John Stephens was elected Leader, and William Fleming, Steward. For several years it was known as the Fleming Church. Rev. Chapman was succeeded by G. A. Compton, H. Palmer, J. L. Turner, M. Stewart, D. Pershing, John I. Stillions, H. Lucas, William McCollough, and N. Burgess, during whose term a frame church was erected near the present site of Cookport, and called North Salem. It was dedicated in January, 1855, by Rev. David Pershing. Then came Alex. Marple, Anson Kinsley, W. H. Phipps, William McSmith, J. B. Lucas, Alex. Patton, Michael Lee, D. H. Davis, and William Turner.

This brings us to 1872, when S. F. Crowther became pastor. There were then thirty-five members on the records. Previously to this time the records had not been carefully preserved; subsequently they were. During the seven years of Pastor Crowther's term, there were yearly ingatherings—as many as twenty-seven at one time—and gradual growth, so that after deducting all who removed, died and dropped out by the way, there remains a membership of about seventy. During this term a new church edifice has been erected in the village of Cookport, in size 40x67, frame, with spire one hundred feet high—an ornament to the town.

Several enthusiastic district Sunday School conventions have been held in Cookport under the direction of Pastor Crowther as President of the district; also several Sunday School concerts by the several schools in Cookport. The Sunday School is kept open all the year, and is doing a good work.

We think this church has a hopeful future. Among its present leading members and office bearers are some of the Camerons, Cooks, Conraths, Cunninghams, Buterbaughs, Lockards, Lovelace, Meyers, Nupp, Hudson, Reeds, Leasure *et al.* This church co-operates with the general church in all the home and foreign work for the advancement of Christ's Kingdom on the earth. Rev. J. A. Gehrett succeeds Pastor Crowther September, 1879.

GETTYSBURG METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

The First M. P. Church of Gettysburg was organized in June 1857, by Rev. Anson Kingsley, with the following membership: Jacob G. Ake, H. H. Ruffner, Mrs. Eliza H. Churchill, H. R. Rankin and Mrs. Mary L. Rankin. For thirteen years they worshipped in the township schoolhouse, and then erected a frame church, the first in the place; size, 40 by 50 feet, with spire and bell. It was completed and dedicated in 1871, by Rev. S. F. Crowther. It has been served by the following pastors: Anson Kingsley, W. H. Phipps, William McSmith, Alexander Patton, Michael Lee (in whose time the church building was commenced), D. H. Davis, William Turner and S. F. Crowther, who became pastor in 1872, at which time there were seventeen members. They sustained the usual church services, and a Sabbath school during the summer only, as was then the custom of the country. During February and March, 1873, there were upwards of sixty professed conversions, forty of whom united with the church. During 1874, fifteen professed conversion, and some united with the church. During

1875, upwards of twenty professed conversion, and sixteen united with the church. In 1876, nine were received, and so on; each year added some; but also took some away by death and other causes, so that at this time, September, 1879, the membership numbers about sixty. Among the office-bearers and workers at this time are the Ake's, Byers' Clark's, Churchill's, Dunlap's, Pittman's, Ruffner's, Strasler's, Weaver's, *et al.* The Sabbath school is vigorous, and doing a good work. Several conventions of great profit have been held in this church during the past few years. The school is kept open all the year. The future of this church is hopeful. Pastor Crowther is about closing his seventh year, and having been elected President of the Pittsburgh Conference, and pastor of the First M. P. Church of Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, will be succeeded by Rev. J. A. Gehrett.

CHERRY TREE M. P. CHURCH.

The First M. P. church of Cherry Tree was organized by Rev. S. F. Crowther, August 22, 1873. The persons forming the organization were Rev. S. F. Crowther, his wife C. M. Crowther, and daughter Amelia E. Crowther, now Mrs. R. S. Lovelace; John Mahaffey and wife, Ellen Mahaffey; Andrew Fraley and his wife, Mary Fraley; L. M. Clark and Almira his wife; John and Elma Kneedler, A. R. Lovelace, M. D.; Robert S. Lovelace, H. B. Grumling, William W. and Mary Langdon, Margaret Langdon, R. McKeage and his wife, Jane McKeage; William Shaw, J. D. Shaffer, Eliza and Emma Lovelace, Miss Maggie T. Keller and S. Conner were added soon after. They labored under great disadvantages on account of not having a church edifice. Part of the time they worshipped in the Presbyterian church, and part in the town hall, and the Sabbath school was in the schoolhouse sometimes, and sometimes in the hall. Each year added to the membership, but church building was deferred on account of the financial panic until 1875. During this year forty-six were added to the church, and preparations for building commenced. The Sunday school and all the services were now being held in the old hall; were well attended and full of interest. The work of church building was pushed forward as rapidly as circumstances would allow, for "there were many adversaries." And it may safely be said, had it not been for the indomitable courage of the pastor and a very few others, it would have failed. On the last day of A. D. 1876, the first story of the handsomest church in this section of country was dedicated to the worship of God. The church is 38 by 64 feet, two stories high, with a tower on the corner 116 feet high, Gothic style. In order to be ready to furnish the church as soon as built, the pastor's wife, Mrs. Crowther, organized a "Ladies' Church Aid Society" in October, 1874, and kept it in vigorous operation. The result was, they paid for the central front window, which bears their *memorial* inscription, and furnished the church as far as finished, with pulpit, carpets, chairs, chandeliers, and, aided by the Sunday school, bought an organ, clock, &c. The pastor was assisted at the dedication by Rev. T. H. Colhouer, President of Pittsburgh Conference, and Rev. J. H. Hull, of Mt. Washington. They were now comfortably situated in their new church. All the regular services were established according to Methodist usages, and the good work went on well, but as all great revivals are followed by heavy reaction, so in this case, "the love of some waxed cold," and some "went back and walked no more with Christ;" but the faithful went forward, and maintained the church in all her interests, securing her permanency and hopefulness for the future. The present membership, September 1879, is about 50, prominent among whom are the names of John Mahaffey, W. T. Mahaffey, A. R. Lovelace, M. D., R. S. Lovelace, Andrew Fraley, P. Kinport, W. Reed, *et al.*

These five churches are associated, for the support of a pastor, under the name of Cherry Tree pastorate. Each church owns her own property, but, in case of extinction, it vests in the Quarterly Conference, which is composed of the official members of the several churches, with the pastor as President. The records kept by the pastor show receptions, baptisms, withdrawals, marriages, deaths, statistics, &c.

Pastor Crowther, having been elected President of Pittsburgh Annual Conference, and also pastor of the First Methodist Protestant church of Allegheny City, Pa., removed to the city in September, 1879, and was succeeded by Rev. J. A. Gehrette. The M. P. Church is republican in government, and maintains an itinerant ministry, schools, colleges, &c.

CHRIST CHURCH—PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

Prior to 1855, there was no Protestant Episcopal Church in Indiana, but services were held by Rev. Nash, who, with his wife, remained some time in town, doing much good and making such an impression upon the people that the need of a church was felt. The services were conducted in the Lutheran Church, through the kindness of their pastor, Rev. Sharrelta.

Hon. Thomas White bought two lots on the corner of Philadelphia and St. Clair streets, West Indiana, and donated them to the church, and a subscription was then taken up, Judge White making up the balance necessary for building a small frame church. The 13th day of October, 1855, the deed was made and Christ Church of Indiana was organized and consecrated by Bishop Alonzo Potter. The services for organizing and consecrating the church were arranged by Rev. William Pattock, then rector at Greensburg, Westmoreland county. The original vestrymen were Judge White, senior warden; William Scott, junior warden, William M. Stewart. James Sloan, Titian J. Coffee, John Leichtiberger and Edmund Page.

The original members were, Judge White and Mr. and Mrs. William Scott. Rev. Oliver was the first rector, coming shortly after the church was organized and remaining about two years. During his stay William M. Stewart and wife were confirmed and their family baptized by Bishop Alonzo Potter. During that period Bishop Potter's son now rector of Grace Church, New York, then rector of the church at Greensburg, visited Indiana several times and held service for Mr. Oliver.

After Mr. Oliver was called away, Rev. Edward B. Spaulding, a very able, learned gentleman, had charge of the church for about six months, when he was called to a professorship in the college at Racine, Wisconsin. Many were the regrets when he left. He was followed by Rev. John Cromlish, who remained three years, and several members were added to the church during his stay.

The church was then taken in charge by Rev. Floridus A. Steel, rector a Greensburg, who held service in Indiana every two weeks. He remained several years doing a good work, making many friends for himself and the church. He left here to accept a call at Hartford, Connecticut. For some time the church was without a regular rector, but supplied by missionaries, an occasional service being held whenever a clergyman could be spared from any where within reach. Rev. B. B. Killkelly, one of the oldest clergymen in the diocese, came often. Rev. Edwards, Rev. Spaulding and others were among the number who visited here. For some time Mr. Steel, then principal of the public schools of Indiana, read lay service—kept the church open—had a flourishing Sunday school with about forty children in attendance, giving work to the few church people and others who were interested.

In 1870, the church was given into the hands of Rev. J. Heber McCandless, of Pittsburgh, a most energetic, earnest, hard-working church man. He held service every two weeks on Sunday, often giving week day services, always holding Lenten services, was devoted to his work, always willing to do anything that was to do, and finding plenty to do. The Sunday School was made most interesting under his care, and more

members were added to the church than during any other rector's term. He remained, working hard for five years, and then resigned on account of an inefficient salary to support him. Since then the church has only been open when the Dean, Rev. G. C. Rafter, of Johnstown, or his assistant, can visit it.

In 1866, Rt. Rev. John B. Kerfoot was elected Bishop of the Diocese, and has been and is most faithful in his care of this little church. It has made but little progress, the membership never exceeding eighteen or twenty. The people were coming and going, never staying long enough to get deeply interested in the church. It must have been a failure but for the sympathy and kindness of the good Bishop. He makes his visits regularly, causing his people to feel and know that, although few in number, he thinks them worth looking after.

The church lost much when, in 1867, Judge White died, leaving a place that has never been filled. His presence was never missed from the church when able to attend. Many times he made the responses alone—oftener with but two or three to assist. He, with William M. Stewart, made the expenses of the church very light to others, and his death threw a heavy burden on Mr. Stewart.

It seemed as if the last stay was gone when, in 1871, Mr. Stewart moved his family to Philadelphia. The church in all her struggles should not forget Mr. Stewart, who always remembers how much need there is in Indiana, and never turns a deaf ear to a call for help from her.

In 1874, a pavement was ordered on Philadelphia street, in front of the church, which was a great expense, and the church property was advertised for sale for the payment of the debt contracted in making it.

Bishop Kerfoot came to the rescue and saved the church, with the aid of some small subscriptions.

In 1875, the ladies of the church held a "Mush and Milk" festival, for the purpose of securing a new organ. In one evening $130 were raised, a new organ purchased and put into the church for the Christmas service.

In 1878, a pavement was made on the St. Clair street side of the church with less trouble than the first, and to-day it is free of debt. Some few items are worthy of notice.

The church, from being closed so long, was often damp and very hard to heat during the winter, and on one occasion, when Rev. Hartman, of Pittsburgh, was to visit Indiana, the weather set in very cold. The service was held in William M. Stewart's parlor, quite a number of persons being present. Another time, when the church was open and service commenced by Rev. J. Heber McCandless, it was found to be so uncomfortably cold that they decided to conclude the service at the house of Mr. Edward Nixon, which was done, and the sacrament administered to almost all the members of the church. Once again, when Dr. Killikelly was holding a service, it grew so cold that he was obliged to dismiss the congregation before he was through with his sermon. One winter, when without a rector, not wishing to give up the Sunday school, which was in good condition, and the church being too cold for the children, it was held at the house of Mr. Nixon for many weeks, until serious sickness in the family prevented doing so any longer. As has been said, the church has never made much progress. When one family of church people came into the town, another went away, and so the membership has always been kept down. But it is claimed there are some good, energetic church people here, who have tried hard to keep the church open, and suffer because they are so much of the time deprived of church privileges.

Although now without a rector, and only an occasional service held, there is always a hope that some time in the not far distant future, Christ Church will take a place among the flourishing churches of Indiana, and then the past history will only add to the interest of it.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH OF ST. BERNARD, OF THE BOROUGH OF INDIANA.

The first Catholic settlers in the town of Indiana were Francis Gompers (died in 1858) and William Tinthoff. The latter being a single man, removed after a short stay to Lebanon county, where he married, and afterward returned to Indiana. G. Silvers next arrived, and for many years kept a tavern in his own house, afterward the property of the Catholic clergyman. Mr. Silvers died October 14, 1849.

The family of Sweeneys, on the road leading from Indiana to Strongstown, were also among the oldest Catholic settlers in the neighborhood. All of these arrived here from 1814 to 1822. Later came the families of Mr. Maloy and Mr. Sheridan; then Andrew Young, in 1829; Andrew Stottmiller, in 1834; G. Adam Young, in 1836; Oliver Joseph Metz, Herman Custercamp and John P. Young, in 1838; B. Wehrle, in 1840, and the three brothers, Conrad, Bernard and Cyriac Wissel, in 1844. There were, perhaps, more Catholics settled around, especially of the English tongue, the descendants of whom now no more belong to the religion of their fathers, because they had no ministers of their faith for many years.

A great many of these settlers came from the eastern counties of Lebanon, Huntingdon, etc., to whom were at that time the western counties of Pennsylvania what are now the States and territories of the "Great West" to us.

During the early period of their location, all the stations of Catholic worship in Indiana and Westmoreland were supplied from Sportmanshall, or Hill Church, now the Abbey of the Benedictines, at St. Vincents, in Westmoreland county, where, before the beginning of our century, Rev. Theodore Browers, a Belgian by birth, and of the Franciscan order, laid the foundation of a parish church, with which were connected the Catholics of Pittsburgh.

The early Catholics of the county had to go to Hill Church or to Laretto, Cambria county, where, since about 1800, Rev. Dem Gallitzen, well known by his labors, zeal and love, settled and collected around him a poor but sincere congregation.

After some time, all the counties around were annexed to the Bishopric of Baltimore until the See of Pittsburgh was erected in 1843.

The first Catholic priest who ever came to Indiana for Catholic services was Rev. Terrence McGirr, the eighth pastor of Hill Church. He erected a small log house as a place for holding public worship, at Cameron's Bottom, about the same year that the Clay turnpike was being made from Indiana to Ebonsburg. This was the first Catholic Church in the county, but was not regularly attended.

After McGirr, Rev. T. Bradley, then residing at Ebonsburg, but for a number of years previous located at Newry, Blair county, had charge of the Indiana and Cameron's Bottom congregations, and attended more or less until in 1844 or 1845, when Rev. J. A. Stillinger, of Blairsville, took charge of the Indiana congregation for about two years.

In 1845, the Catholic Church at Indiana, a frame building thirty by forty feet, was built by about twenty families belonging to the congregation, at a cost of nearly six hundred dollars.

In 1847, the Rt. Rev. Boniface Wimmer *Abbott delcatur* of St. Vincent, at that time Superior of the Monastery at that place, and itinerant missionary, frequently came to Indiana and supplied the charge with preaching himself or sent some of his young assistants to minister in his stead, until 1849.

About this time, Rev. Nic. Stauber came to Indiana and remained until 1850, when he was removed. He died at St. Vincents, in November, 1857. After Mr. Stauber came another secular priest, Rev. John Schmied, who left Indiana in October, 1850, and was succeeded by Rev. Will Lambert, an Irishman, who attended the congregation until March, 1851.

OIL WELL ON THE FARM OF ALEX. KREMKAU NEAR MOUTH OF CANOE CREEK 2½ MILES FROM PUNXSUTAWNEY.
DINSMORE & HOWE, LESSEES. DANIEL CANFIELD AND CHAS. C. ROOT, CONTRACTORS. ENGINE 15 HORSE-POWER.
DERRICK 72 FT. IN HEIGHT.

No clergyman would stay here any longer, so the Rev. Boniface Wimmer resumed the place, purchased a home and made his residence here.

Revs. P. Mauris, P. Jerome, P. Ildefons, P. Celestine, P. Valentine, P. Alto, P. Ulric, and P. Magnus Mayer, all of the order of St. Benedict, attended here at various times as missionaries.

The whole number of these missionaries who ever attended the congregation was not more than twenty.

Owing, probably, to such frequent changes in the ministry, the congregation did not increase as rapidly as others in the neighborhood. Besides this charge, all the priests were obliged to attend other missions and stations, among them being Johnstown, Brookville and Kittanning, and therefore a pastor would never know all the members of the congregation, which numbered in 1859 over seventy families; twenty-four of them were of the English speaking, and the remainder of the German nationality.

The next pastors were: Revs. Gerhard Pilz, O. S. B.; Blazidus Pilz, O. S. B. (brother of Gerhard); and Moritz Koeder, O. S. B., who officiated from 1859 until 1861.

From 1861 until May, 1876, Revs. Ferdinand Wolf, O. S. B.; Utto Hube, O. S. B., and Leander Schnerr, O. S. B., had charge of the congregation.

On the 28th of May, 1876, Rev. George P. Allman, a secular priest, became pastor, and has since officiated in such capacity.

The foundation of the present brick edifice was laid in 1869, under the superintendence of Rev. Wolf. The church was dedicated on the 26th of May, 1871, during the pastorate of Rev. Hube. It is of the cross form, of Gothic architecture, 93½ by 57 feet in size, and will seat about six hundred.

The height of the tower is 125 feet. The architect's estimate of the cost was $22,000, but the actual expenditure in money was only $10,500, the balance being supplied by the *hard labor of the congregation.* The expense was borne by only sixty-five families.

The priest's house was completed, as well as the Sisters' house, in 1876.

There is a parochial school under the care of two Sisters of St. Agnes connected with the congregation. Both English and German are taught. The daily attendance is from seventy to eighty.

The number of families in the congregation is over one hundred, with an average of five persons to each family.

In 1859, the Catholic population living in the Mahonings and other northern townships, amounted to only ten families. At that time they had a church ground and graveyard in North Mahoning, but no church.

In 1845, a small brick church was built at Saltsburg by about twenty-five families.

There has been a fine frame edifice at Cameron's Bottom since 1853. At that time sixty families and a monastery of the Franciscan brothers were connected with it. The old stone church was erected in 1828–9. Among the priests who attended this congregation were, first, Revs. Terrence McGirr and Dennis Kearney. J. Hacket was the pastor in 1858 and 1859.

The whole number of Catholics living in the county in 1859 exceeded one thousand. The number is estimated at this time at about fifteen hundred.

S. S. SIMON AND JUDE'S CHURCH, BLAIRSVILLE.

The Catholics of Blairsville were attended at first by the Priests who resided at "Sportsman's Hall on the Hill," as it is sometimes called, where St. Vincent's Monastery is now. The regularly appointed pastors of that place were Rev. Theodore Brommis, Rev. L. S. Phelan (or Whelan), Rev. Fr. Lanigan, Rev. P. Heilbron, Rev. G. F. X. O'Brien, Rev. Charles Bonaventine McGuire, and Rev. Terrence McGirr, who was the last before the appointment of Rev. J. A. Stillinger, to take charge of Sportsman's Hall and Blairsville. The congregation of S. S. Simon's and Jude's Church was organized in the year 1829, when two lots of ground were purchased, bearing the numbers on the plan 241 and 243; in size 120x150 feet, situated at the corner of Campbell street and Coal lane.

This land was paid for in full on February 8th, 1830, when it was conveyed to John Brown and John Campbell, of the borough of Blairsville, by Robert Brown and Ann his wife, of the borough of Greensburg. It was transferred by John Brown and John Campbell to the first trustees of the congregation February 3d, 1831, viz: John Campbell, William Bradley, Thomas Shannon, Thomas Donnelly and John W. Brown. By these gentlemen it was transferred to Rt. Rev. F. P. Kenrick, Bishop of Philadelphia, December 9th, 1831.

The arrangement was made a condition on which the Bishop sent a priest to take charge of the congregation. A subscription was taken up in the year 1829, for the purpose of erecting a new church. The following names appear on the list: John Campbell, John W. Brown, Patrick O'Donnell, James Cantwell, John Schrosk, Hugh Harkins, Thomas McCullough, Thomas McFarland, Richard B. McCabe, Mark Graham, John McMahan, Peter McMahan, Lewis Mittinger, Michael Duras, Prosper Howard, Benjamin Crissman, David Mahan, John McAfee, John McMullen, Meredith Reed, Edward Shevlin, sr., Elizabeth Emerson, James McDermott, Con. Johnston, Wm. McAfee, Samuel McAnulty, James Murry, John Boland, Edward Laughlin, P. Duffy, Thomas Brown, A. Richards, James P. Johnston, Stewart Davis, Wm. P. Sterrett, Joseph McMasters, Thomas Lindsy, John Sheriden, Lawrence McMullen, Daniel Short, Christopher Hughes, sr., James D. McGill, Hugh Curran, John Short, George Miller, John Conway, Hugh Conway, James McGuire, John McCarty, Dennis O'Neil, James P. Donnelly, John Flowers, John Connor, Edw. Davis, William Flowers, Thomas McCaffrey, John Garrigan, James G. Brown, Rodger Meeching, Daniel O'Neil, Anthony Loftus, George Glass, Michael McKeever, Thomas Donnelly, Henry Rentzel, Jacob Burgoon, Cornelius Campbell, Rev. Thomas Heyden, Mathias Blake, Michael Henry, Charles O'Rourke, William Blakeley, Michael Leyden, Michael Kelly, Jane Renney, John Kerboy, Bernard Ferrier, Michael Brawly, John Walsh, Peter Short, L. S. Waterman, D. McKaley, James Haney, Daniel Gilmartin. There is also a "list No. 2," exhibiting the names of those who subscribed and paid since the settlement of March 11, 1830. This list was made for the purpose of finishing the church, and to pay the debt due by the congregation. The managers were William Bradley, Thomas Shannon, John Campbell, Thomas Donnelly and John W. Brown. There was also a subscription taken up at Bolivar for the benefit of the church in May, 1831, by Wilson Knott, Esq., superintendent of the canal. The full amount of subscription was $676.11; the cost of ground $85.00; of erection of church $1,244.17. The number of Easter communicants, the first year after the formation of the congregation was 180 representing about 300 souls. The number increased every year till in 1840 it reached 310.

The dedication of the church took place October 28, 1830, the feast of S. S. Simon and Jude. The Rt. Rev. F. P. Kennick blessed it, assisted by Rev. John Hughes. Fr. Stillinger's appointment to the pastorship immediately followed, and on the Sunday of Advent, 1830, (November 28,) he entered upon the discharge of his duties.

THE NEW CHURCH.

As the congregation had increased to such an extent that a larger church was needed, a new one was erected. The ground was opened and the foundation laid in 1841, work commencing in May of that year, and the building was completed by July or August, 1842, and was dedicated to the service of God on the 2d of October, by Very Rev. Michael O'Connor, D. D., V. G. Doc-

tor O'Connor preached in the afternoon; Rev. Thomas Heyden in the forenoon.

The contract was let to Christopher McCaffrey, of Blairsville, for the sum of $5,800, the amount of his bid. Some trouble arising between the contractor and the church committee about extra work, it was referred to the courts for decision, and judgment was in Mr. McCaffrey's favor for $1,204.67, which made the whole cost of the church $7,004.67. The architect was Patrick Cunningham, of Pittsburgh. The church committee consisted of D. H. Barr, Esq., John McLaughlin, William Maher, John S. Watterson and George Miller. The church stands on grounds adjoining that of the old church; its general style is Gothic, is 90 feet long, 48 feet wide, and 25 feet high, and will accommodate about 600 persons. It took about eight or ten years to pay off the entire debt. The paintings, which are a marked feature in our church, were put up in the years 1858–9, and were painted in Munich, Germany.

The school building was erected about the year 1855. It was 50 by 30 feet in size.

On the 19th day of September, 1873, Rev. J. H. Stillinger died, and was succeeded by Rev. E. M. McKeever on the 22d of September, same year.

The convent was erected in 1872. It is about forty feet square, and has fourteen rooms. It is occupied by the Sisters of Charity who teach the parochial schools. When Rev. E. M. McKeever took charge, the church committee was composed of Messrs. James S. Layton, James Crate, Thomas Geary and Frederick Hughes. There was also a special committee who took charge of the convent building, composed of Messrs. William Maher, Patrick Maher, Patrick McBride, John B. Bonner and John K. Henry. There was a debt of $3,000 against the convent when Rev. E. M. McKeever took charge of affairs, which was principally due the carpenters. The whole cost of the building was about $9,000. In the year 1875 the church was frescoed and newly painted. During the summer of the same year an addition of about 20 feet was made to the schoolhouse, and over the whole length of the building a fine hall was erected. These improvements, together with a great many repairs that had to be made on the property, cost about $9,000. The present debt of the church is between $6,000 and $7,000.

The number of communicants in 1874, the first year after Fr. McKeever's arrival, was about 500, representing about 900 souls. During the hard times of the panic, the congregation remained at about the same figures.

The graveyard, back of the church, consisting of about two and one-half acres, was purchased about 1860.

HISTORY OF THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION CHURCHES IN THE NORTHERN PART OF INDIANA COUNTY.

Isaac Johns, from Butler county, visited the German settlement in North Mahoning township, in the year 1843, and preached several times for the people in private houses. The first service was preached in John Piffer's house, and afterwards in the houses of John Reoder and Martin Zirkel. Isaac Johns being only a local preacher, could not attend to the work properly. He therefore notified Revs. Simon Heis and —— Howard, who visited the new appointment.

Late in the winter of 1843, the first congregation was organized under the pastoral supervision of Simon Heis. It then consisted of John Piffer, Eva Piffer, Martin Zirkel, Catharine Zirkel, John Reoder, Catharine Reoder, Andrew Piffer, Elizabeth Piffer, and Margaret Piffer.

In the spring of the year 1844, the congregation was supplied in connection with other appointments located in Jefferson and Armstrong counties by Revs. Rishel and Trubey. When they arrived they found the little congregation actively engaged in church work, holding prayer-meetings and class-meetings and visiting among their German countrymen. During the year the following list of members were added to the congregation: Philip Sutter and wife, Jacob Sutter and wife, Nicholas Loos and wife, John Beam and wife, Conrad Zener and wife, and Elizabeth Feitt. After the above addition was made to the church the members went to work at once to make preparation for the erection of a house of worship.

In March, 1845, Jacob Rank and G. W. Cupp were sent by Conference to serve the charge. Under the administration of Jacob Rank the church was completed during the year. The house was built half a mile northeast of Covode, in North Mahoning township, on a lot of land then owned by Martin Zirkel. The church edifice is a plain log building 24x24, and was at first seated with slabs, but later was furnished with more modern pews. The house at present has quite an ancient appearance, but is still used as a house of worship by a small congregation, who worship exclusively in the German language. Five of the original members still remain, but the membership has decreased to thirteen. Andrew Piffer, one of the original members, is class leader, and Jacob Feitt is exhorter. Philip Sutter and C. C. Sutter are the trustees.

In 1846, Rev. Sill and Rev. Brown were sent by Conference to serve the congregation, which was then attached to other appointments, and was called Mahoning circuit. The circuit then comprised all the appointments of the Evangelical Association in the counties of Indiana, Jefferson and Armstrong.

In 1847, Rev. Sill was again returned to the charge, with C. Lindaman as his colleague.

In 1848, Rev. George Dellinger and J. Weikel served the circuit; in 1849, George Dellinger was returned to the charge, with Rev. Kelly as his colleague, and in 1850, Daniel Long succeeded Dellinger and Kelly.

Jacob Rank served the work in 1851, and in 1853 H. Hample; in 1854, B. L. Miller; in 1855, George Dull; in 1857, J. M. Zirkel; in 1858, John Piffer; in 1860, A. R. Teats; in 1861, J. H. Shaffer and J. J. Bernhart.

Under the administration of J. H. Shaffer, a new church edifice was erected in Canoe township. The society was a branch of the Log Church congregation. The church is a plain frame building, 30 by 35 feet. It was formally dedicated as the "Salem Church of the Evangelical Association" by the Rev. George Piffer. The congregation at present has a membership of ninety-three members. It supports a Sunday school; the average attendance is fifty. The northern class of this congregation also conducts a Sunday school in a schoolhouse near Mr. Larry McQuown's, which has an average attendance during the summer of forty scholars.

The officers of this congregation are as follows: Class leaders—Absalom Dehaven and Daniel Stirer. Exhorters—Emanuel Rishel and Charles Mackel. Trustees—Daniel Stiver, Chas. Hefflich, Mathias Smith, Christian Rishel and Martin Wineberg. The services are conducted both in the German and English languages.

In 1862, the work was served by Jacob Honecker, and under his administration the circuit built a parsonage in the village of Marchand, which the minister in charge of the work occupies. The circuit was then supplied as follows: In 1863–4, Christian Stauffer; 1865, L. B. Demmies; in 1867, John Piffer, and in 1868, Henry Rhoads. During the conference year beginning in March, 1868, and ending in March, 1869, the society in the vicinity of Marchand built the Evangelical church in Marchand. The building committee consisted of John Piffer, John Bean and Philip Enterlein. The first board of trustees consisted of John Gall, John Beam, John Piffer, John Dorn and Conrad Zener. With successful management and incessant labor, the work was pushed to successful completion in November, 1869. The church is a frame building, 38 by 56 feet, and cost $3,000. It has a well-proportioned steeple and a fine sounding bell. On the 14th of September, 1869, the church was formally

dedicated by Bishop J. J. Escher, of Chicago. Illinois, as the "Emanuel's church of the Evangelical Association." The pastor, Henry Rhoads, and congregation, had a just cause for being grateful for their success.

In 1870, G. Foch took charge of the work and served it two years. In 1872, he was succeeded by N. Yoder and W. D. Ordtz; in 1873, J. Vogel and S. Millison served the charge; in 1874, J. S. Seip; in 1875–6. G. Foch was again seated in the circuit. During the conference session of 1875, the name of "Mahoning circuit" was changed to "Marchand station." In the years 1877–8, J. Dick served the work, and in March, 1879, Theodore Bach took charge of the work, and is the present incumbent. The congregation that meets in Marchand church numbers seventy-five members. The worship is conducted in the German and English languages. The congregation supports a Sunday school, which is in a thrifty condition. During the summer an organ was purchased for the school. The schoo has an average attendance of 60 scholars. Its present officers are: Superintendent, John Piffer; Secretary, J. J. Gall; Treasurer, John Rener; Librarian, John Kohlepp. The church officers are: Theodore Bach, pastor; leader of the German class, John Piffer; exhorter, John Beam; leader of the English class, John Zener; exhorter, J. W. Piffer; trustees, John Dorn, John Piffer, John Beam, Conrad Zener and John Zener.

The following ministers have served as Presiding Elders on the charge since its organization: Revs. — Longsdorf; M. Smedlinger, J. Rank, G. W. Cupp, J. Weikel, J. D. Hollinger, G. S. Domer, J. J. Bernhart, and J. A. Grimm. John Bishop, a member of the log church congregation, entered the ministry in the year 1849, and was sent to Bedford county, where he died during the year. George Piffer, also a member of the same congregation, entered the ministry about twenty-five years ago, and is at present one of the presiding elders of the Kansas conference. J. M. Zirkel and John Piffer also served a number of years in the itinerant ministry in the Pittsburgh conference. The former has retired, and is how living in Freedom, Allegheny county, Pa., and the latter has also retired from the active work, and is living in Marchand, Indiana county.

THE MECHANICSBURG EVANGELICAL CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA.

The first meetings in the village were held in 1822, and the congregation was organized in the same year, at the house of Nicholas Enders. The original members were: Nicholas Enders, his wife Elizabeth Enders, George Enders, Jacob Enders, Mary Enders, and Susan Enders, all of the same family; George Lowmaster, his wife Magdalena Lowmaster, and daughter H. A. Lowmaster.

The first church was built in or about the year 1840, and was called the "Log Church." The second was erected in 1858, and was styled the "Valley Church." The present edifice in Mechanicsburg is a new and substantial structure.

Jacob Baumgartner and Joseph Long served as the first preachers for only one year. In the second year J. Deholf and T. Buck were the pastors. The present minister is S. Milliron, who succeeded Joseph Porcth.

The first class leader was N. Enders, and the second John Overdorff. The Sabbath school from the earliest period was connected with the church, and was at first held in private houses.

The circuit of which the Mechanicsburg church is a part, comprises three churches, three Sabbath schools, and seven appointments—all situated in Indiana county.

INDIANA CIRCUIT—EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

This charge was organized by the Rev. Joseph Portch in the year 1877, and then consisted of two appointments with a membership of nineteen persons. During the fall of 1877 a revival took place which greatly enhanced the interests of the denomination. The circuit now consists of six appointments, one being situated in Indiana town, one in White township, two in Cherry Hill township, one in Rayne township, and one in Armstrong township. During the pastorate of Rev. J. Portch two churches have been built with a debt of about $150.00, which is all covered by good subscriptions. Three Sabbath schools are in connection with the work, numbering 175 scholars. The entire membership now consists of one hundred and forty.

THE BRETHREN; GERMAN BAPTISTS—(*Tunkers or Dunkers.*)

All the Brethren churches in America, are the offspring of one organized at Schwardzenau, Germany, in 1708, consisting of seven souls, six of whom had been bred Presbyterians; and one, Lutheran; not one of these knew there was a Baptist in the world. They increased rapidly, spreading to other places, but persecution drove them, some to Holland, others to Creyfelt, and the mother church moved from Schwardzenau to Serustervin, in Freizland, and from thence about twenty families, with Peter Becker (Baker) as leader, imigrated to America in 1719. Landing in Philadelphia, in not the best spirit of brotherly love, owing to difficulties among them in transit, a portion only settled at Germantown, while the others dispersed to Skippeck, Oley, Conestoga, and elsewhere. Thus seperated they grew cold in religious service, but in the year 1722 Peter Becker, Johan Gomery, Balser Gans, Henrich Trant and others, grieved and zealous for their religion, by their extortions in behalf of the cause, succeeded in a measure in restoring the lost interest, insomuch that a great revival was the result; new converts were baptized in the Wissahicon by Peter Becker, whom they delegated to the ministry.

The first converts were Martin Urner, Henry Landes, Frederich Long, with their wives, and John Mayl. A church was organized with seventeen constituent members and the seven converts to the faith, in all twenty-three, the first organized church of this kind in America. We subjoin the names of those who partook of the first "Love Feast and Holy Communion:" Peter Becker, Henrich Traut, Jeremiah Traut, Balser Traut, Henrich Holzople, Johannes Gomery, Stephen Koch, Jacob Koch, Johannes Hildebrand, Daniel Ritter, George Balser Gansz, Johannes Preisz, Johannes Kempfer, Magdalena Traut, Anna Gomery, Maria Hildebrand, Joanna Gansz, and the seven converts named.

This organization, the baptism, and Love Feast, were accomplished December 25th, 1723, at Germantown, Pa.

These people worked earnestly for about three years and organized many other societies during the year 1724, one at Coventry, Chester county, and another at Eprhrata,* Lancaster county, and others. After this time of earnest work the churches lapsed into a lukewarm state until 1729, when Alexder Mack, who had been the temporal head of the first church at Schwardzenau, being still persecuted, having fled to Creyfeld, thence to Holland, now with about thirty families migrated to Pennsylvania. This influx so encouraged their brethren that new zeal became general, and results of their labors were manifest. We find the record of establishment of new churches in part as follows: Oley,‡ 1732; Great Swamp, 1733; Arnwell, N. J., 1733; Cocolia, 1735; White Oak, 1736; Little Conawago, 1738, and Big Conawago, 1741.

There have schisms occurred, but the church has increased, extending its influence to all the States, and in 1870 numbered not less than 100,000 communicants.

MANOR CONGREGATION OF GERMAN BAPTISTS.

[From Sketch by Joseph Halsopple.]

This congregation embraces all members within an area bounded by the "Purchase Line," west by Mahoning road and

*A division occurred in this church in 1730, and the Ephrata society of Seventh Day Baptists grew out of it u der the leadership of Conrad Beissel.

‡Oley, nearly extinct now, 1879.

the road from Indiana to Blacklick, south by Blacklick creek, and eastward extends into Cambria county, without any definite line. The first meetings were conducted by elders Samuel Lidy, of Cambria county, and George Rairich, of Armstrong county. Elder Lidy had been elected to the ministry in 1825, and preached in Somerset county, and moved to this county about 1840; like most ministers of the brethren, labored on his farm during the week and visited his brethren, preaching for them, on Sundays, until his death in April, 1873. Among the pioneer members of this congregation were Mrs. Mary and Catharine Fyock, *nee* Hoffman.

The organization of the society was effected in 1843, at the house of John Soyster; the record of constituency now lost, but Elder Lidy was commissioned Bishop and Adam Helman and David Brown elected deacons, probably at the same time, for Mr. Helman was chosen for the ministry but two years later. John Soyster, a minister also, moved here from the east. Levi Fry was elected to the ministry in 1847, David Ober 1855, Samuel Brallier 1858, Joseph Halsopple 1866, Daniel Brallier 1868, Caleb Secrist 1873.

The present ministerial record is, Bishop, David Ober, advanced to this office on September 3d, 1871; Levi Fry, Joseph Halsopple, Daniel Brailler and Jacob W. Smouse, the last named moving here in 1879. The board of deacons consists of Emanuel Brallier, Jacob Fyock, George Wise, S. S. Cresswell, H. F. Burkebile, Isaac Secrist, Levi Good, Levi R. Brallier and Daniel H. Ruffner.

The membership in 1878 was near 180, but is reduced by removal to about 160, and the Sunday schools have an aggregate attendance of 150.

The first meetings of the congregation were in the houses of David Brown, Adam Gier and John Blickenderfer in Cherry Hill township, but since they have erected a house of worship at Manor, near Greenville, one at Purchase Line, Green township, one at Belsena, Cambria county, and have one in course of construction at Crooked creek, Payne township, and also some stations where services are held in school houses. These buildings are not large, but comfortable, erected at a cost of about seven hundred dollars each, and were built in the order named in the years 1856, 1870 and 1875. Bishop Lidy lived to see two of these completed. The tribute paid him by one who knew his worth is couched in the words "he was a good citizen, firm friend and devoted christian.

MONTGOMERY GERMAN BAPTIST CHURCH, GRANT TOWNSHIP.

The first meetings were held in 1843. The first minister was Joseph Shoemaker, who commenced in 1844 and continued till the organization of the church in 1858. George Rairigh, sen., was also among the early minsters. The church was organized at Cornelius Rowley's. The first members were: Samuel Spicher and wife, Joseph Spicher and wife, George Rairigh and wife, and Cornelius Rowley and wife.

The first deacons were Samuel Rairigh and Henry Spicher. The present deacons are Samuel Rairigh, George B. Spicher, Jonathan Burkey, W. G. Walker and Daniel Rairigh.

Peter Beer was chosen to the ministry at the time of the organization of the church. The first communion meeting was held on the 24th of August, 1861, when J. W. Spicher was elected to the ministry. The present ministers are: Mark Minser, who located here in 1868, elder, and John W. Spicher, Crissman John, and George S. Rairigh, jr., assistants.

The first meeting house was built in Grant township in 1873, at an expense of $1,500. The present membership is eighty. The attendance at Sabbath school is about forty.

THE PINE GROVE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

The Pine Grove church of the Wesleyan Methodist connection of America was organized near Gettysburg, by Rev. R. S. Ensign, in 1848.

The following names composed the first organization: Samuel Rank, Mary Ann Rank, George Rank, Jesse Thomas and Sarah Thomas. All of them are now dead but George Rank, who still lives to be a useful member of the church, which at the present time has about twenty-four members.

This congregation has a good substantial church building, in which they meet statedly for public worship. The house and lot on which it stands are valued at about $1,500. There is also a good Sabbath school of about thirty scholars, of which George Rank is the superintendent.

In the organization of the Wesleyan Methodist churches of this county, Rev. R. S. Ensign, V. B. Jones, Benj. Longhead, Joseph Campbell and others participated, but since the Pine Grove circuit was organized, the following named ministers have succeeded each other on this circuit, from one to four or five years in their succession, as follows: F. D. Houlett, Benj. Longhead, Joseph Campbell, William Austin, James Spear, Thomas Burrows, E. J. Hays, A. T. Wolff and Henry Westlake, now in his second year.

DIXONVILLE CHURCH—PINE GROVE CIRCUIT.

This church was organized in May, 1855, with the following persons: George Buchanan, Thomas Longwill, Sarah Longwill, Rev. Joseph Campbell, Catharine Campbell, James Baker, Sister Baker, Rev. F. D. Houlett and Hannah Houlett. These composed the first organization, most of whom are still living to buffet with the realities of time, and some of them patiently waiting the near approach of the realities of eternity. I heard Sarah Longwell, who has numbered her fourscore years, say on last Sabbath, in view of the future, "all is well."

They have a comfortable church, built in 1858, worth, including the lot on which it stands, about $800, and the circuit parsonage is there, worth, including the lot on which it is situated, $600.

The church numbers about forty members, and the Sabbath school about forty scholars. John Longwell is the superintendent.

THE MANOR CHURCH, PINE GROVE CIRCUIT,

Of the Wesleyan Methodist connection of Indiana county, was organized about 1856, by Rev. Benjamin Longhead. The following named persons composed the first organization: Giles Stephens, Agnes Stephens, Thomas W. Stephens, Anne E. Stephens, James Stephens, Nancy Stephens, Elizabeth Fetterman, Jacob Craig, Susannah Craig, Catharine Craig, William Craig, and Margaret Lydick.

The present number of members of this church is about 35. The house where they meet for religious worship is known as the "Rich Hill" schoolhouse. Their Sabbath school numbers about thirty scholars. J. R. Baird is superintendent.

THE SPRUCE CHURCH, PINE GROVE CIRCUIT,

Was organized by Rev. Joseph Campbell, about 1862, as a mission, and was afterwards connected with the circuit, under his labors.

The members of the first organization were Jacob Craig, Susannah Craig, Catharine Craig, Martha Craig, John Myers, Rosanna Myers, Hannah Myers, Catharine Bowers, Henry Bowers, Eliza Bowers, Rachel Fetterman, John Fisher and Eliza Fisher.

At the present time they number about thirty members. They have a plain little frame church to worship in, worth, including the lot, six or seven hundred dollars. An interesting Sabbath school numbering fifty-two scholars is connected with the congregation. David Sommerville is the superintendent.

There were some organizations in the south and west part of the county at one time, which by death and removals have be-

come disorganized. For this reason their numbers are not reported.

If after reading this short sketch of the origin and present condition of the Wesleyan Methodist connection of Indiana county, the reader should be disposed to inquire why they had not prospered better, the answer is that while they have prospered in proportion to their numbers, as well as those around them, they have had to contend with many disadvantages, such as secret societies, the Episcopacy, etc., as those have not to do who admit these things into the *Church*.

In conclusion, the Wesleyan Methodist connection have succeeded from a few ministers at the organization at Utica, N. Y., in 1843, to hundreds of ministers in twenty already organized annual conferences.

NEBO CALVINISTIC METHODIST CHURCH

Of Green township, near Kimmel Postoffice, was erected by the Calvinistic Methodists in 1867. It is a plank structure. It was dedicated by Rev. William Harrison.

The society was organized in 1842, with fifteen members, and till the erection of the church the services were held in school houses.

Their first minister was Rev. David T. Lewis: His successors were: Revs. John Williams, Morgan E. Ellis, William Harris and John I. Hughes.

The first deacon was William Thomas. Richard Williams, Robert Roberts, Thomas Jones, Thomas Williams, Robert Norris and Edward Jones have been deacons of the congregation.

There is no settled pastor. Occasional services are held by visiting ministers or the voluntary action of some of the members.

BETHESDA CHURCH, INDEPENDENT AND PRESBYTERIAN,

Near Pine Flat, Green township, was erected in 1842 by the joint efforts of the Independents and Presbyterians, each subscribing half of the expense and performing half of the labor.

The first pastor of the Independents was Rev. John Williams. Among the first members were: John Roberts, Thomas T. Thomas, Hugh Williams, Robert Devans, Hugh Perry and their wives. Only three of the original members are now living, viz.: Thomas, Perry, and the latter's wife.

The first Presbyterian minister was Rev. John P. Kennedy. For several years this organization was served by supplies. Rev. Sloan, of Greenville, is their present pastor. The congregation is small. The old church is still used.

HISTORY OF THE "CHURCH OF CHRIST," AT PINE FLAT.

The Church of Christ, at Pine Flat, was organized by Elders James B. Pyatte and James Dorsie, January 2, 1856, the members thereof unanimously agreeing to take Christ as their "Prophet, Priest and King," and the Bible as their only rule faith and practice in all things relating to the religion of Jesus Christ. Said church was organized with seven members, (but had immediate accessions until it numbered twenty-six). It thereupon appointed Daniel Williams and P. J. Arthur, elders, and J. W. Williams, clerk. The church building was erected in 1858 at a cost of about $1,200. The church has sustained a regular pastor about one-half the time since its organization. These were James B. Pyatte, George Lobengier, D. M. Kinter, Amos Hutton and W. William Griggsby, and it has been visited by many others, viz: Festus Tibbott, Benjamin Davis, L. R. Norton, Andrew Burns, Alinson Wilcox, Benjamin Franklin, S. P. Miller, John Ellis, *et al.*, some of whom have labored frequently for said church. The present officers are: Pastor, Neal S. McCallum, elders, J. W. Williams and P. J. Arthur; deacons, Hugh Perry and Stephen B. Griffith; clerk, J. W. Williams.

The church sustains also a very interesting and active Lord's Day school, with a good attendance, averaging probably forty names. Sabbath school officers—Superintendent, Alonzo Sides; treasurer, Isaac Griffith; librarian, W. H. Perry; secretary, Miss J. B. Grumbling.

Present church membership of Pine Flat church, 75. There are five other organizations in the county, namely: "Sample Run," "Homer City," "Purchase Line," "Smithport" and "Brush Run," the history of which we are unable to give at present.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

ACT TO ERECT THE COUNTY—OFFICIAL LIST AND TABLES.

FORMATION OF TOWNSHIPS.*

ARMSTRONG was formed from Wheatfield township. First assessment noted in 1785.

Banks was formed from Canoe township in 1868.

Blacklick was formed from Armstrong township in 1807.

Brush Valley was formed from Wheatfield township in 1835.

Buffington was formed from Pine township in 1867.

Burrell was formed from Blacklick township in 1853.

Canoe was formed from Montgomery township in 1847.

Centre was formed from Armstrong township in 1807.

Cherry Hill was formed from Green and Brush Valley townships in 1834.

Conemaugh was formed from Armstrong township. First record we note in 1803.

Grant was formed from Montgomery township in 1868.

Green was formed from Wheatfield township in 1816.

Mahoning was formed from that part of the county taken from Lycoming county in 1803. The first assessment is dated in 1807.

East Mahoning was formed from Mahoning township in 1846.

West Mahoning was formed from Mahoning township in 1846.

North Mahoning was formed from Mahoning township in 1846.

South Mahoning was formed from Mahoning township in 1846.

Montgomery was formed from Mahoning township in 1834.

Pine was formed from Wheatfield township in 1850.

Rayne was formed from Washington and Green townships in 1845.

Washington was formed from Armstrong township in 1807.

Wheatfield originally embraced all that part of Westmoreland county north of the Conemaugh river. The first assessment is dated in 1779.

East Wheatfield was formed from Wheatfield township in 1859.

West Wheatfield was formed from Wheatfield township in 1859.

White was formed from three miles around the borough of Indiana in 1843.

Young was formed from Blacklick and Conemaugh township in 1830.

EARLY ELECTION PLACES—1885.

"The election for that portion of Westmoreland county north of the Conewaugh river, being the first district, shall be held

*These dates, etc., were furnished by Col. E. Page, County Surveyor,

at the dwelling-house of Samuel Dickson." (Laws of Pa., vol. 3, p. 90.)

1792—"The freemen of the first district of Westmoreland county shall hold their election at the house of William Neal, Armstrong township. (Laws of Pa., vol. 4., p. 127.)

1802—"The electors residing within Wheatfield and Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, shall hold their general election at he house of Richard Dinsey, in the town of Armagh." (Vol. 6, p. 238.)

1807—"Armstrong, Washington and Centre township, in the county of Indiana, be and the same are hereby erected into a separate election district, and the electors of the township aforesaid shall hold their general elections at the house now occupied by Peter Sutton, in the town of Indiana, or at such other house in town as the commissioners of said county shall direct." (Vol. 8, p. 356.)

"Black Lick township at the house of Patrick McGee."

"Conemaugh township at the house of John Marshall."

"Mahoning township at the house of James Bready, sr."

1808—"Armstrong townshp at the house of David McCulloch."

MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—REPRESENTATIVES.

1803 to 1808, James McComb; 1808 to 1809, James Sloan; 1809 to 1815, James McComb; 1815 to 1816, David Reed; 1816 to 1818, James M. Kelly and Joshua Lewis; 1818 to 1819, James M. Kelly and Samuel Houston; 1819 to 1820, Robert Orr, jr., and Samuel Houston; 1820 to 1822, Robert Orr, jr., and Robert Mitchell; 1822 to 1823, John Taylor and Robert Mitchell; 1823 to 1825, John Taylor and Joseph Rankin; 1825 to 1826, David Lawson and Joseph Rankin; 1826 to 1827, David Lawson and Thomas Johnson; 1827 to 1828, David Lawson and Joseph Rankin; 1828 to 1829, Robert Mitchell and Joseph Rankin; 1829 to 1830, David Lawson and Joseph Rankin; 1830 to 1831, Robert Mitchell; 1831 to 1833, William Houston; 1833 to 1834, James M. Stewart; 1834 to 1836, William Banks; 1836 to 1838, James Taylor; 1838 to 1839, William McCaran, jr.; 1839—Allen N. Work; 1840 to 1841, John Cummins; 1842 to 1843, John McEwen; 1844 to 1845, John McFarland; 1846 to 1847, William C. McKnight; 1848 to 1851, William Evans; 1852 to 1855, Alex. McConnell; 1856 to 1857, R. B. Moorhead; 1858, John Bruce; 1859 to 1860, A. W. Taylor; 1861 to 1862, James Alexander; 1862 to 1863, Richard Graham; 1863 to 1864, J. W. Huston; 1865 to 1866, George E. Smith; 1867, W. C. Gordon; A. W. Kimmell; 1868, W. C. Gordon; 1868, R. H. McCormick; 1869 to 1870, D. M. Marshall; 1871, Thomas McMullin; H. K. Sloan; 1872, Thomas McMullin; 1873 to 1874, Daniel Ramey; 1875, A. W. Kimmell; J. K. Thompson; 1876, A. W. Kimmell; J. K. Thompson; 1877, A. H. Fulton; Jacob Creps; 1878, A. H. Fulton; Jacob Creps; 1879, A. H. Fulton; John Hill.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—SENATORS.

1803 to 1815, James Brady; 1815 to 1819, John Reed; 1819 to 1822, Henry Allshouse; 1822 to 1825, Robert Orr, jun.; 1823 to 1830, Eben S. Kelly; 1830 to 1835, Robert Mechling; 1834 to 1838, Meek Kelly; 1839, Findley Patterson; 1841 to 1844, Wm. Bigler, of Clearfield; 1847, Wm. F. Johnston; 1850, Augustus Drum; 1851 to 1853, C. Myers; 1854 to 1856, Samuel S. Jamison; 1863, Harry White; 1864 to 1865, Thomas St. Clair; 1866 to 1874, Harry White; 1877 to 1879, Thomas St. Clair.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

1840, Albert G. Marchand, Westmoreland Co., Democrat; 1842 to 1844, Joseph Buffington, Armstrong Co., Whig, 1846, Alexander Irwin, Clearfield Co., Whig; 1848 to 1850, Alfred Gilmore, Butler Co., Democrat; 1852, Augustus Drum, Indiana Co., Democrat; 1854 to 1860, John Covode, Westmoreland Co., Republican; 1862 to 1864, J. L. Dawson, Fayette Co., Democrat; 1866, John Covode, Westmoreland Co., Republican; 1868 to 1870, H. D. Foster, Westmoreland Co., Democrat; 1872, A. W. Taylor, Indiana Co., Republican; 1874. George A. Jenks, Jefferson Co., Democrat; 1876 to 1878, Harry White, Indiana Co., Republican.

PRESIDENT JUDGES OF INDIANA COUNTY.

Hon, John Young, of Greensburg, Westmoreland county, 1806 to 1836; Hon. Thomas White, of Indiana, Indiana county, 1836 to 1847; Hon. Jeremiah M. Burrell, of Greensburg, June, 1847, to March, 1848; Hon. John C. Knox, of Tioga county, June, 1848, to December, 1850; Hon. Jeremiah M. Burrell, of Greensburg, December, 1851, December, 1855; Hon. Joseph Buffington, of Kittanning, Armstrong county, June, 1855, to April, 1871; Hon. James A. Logan, of Greensburg, June, 1871, to January, 1875; Hon. John P. Blair, of Indiana, January, 1875, to ——.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES, APPOINTED OR ELECTED.

1806, James Smith, Charles Campbell; 1818, Joshua Lewis. (Succeeded Smith); 1828, John Taylor; 1829, Andrew Brown; 1830, Samuel Moorhead, jr.; 1836, Robert Mitchell, M. D.; 1842, Meek Kelly, James McKennon; 1843, John Cunningham; 1845 Fergus Cannon; 1846, Joseph Thompson; 1849, James M. Stewart, M. D.; 1851 to 1856*, Peter Ditts, sr.; 1851 to 1861, Isaac M. Watt; 1856 to 1866, John K. Thompson, M. D.; 1861 to 1866, Peter Sutton; 1866 to 1871, T. B. Allison; 1866 to 1871, Joseph Campbell; 1871 to 1876, Peter Ditts, jr.; 1871 to February, 1874, James S. Nesbit, (resigned); February, 1874 to January 1st, 1875, William Irwin.

PROTHONOTARY, CLERK, ETC.

James McLain, 1806 to 1818. Also, Register and Recorder; John Taylor, 1818 to 1821; also, Register and Recorder; James McCahan, 1821 to 1824; Alexander Taylor, 1824 to 1828, also, Register and Recorder; William Banks, 1828 to 1833, also, Register and Clerk; R. B. McCabe, 1833 to 1836, also Register and Recorder; Thos. Laughlin, 1836 to 1839, and Janaury 4, 1839, to February 11; Fergus Cannon, February, 1839, to December, 1839; Robert Craig, December, 1839, to 1845; Alexander W. Taylor, 1845 to 1851; N. B. Loughrey, 1851 to 1854; John Myers, 1854 to 1857; J. R. Porter, jun., 1857 to 1860; E. P. Hildebrand, 1860 to 1866, John Lowry, 1866 to 1872; A. C. Boyle, 1872 to ——.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.

James Speer, 1821 to 1824, W. Douglass, 1836 to 1839, January 4, 1839, to February 11; Isaac M. Watt, 1839 to 1842, and January, 1847, to December, 1847; William McClaran, 1842 to 1845, and 1845 to 1847: David Peelor, December, 1847, to 1853; John H. Lichteberger, 1853 to 1862; A. L. McClusky, 1862 to 1868. W. R. Black, 1868 to 1874; David R. Lewis, 1874.

SHERIFFS OF INDIANA COUNTY.

Thomas McCartney, 1806 to 1809; Thomas Sutton, 1809 to 1812; Robert Robinson, 1812 to 1815; Thomas Sutton, 1815 to 1818; James Elliott, 1818 to 1821; Henry Kinter, 1821 to 1824; Clemence McGara, 1824 to 1827; James Gordon, 1827 to 1830; James Taylor, 1830 to 1833; Joseph Loughry, 1833 to 1836; James Kier, 1836 to 1839; William Evans, 1839 to 1842; David Ralston, 1842 to 1845; Simeon Truby, 1845 to 1848; Gawin Sutton, 1848 to 1851; John Mullen, 1851 to 1854; John Montgomery, 1854 to 1857; Joseph R. Smith, 1857 to 1860; A. P. Thompson, 1860 to 1863; James R. Dougherty, 1863 to 1866; Jacob Creps, 1866 to 1869; Henderson C. Howard, 1869 to 1872; James R. Dougherty, 1872 to 1875; William C. Brown, 1875 to 1878; Daniel Ansley, 1878.

*First election, 1851—office previously filled by appointment.

DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERALS.

The first record of the criminal courts that we find is that of the June sessions of 1817. Thomas Blair's name appears as the prosecuting attorney for the commonwealth. No evidence as to when he received his appointment or was sworn in. He seems to have held the office until—

March 9, 1819, when William H. Brackinridge, Esq., was sworn as deputy attorney for the United States for Indiana county, and also as deputy attorney general for the State of Pennsylvania.

September 13th, 1819. Henry Shippen, Esq., produced a deputation from Thomas Sergeant, Esq., attorney general of the commonwealth appointing him deputy attorney general for the county of Indiana and was sworn according to law.

Thomas White seems to have been the incumbent of the office but there is no record of his commission.

March 25, 1822. W. R. Smith, Esq., prosecuting attorney, not appearing, Mr. Canon was appointed by the court. He was also appointed at the June sessions. Smith receipts for fees at September session, 1822, from December sessions, 1822. Thomas White receipts, attorney general fees, but this is the only evidence that he held the office.

March 23, 1824. Ephraim Carpenter, Esq., was sworn in as prosecuting attorney for the commonwealth, being deputized by Fred Smith, attorney general of the commonwealth. He seems to have held office continually up to 1836, but there is no record of his re-appointment or his taking the oath of office.

William Banks, Esq., was sworn as deputy attorney general for Indiana county March 28, 1836.

Augustus Drum, Esq., was sworn in as deputy prosecuting attorney for the county of Indiana on the 25th of March, 1839.

Thomas C. McDonald, Esq., was appointed prosecuting attorney by the court at the June session, 1842. Also at the September and December sessions of the same year and the March session, 1843.

June 26, 1843. Thomas Sutton, Esq., presents his credentials as deputy attorney for this county and is sworn accordingly.

September 25, 1844. Court appoints Thomas C. McDowell to prosecute on behalf of the commonwealth.

And now, to-wit: March 24, 1845, John Potter, Esq., comes into court and presents his commission as prosecuting attorney of this county and is sworn accordingly.

June 22, 1846. Ephraim Carpenter, Esq., appointed prosecuting attorney for the commonwealth this session.

September 28, 1846. The court appoints Pliney Kelly, Esq., to prosecute for the commonwealth.

At December session, Ephraim Carpenter receipts for fees, but there is no other evidence of his appointment.

March 22, 1847. Ephraim Carpenter appointed by the court as prosecuting attorney. Also at June and September sessions of same year.

December 27, 1847. Commission from Benjamin Chapney, attorney general for the commonwealth, appointing Orville H. Brown. Esq., deputy attorney general for the county, read and oath of office administered.

March 27, 1848. Ephraim Carpenter appointed to prosecute for commonwealth the present session.

June 26, 1848. Commission by Benjamin Chafney, attorney general, appointing Ephraim Carpenter, Esq., deputy attorney general for Indiana county, read in open court.

September 25, 1848. Alex. Taylor sworn as deputy attorney general of Indiana county.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Edmund Page, 1850 to1853; Henry B. Woods, 1856 to 1859; John Lowry, 1862; Daniel S. Porter, 1865 to 1868; William R. Allison, 1871; Samuel Cunningham, 1874; M. C. Watson, 1877.

JURY COMMISSIONERS.

1867, I. M. Watt; 1867, Robert Crawford; 1870, A. L. McCluskey; 1870, James Bailey; 1873, James P. Carter; 1873, John Robertson; 1876, W. H. Coleman; 1876, Francis Laird; 1879, William Shields; 1879, Nathaniel Nesbit.

AUDITOR.

1839, Abraham Davis; 1840, Thomas Laughlin; 1841, Alexander White; 1842, Thompson McCrea, for 2 years; 1842, Fullerton Woods; 1843, John Clark; 1844, John McNiel; 1845; Robert Elder; 1846, James H. Young; 1847, Edmund Page, sr.; 1848, John Pollock; 1849, Isaac Kinter; 1850, Cornelius Lowe; 1851, James C. Dill; 1852, Elijah Criswell; 1853, Abraham Wolf; 1854, J. H. Allison; 1855, William Riddle; 1856, Samuel W. Drips; 1857, Robert Hughes; 1858, Josiah Shields; 1859, John L. Work, 3 years; 1859, Hugh Cunningham, 2 years; 1860, Samuel Wilson; 1861, John Brink; 1862, John Wachol; 1863, Thomas R. Lukehart; 1864, Samuel H. Thompson, 3 years; 1864, John Brink, 1 year; 1865, Samuel McCartney; 1865, William Shields, 2 years; 1866, Samuel W. Drips; 1867, William S. Davidson; 1868, Joseph Griffith; 1868, R. H. Armstrong, 2 years; 1869, A. J. Hamilton; 1870, Samuel M. Hazlett; 1871, H. P. Lewis; 1872, James Ansley; 1873, Joseph Griffith; 1874, W. G. Stewart; 1875, J. H. Dix; 1875, John G. Robinson; 1875, J. Gamble Fleming; 1878, Jacob S. Stuchell; 1878; J. K. McElhoes; 1878, Marshall Shields.

TREASURER.

1811–12, James McKnight; 1813, Thomas Sutton; 1815–16, John Taylor; 1817–18, William Lucas; 1820–21, William Douglas; 1822–23, Alexander Taylor; 1824 to 1826, William Trimble; 1827 to 1829, William Lucas; 1830 to 1832, Blaney Adair; 1833 to 1835, James Todd; 1836 to 1838, I. M. Watt; 1839–41, W. W. Caldwell; 1842, William Bruce; 1843, W. Douglass; 1845, William W. Caldwell; 1847, Samuel R. Rankin; 1849, William W. Caldwell; 1851, James Hood; 1853, Garvin Sutton; 1855, Thomas McCandless; 1857, John Brink; 1859, Chas. N. Swoyer, elected but died before taking office; 1859, William Earl, appointed; 1861, James Moorhead; 1863, W. H. Coleman; 1865, John A. Stewart; 1867, George W. McHenry; 1869, Noah Lohr; 1871, James M. Sutton; 1873, George H. Johnston; 1875, John Ebey; 1878, John Truby.

COMMISSIONERS.

William Clarke, 1806 and 1807; James Johnson, 1806; Alexander McLean, 1806; William Clark, 1808; Alexander McLean, 1808; William Clarke, 1809; Rev. John Jamison, 1809; James McNight, 1810; Rev. John Jamison, 1810; Robert Robison, 1810; Robert Robison, 1811; Joshua Lewis, 1811; Rev. John Jamison, 1811; Robert Robison, 1812; Joshua Lewis, 1812; Joseph Moorhead, 1812; Francis Boals, 1813; Joshua Lewis, 1813; Joseph Moorhead, 1813; Joseph Moorhead, 1814; Francis Boals, 1814; Alexander McLain, 1814; Alexander McLain, 1815; Francis Boals, 1815; Gawin Sutton, 1815; Gawin Sutton, 1816; Alexander McLain, 1816; Thomas Sharp, 1816; Gawin Sutton, 1817; Thomas Sharp, 1817; John Smith, 1817; Thomas Sharp, 1818; John Smith, 1818; Thomas Laughlin, 1818; Thomas Laughlin, 1819; John Smith, 1819; Joseph Henderson, 1819; William Clarke, 1820; John Smith, 1820; Joseph Henderson, 1820; Jos. Henderson, 1821; Wm. Clarke, 1821; Clemence McGara, 1821; Clemence McGara, 1822; Stewart Davis, 1822; William Clarke, 1822; Stewart Davis, 1823: Clemence McGara, 1823; Alexander Pattison, 1823; Alexander Pattison, 1824; Jas. Gordon, 1824; Stewart Davis, 1824; James Gordon, William W. Caldwell, Alexander Pattison, 1825; James Gordon, James Todd, W. W. Caldwell, 1826; Peter Dilts, W. W. Caldwell, Jas. Todd, 1827; Samuel Trimble, Peter Dilts, James Todd, 1828;

Samuel Trimble, Peter Dilts, Archibald Johnson, 1829; Samuel Trimble, Archibald Johnson, Gawin Sutton, 1830; Gawin Sutton, Archibald Johnson, James Lewis, 1831; Gawin Sutton, William Leard, 1833; James Lewis, Alexander McMullin, 1834; James McComb, William Laird, Alexander McMullin, 1834; James McComb, William Laird, Alexander McMullin, 1835; James McComb, James Lapsley, John Cummins, 1836; John Cummins, James Lapsley, Joseph McMasters, 1837; William Smith, John Cummins, Joseph McMasters, 1838; William Smith, Philip Rice, James Rhea, 1839; John Dick to his seat, October 20, in lieu of Smith; Philip Rice, James Rhea, John Dick, 1840; Philip Rice, James Rhea, John Dick, 1841, Charles Campbell took his seat November 2, in lieu of Dick; James Rhea, John Dick, Charles Campbell, 1842; Thomas Stewart took his seat October 24, in lieu of Rhea; John Dick, Charles Campbell, Thomas Stewart, 1843; John A. Jamison took his seat October 23, in lieu of Dick; Charles Campbell, Thomas Stewart, John A. Jamison, 1844; Alex. T. Moorhead took his seat in lieu of Stewart; Charles Campbell, John A. Jameson, Alex. T. Moorhead, 1845; Abraham Davis, November 3, took his seat in lieu of Campbell; John T. Jameson, Alex. T. Moorhead, Abraham Davis, 1846; November 2, Thomas Walker took his seat in lieu of Jameson; Alex. T. Moorhead, Abraham Davis, Thomas Walker, 1847; October 25, Jacob Gamble took Moorhead's seat; Abraham Davis, Thos. Walker, Jacob Gamble, 1848; October 14, Thomas Gibson took Abraham Davis's seat; Thomas Walker, 1849; Jacob Gamble, 1849; Thomas Gibson, 1849; Oct. 15th, John Lytle took Walker's seat. Jacob Gamble, 1850; Thomas Gibson, 1850; John Lytle, 1850. John Shields took Gamble's place October 21st. Thomas Gibson, 1851; John Lytle 1851; John Shields, 1851. November 3d Samuel H. Johnston took Gibson's place. John Lytle, 1852; John Shields, 1852; Samuel H. Johnston, 1852. October 25th Robert H. Armstrong took Lytle's place. John Shields, 1853; Samuel H. Johnston, 1853; Robert H. Armstrong, 1873. November 1st Moses T. Work took Shields' place. Samuel H. Johnston, Robert H. Armstrong, Moses T. Work, 1854. George Lowman took the place of Johnston. Robert H. Armstrong, Moses T. Work, George Lowman, 1855. October 17th John Gourley took Armstrong's place. Moses T. Work, George Lowman, John Gourley, 1856. David Henderson took Work's place October 29th. George Lowman, John Gourley, David Henderson, 1857. Thomas Davis took Lowman's place November 3d. John Gourley, David Henderson, Thomas Davis, 1858. A. L. McCluskey took Gourley's place October 25th. David Henderson, Thomas Davis, A. L. McCluskey, 1859. October 26th, William Johnston took Henderson's place. Thomas Davis, A. L. McCluskey, William Johnston, 1860. October 15th, Samuel Irwin took Davis' place. A. L McCluskey, William Johnston, Samuel Irwin, 1861. Andrew Shields took McCluskey's place November 12th. William Johnston, Samuel Irwin, Andrew Shields. 1862; Samuel Irwin, Andrew Shields, S. A. Allison, 1863; Andrew Shields, S. A. Allison, W. C. McCrea, 1864; S. A. Allison, W. C. McCrea, W. G. Stewart, 1865; W. C. McCrea, W. G. Stewart, R. Adams, 1866; W. G. Stewart, R. Adams, G. Shryock, 1867; Robert Adams, George Shryock, Elliott Ferguson, 1868; George Shryock, Elliott Ferguson, James T. Van Horn, 1869; Elliott Ferguson, James T. Van Horn, John S. Flemming, 1870; James T. Van Horn, John S. Flemming, Jacob Darr, 1871; John S. Flemming, Jacob Darr, James M. Work, 1872; Jacob Darr, Jas. M. Work, George W. Boadenhamer, 1873; James M. Work, George W. Broadenhamer, Samuel G. Miller, 1874; George W. Broadenhamer, Samuel G. Miller, Francis Mabon, 1875; Jeremiah Lomison, Frederick Cameron, Frederick Buterbaugh, 1876-7-8; John G. Robinson, A. P. Thompson, William Daugherty, 1879-80.

CLERKS TO COMMISSIONERS.

Alex. Johnson, for trustees of county, 1804; Paul Morrison, for trustees of county, 1805; James Riddle, for commissioners, 1806; James McNight, 1807; Daniel Stenard and James M. Biddle, 1808; Daniel Stenard, 1809-10; James McKnight, 1811; James M. Kelley, 1812-13; John Wilson and James Coulter-1814; John Wilson and John Taylor, 1815; Gawin Sutton and John Taylor, 1816; Daniel Stenard and Stewart Davis, 1817; Stewart Davis, 1818 to 1820; Robert Young, 1822-3; Ephraim Carpenter, 1824; Stewart Davis, 1825; William Banks, 1826 to 1828; John Johnston, 1829 to 1832; William Banks, 1833; Joseph J. Young, from 1824 to 1837; William M. Stewart, I. M. Watt and John Myers, 1838; Robert M. Gibson, from 1839 to 1840; A. W. Taylor, from 1841 to 1847; Edward Paige, 1848; J. H. Lichteberger, 1849 to 1852; George Shryock, from 1853 to 1861; George Shryock, from 1862 to 1864; W. R. Black, 1865 to 1869; James B. Work, 1870; W. H. Coleman, 1871-2; D. R. Lewis, 1873-4; J. T. Gibson, 1875 to 1878; J. P. St. Clair, 1879-80.

DISTRICT SURVEYORS, DEPUTY SURVEYORS, COUNTY SURVEYORS.

The District Surveyors, whose services extended over that part of Indiana county north of the old purchase line, were: James Hamilton, John Brodhead, James Johnston, James Potter and William P. Brady.

Those serving within the limits of the purchase of 1768 were: Joshua Elder, John Moore, Joseph L. Findley, Eonieu Williams, James Ross, Thomas Allison and Alexander Taylor.

Their successors were: John Taylor, 1815, also served as Surveyor General; Robert Young, 1818; Alexander Taylor, jr., 1819; Meek Kelly, 1821; John Taylor, 1825–1827; Meek Kelly, 1830–'33; Robert McGee, 1834; William Evans, 1836; Robert McGee, 1839; Thompson McCrea, 1850; David Peelor, 1856; William Evans, 1859: Edmund Paige, 1862; Thompson McCrea, 1865–'68; Edmund Paige, 1871–'77.

CORONERS.

Samuel Young, 1806; Joseph Turner, 1809; William Shields, 1812; James Loughrey, 1815; William Douglas, 1818; Peter Sutton, jr., 1821; James E. Cooper, 1824; Samuel George, 1827 to 1830; Samuel McCartney, 1833-36; William Henry, 1839; John McQuilkin, 1842; James Hood, 1845; Samuel Trimble, 1848; James McLain, 1851; J. W. Mahon, 1854; J. A. Jamison, 1857; J. I. Kelly, 1860; William Shields, 1863; Joseph Gilbert, 1868; John Clawson, 1869; William H. Coleman, 1872; Samuel A. Smith, 1875; Irvin McFarland, 1878.

ROLL OF ATTORNEYS TO 1859, AS REPORTED BY THE INDIANA REGISTER OF 1859.

John B. Alexander, Samuel S. Harrison, Samuel Massey, Daniel Stennard, Walter Forward, Samuel F. Riddle, James M. Kelley, Henry Baldwin, John Johnston, Wm. H. Brackenridge, Walter M. Denny, Ephraim M. Carpenter, John Williamson, Daniel M. Broadhead, Thomas White, Thomas R. Peters, George Canan, George Armstrong, James M. Riddle Samuel Guthry, Joseph Weighley, Paul Morrow, Alex. W. Foster, Beal Howard, John Maintain, Thomas Blair, A. Lawrence, Charles B. Seely, William M. Kennedy, Jacob M. Wise, Henry Shippen, John Y. Barclay, W. R. Smith, John Reid, R. B. McCabe, Henry G. Herron, George Carson, John Miles, J. McWilliams, Joseph H. Kuhne, W. F. Boon, George W. Smith, John Frances, Thomas Knox William Banks, Stewart Steel, Alexander McCalmont, Michael Dan McGehan, James Hepburn, Thomas Struthers. George Shaw, Charles S. Bradford, Joseph Buffington, James H. Devor, Joseph J. Young, H. D. Foster, Benjamin Bartholomew, Robert Brown, Martin Brainard, William M. Watson, Caleb A. Alexander, William B. Conway, Barnwell

D. Bassford, Joseph B. Musser, Michael Galliher, Richard Arthurs, John Fenton, John Brady, Darwin Phelps, Albert Merchand, John Myers, William M. Stewart, Samuel Johnston, John F. Beaver, Thomas Sutton, Alexander W. Taylor, Robert L Johnston, Michael Hasson, S. Hay, Edgar Cowan, James Nichols, Samuel A. Purviance, Jeremiah M. Burwell, Wilson Riley, Ephraim Buffington, A. L. Hamilton, B. Cornyn, T. C. McDowel, John Potter, James W. Johnston, Charles H. Heyer, P. C. Shannon, H. P. Laird, G. P. Reed, Alex. W. Taylor, S. Steel Blair, Wm. A. Todd, James C. Clark, Pliny Kelly, Joshua F. Cox, Wm. A. Campbell, Jackson Boggs, Mathew Taylor, Levi McElhose, Edward Hutchison, L. S. Cantwell, Edmund Paige John Crisswell, O. H. Brown, T. J. Coffey, John Stanard, Wm. Houston, jr., Richard Coulter, jr., Joseph Frantz, Samuel H. Tate, Samuel Sherwell, J. Alex. Fulton, David Barclay, John A. Willis, Robert Sutton, Edward S. Golden, Samuel Douglass, H. B. Woods, Hugh Weir, Thomas E. Morgan, G. W. Bonnen, Jacob Turney, Geo. M. Reed, Wm. H. Coulter, Charles Wyngard, Phineas M. Jenks, J. K. Coxson, Lewis M. Stewart, Harry White, Mathews Coleman Joseph M. Thompson, Martin R. Cooley, C. D. Steel, Edward J. Belch, William H. McKee, John Conrod, Alex. McKinney, Philip S. Noon, Benj. F. Lucas, James A. Getty, John McClaran, Silas M. Clark, John Campbell, T. J. McCullough, William Kittell, John T. Crawford, John K. Kalhoun.

CHAPTER XLIX.

TRAILS, PATHS, BLOCK-HOUSES, ROADS, ETC.

THE "KITTANNING TRAIL"—THE "KISKAMINATES PATH"—THE "CHENANGO TRAIL"—OTHER TRACES OF TRAILS OR PATHS—THE "LIGONIER AND PEHOLAND TRAIL," OR "LIGONIER AND COUGH-CHEATING PATH"—BRANCH PEHOLAND PATH—A BRANCH TRAIL FROM THE LIGONIER AND COUGH-CHEATING TRAIL—EARLY SURVEYS NOTED IN JOSHUA ELDER'S MEMORANDUM BOOK, IN WHICH ARE NOTED TRAILS, ETC.—BLOCK-HOUSES, STATIONS, OR PROMINENT FORTIFIED HOUSES—THE FIRST ROAD—EARLY COUNTY ROADS—STATE ROADS—THE KITTANNING TRAIL, WHICH PASSED FROM PHILADELPHIA VIA HARRIS' FERRY, FORT SHIRLEY, STANDING STONE, SHAWNEE CABINS, TWO LICKS, INDIANA, NEAR SHELOCTA, BLANKET HILL, TO THE "KITTANNING."

THE route from Harris' Ferry to Kittanning was as follows, viz..

From Harris' Ferry to George Croghan's, five miles.
To Kittanning Mountains, nine miles.
" Andrew Montour's, five miles.
" Tuscarora Hill, nine miles.
" Thomas Mitchell's Sleeping place, three miles.
" Tuscarora, fourteen miles.
" Cove Spring, ten miles.
" Shadow of Death, eight miles.
" Black Log, three miles, making sixty-six miles to the Point.

Here the road forks to Raystown (Bedford) and Frankstown.
To Aughwick (Fort Shirley), six miles.
" Jack Armstrong's Narrows, eight miles.
" Standing Stone, ten miles.

At each of the last places the path crossed the Juniata.
To next and last crossing of the Juniata, eight miles.
" Branch of Juniata, ten miles.
" Big Lick, ten miles.
" Frank's (Stephen's) Town, five miles.

To Beaver Dams, ten miles.
" Allegheny Hill, four miles.
" the Clearfields, six miles.
" John Hart's Sleeping place, on headwaters of the Susquehanna, on land owned by William Weakley, Susquehanna township, Cambria county, twelve miles.

To Large Lick, on the Susquehanna, in Cambria county, three miles above the Cherry Tree, nine miles.

To Levi Hollingsworth's survey, Green township, south of the Purchase Line in which said Path is noted by Thomas Smith, Surveyor, October 30, 1775, one and a half miles southeasterly from the Forks of the "Kittanning and Shenango Trails." These forks are on the lowest dividing ridge between the waters of the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico.

The above named forks is where Col. Armstrong encamped in 1756, fifty miles from Kittanning. They are located on a tract of land warranted July 23, 1773, to Samuel Caldwell, and "are situate on the road leading from Frankstown to Kittanning, at the forks of the road, about four miles from Owen's Stamping Ground, including several Indian cabins in Westmoreland county. They were situated near a large spring on the lands now owned by Daniel Cameron and Isaac Craig's heirs, in Green township. The tract was patented July 2, 1776.

To Shawanese Cabins, Green township, twenty-four miles from Hart's Sleeping place. The tract immediately above these cabins shows the trail in the original survey. It was warranted in the name of Moses Bartram, and was surveyed July 10, 1787. The cabins were located in "the Shawanese Bottoms," and were called the "Spruce Camp or the Old Shawnee Cabins." The tract was on the south branch of Two Lick creek, about half a mile above the forks of Two Lick creek. It was warranted on the 27th of April, 1773, surveyed June 29th, and returned November 14th of that year.

To "Original Tract," in Green township, upon which the village of Diamondville is situated, the path passed very near the village.

To tracts warranted in the names of William Bedford, Thomas Wharton, John Martin and Thomas Canby.

To northwest corner of "Penn's Manor of Cherry Hill," in Cherry Hill township. The manor contained twelve hundred and two acres.

To tract warranted in the name of William Brown, near the village of Greenville, where "there were a number of warriors' marks on the Kittanning Path."

To tracts warranted in the names of Joshua Moore, James Bisham, James Rannells, Amos Lynex and Andrew Taylor. The Lynex land was surveyed October 3, 1788, and warranted October 4, 1786. The path passed on the hill about ninety-two rods south of the house of Samuel Ralston, the present owner. The Taylor land was surveyed March 17, 1790. The warrant was issued November 1, 1785. The trail is dotted through this tract for about a mile, and is called the "Armstrong Path."

To Shaver's or Shaffer's Sleeping Place,* three-quarters of a mile distant from the last named tract. This was situated near "Two Large Licks," about half a mile above the mouth of Ramsey's run. The two licks are located on a tract warranted in the name of Elijah Brown.

The trail now bears to the right of the site of Indiana town.

To tracts warranted in the name of Philip Walter, Jeremiah Williamson, David Williamson, Rev. John Smith, afterward owned by Conrad Rice and James McLain, "on both sides of the Kittanning path,"† (the patent was issued December 10, 1773). Here it passed by "Shaffer's," or "Shaver's spring," in the rear of William G. McElhaney's residence, in the borough of Indiana.

*Harris' Letters in History of Dauphin and other counties by Daniel Rupp.
†See Deed from Smith to Rice, printed in full.

To tracts warranted in the names of Charles Campbell and Fergus Moorhead.

To "Watt's Hill," Curry's run, down the same through the "Old Hunter homestead." Jacob Peelor's, "on the old Kittanning path," and "Gilpin Lands" owned by the Thomas families and others.

To William Armstrong's tract, situate on the waters of Crooked creek, "to include the crossings of the Kiskaminates and Kittanning paths." The warrant was dated March, 5, 1785. The survey was made May 15, 1785.

To Jacob Anthony's or "Anthony's Garden," "on the Kittanning path." Surveyed April 27, 1775, and "situated on a run that empties into the south side of Crooked creek, about a mile and a half from the crossing of the Kiskaminates and Kittanning paths, below and adjoining lands surveyed for Gilpin and Fisher in Westmoreland county."

To land now occupied by Andrew Wiggins, sixty rods above the present bridge, to the ridge to the right of the site of Shelocta, near the present residence of James S. Ralston, Armstrong county, passing "between Two Large Lick." This tract was surveyed to Hugh Espy, May 18, 1786, by warrant dated February 2, 1785, and "included two hundred and ninety-nine acres and allowance, situated on the forks of Crooked creek and Plum creek, including the old field*, in the county of Westmoreland.

To Blanket Hill, Armstrong county. This is situated on a tract surveyed to J. Vanderin, May 30, 1776, and lies on Blanket hill, six miles easterly of the Kittanning, on the old Kittanning path."

The "Kiskaminates path" left the Kittanning at the crossing on the aforenamed Armstrong tract, at a run called "Eighteen Mile," which was twelve miles from the "Two Large Licks," thence to "Ten Mile Lick," six miles.

To Kiscomettas Old Town on the creek, (Kiskeminitis) which runs into the Allegheny river, six miles down, almost as large as the Schuylkill, ten miles.

To "Chartiers landing on the Allegheny," eight miles.

THE CHENANGO TRAIL, OR WENANGO PATH,

Left the Kittanning trail at the forks on the Caldwell tract, Green township, and passed through tracts warranted in the names of Robert Porter, William Miller, Alexander Quarrier, where it crossed the Purchase line; Humphrey Fullerton, "on the waters of Little Mahoning creek, where the path from Frankstown to Chenango crosses the same, including a large Indian camp on the bank of said creek."

OTHER TRACES OF PATHS OR TRAILS NOTED IN SURVEYS.

Samuel Dixon's tract, head of Cherry Run, on the Kittanning path, by order of April 3, 1769.

William Robison; near Blacklick, on the south side of the "Kittanning path."

William Clark, on the path between Conemaugh and Blacklick, in line of George Findley, March 6, 1775.

"LIGONIER AND PEHOLAND TRAIL," OR "LIGONIER AND COUGHCHEATING PATH" EXTENDING NORTH THROUGH INDIANA COUNTY, TO "COUGHCHEATING," AN INDIAN TOWN.

The first ascertained location in Indiana county, was near the site of Centreville, and the next point was on the present James Mitchell farm, Centre township, as far as can be ascertained by the surveys. The next was on the McConaughey farm, opposite Homer City, where Pheholand's camp or town was situated. The next point definitely known, was at or near Samuel Moorhead's mill site, later known as the Andrew Dickson saw mill, and still later, as the J. M. Guthrie proprerty. The next place was on the Brown Survey, of April, 1773. It then crossed the Kittanning trail, at Shaffer's (now William G. McElhaney spring. Indiana borough,) spring, "where there was a large number of warrior's marks." By present residence of Col. Edmund Paige. By Elk Lick, on Gen. Harvey White's farm, near the forks of McKee and Plumville roads. Through Jonas Gall's tract. Through Samuel Boyles' tract. Through Samuel Coates' tract, warranted April 27th, 1773, and surveyed July 5th, 1773. Through James Bringhurt's tract, near the residence of Christopher Borland, on said tract. This tract was warranted April 27th, 1773, and surveyed July 5th, 1773. Through Joseph Bringhurt's tract, warranted April 27th, 1773, and surveyed July 6th, 1773, owned by Robert Galbraith, Gen. White, and others. Through John Mifflin's tract, warranted April 27th, 1773, surveyed July 6th, 1773. Through Joseph Mariott's tract, warranted April 27th, 1773, surveyed July 7th, 1773. Through Robert Lewis' tract. Through Presley Blackstone's tract, near the noted Buchanan tavern, on the Mahoning road; crossed Crooked Creek, very near the site of the present bridge on Indiana and Punxsutawney road, and extended up the old Mahoning road, near the present residence of Isaiah McElhoes. The McElhoes tract was warranted April 14th, 1774, in the name of Francis Jones, and was situated on the "path leading from Ligonier to Coughcheating." Through the Lewis' Bush tract, adjoining the present village of Kellysburg, including the present farms of Robert and John McElhoes, and situated on the "Ligonier and Coughcheating trail." Through Andrew Bogg's tract, adjoining the "Purchase Line," on the north, surveyed April 14th, 1774. Through David Fullerton's tract, on the purchase of 1784, warranted and surveyed in 1773, thence north to the present O. C. Brady farm. This tract was warranted to John Leasure, January 15th, 1802, and patented to the same in 1812. Through Elijah I. Work's farm. Through John Hamelan's farm. Through Robert McCreary's farm. Through William Nichol's farm. Through West Georgeville, whence it crossed Mahoning Creek at the mouth of Ross Run. An Indian town was situated at this place. Through the Williamson tract, thence across the ridge to the "narrows," at the "forks" of the Little and Big Mahoning. From Williamson's, in the "forks," was sometimes called the "Bull Path."

A branch Peholand Path extended from the Ligonier and Coughcheating Trail on the Williamson tract. It crossed Little Mahoning, at or near Ewing's mill, extended north through Port Barnett, and advanced in the direction of Tionesta and Olean.

A branch Trail extended from the Ligonier and Coughcheating Trail, on the Elijah I. Work farm, to near John Simpson's farm, on the Little Mahoning, on the Humphrey Fullerton tract, "where a path that leads from Frankstown to the Allegheny, crosses said creek, including a large Indian camp, on the bank of said creek, Westmoreland county, provided the same land be purchased from the Indians."

ROADS—THE FIRST ROAD.

The *first road* surveyed in what is now Indiana county, was that mentioned in the act of the 20th of March, 1787, which is as follows:

"*An act for opening and establishing a road between the navigable waters of the Frankstown branch of the river Juniata and the river Conemaugh.*"

"Commissioners to be appointed to lay out a State Highway between the waters of the Frankstown branch of Juniata, and the river Conemaugh. Report to be made to council, who may approve the same or order a review thereof; and the said highway, when established, shall be a state highway between said points; and the courses and distances shall be entered in

*Known to the early settlers as a camping ground for Indians and whites.

the council books, which entry shall be deemed a record thereof.

"The said commissioners having marked out said road, were directed to trace the courses of another road, to begin from the terminating spot of the first mentioned road, and lead along the left shore of the Conemaugh, to that point where the river begins to be navigable at all seasons; said road to be hereafter opened as occasion may require, and then deemed also a public highway. Allowance fixed for the commissioners and the sum of five hundred pounds appropriated for the purposes of this act.

"Sec. V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, that the Frankstown branch of the Juniata, and the Conemaugh, together with the Kiskimenetas, throughout their whole navigable course shall be deemed and declared public highways:

"Passed 29th of March, 1787. Recorded in Law Book No. III. p. 234 (a)

"(a) The road was run and marked — day of December, 1787, and entered and confirmed by council on the 18th — the minutes of council, vol. 8, p. 205."

This road a few years later (date unknown) was cut or partially cut out, and we are informed,* at that time, Newport was located on the banks of Black Lick, near the Conemaugh, on the opposite side of the former from the road.

Early in 1800, the course was somewhat changed, and what is known at this date as the old Frankstown road was the result. In passing through the country parts of its route were parallel with, or formed a part of the later northern turnpike, or crossed the path of the latter and proceeded from and then approached it, seemingly "as if trying to mount on the hills in its way." It passed through Sharpstown, Armagh (what is now known as Smith's station), on the I. B. R. R., and crossed the Conemaugh at Williams' Ferry, on the Indiana side or Barnes' Ferry, on the Westmoreland bank of the river.

EARLY COUNTY ROADS.

"At the March sessions of the commissioners, 1807, petitions were presented for roads: From Clark's Mill to Indiana; from Rodgers' Mill to Indiana; from Cambria county line to Armstrong county line; from Ann Sharp's to the county line; and from Elder's ford at the Conemaugh river to McKee's mill, near McPharlan's mill. John Robinson, William Cummins, Alex. Lyon, John Mitchell, Thomas Allison and Chris Harrold, Viewers."

"At September sessions, John McCready, Michael Campbell, James Gordon, Samuel Dickson, Daniel Smith and James Caldwell were appointed to examine a route from Newport to Indiana, and report at the ensuing session."

"Thomas Sanderson, John McCrea, Robert Kelly, Michael Campbell, Adam Altman and Francis Boals were appointed to view and locate a road from Campbell's mill on Blacklick to Empfield's mill on Yellow creek."

"Alex Taylor, Alex Lyons, Christian Roof, Daniel Smith, Samuel Dixon and George Rankin were appointed to make a view of a road from Parr's store, on Chestnut ridge, to intersect the road from Campbell's mill to Sloan's ferry."

"Thomas Benson, Benjamin Walker, Joseph Moorhead, Samuel McNitt, David McCullough and Alex Taylor were appointed to view a road from Indiana to the road from Woodward's to Bolar's.

"William P. Brady, Joshua Pearce, John Thompson, jr., John Parks, William Work and Hugh Brady were appointed to report on the road from Brady's mill, on Little Mahoning, to the contemplated West Branch road."

"James McComb, Adam Thompson, Thomas Baird, James Matthews, Moses Thompson, jr., and Wm. Coleman appointed to report on a road from Conemaugh river, opposite Port Johnston, to Harden's Branch, where it intersects the Indiana road."

Reports of roads confirmed, viz.: "Rodger's mill to Indiana; Clark's mill to Indiana; Indiana to intersect at McFarlan's mill; Armstrong county line to Brady's mill; David Fulton's to Brady's mill; and Newport to intersect with Indiana road."

"Thomas Allison, John Wilson, Thomas McCartney, David Cummins, Joseph Moorhead and James Wilkins, sr., were appointed to locate a road from Indiana to Allison's mill, on Yellow creek."

"William P. Brady, Thomas Lucas, Samuel Scott, James McHenry, Captain Hugh Brady and James Johnston were appointed to lay out a road from Joseph Barnett's, on Redbank, to Brady's mill."

"Thomas Allison, Michael Hess, James McKee, Peter Sutton, Joseph Parker and James Moorhead were appointed to report on a road from McKee's mill to Indiana."

STATE ROADS.

1810—The road from Milesburg, Center county, to Lebouff, Erie county, was located in 1810, and passed through the northeast corner of the county. The survey is dated November 24, 1810. The Commissioners were: Francis McEwen, John Maxwell and Joseph Moorhead, of Indiana county. In the same year a road was surveyed from Indiana to intersect this road.

1818—An act passed the Assembly in 1817 for the location and survey of a road from Bedford, Bedford county, to Franklin, Venango county. The road was located and surveyed in 1818, and passed through Armagh, Indiana and other points in this county. The distance of this route was one hundred and twenty-eight miles. The Commissioners were: A. McCalmont, Venango county; Isaac Proctor and Daniel Stanard, Indiana.

1825—The "Old State Road" was located from Phillipsburg, Centre county, via Indiana to Pittsburgh in 1825. The survey is dated April 11, 1825. The Commissioners were: J. B. Shugert, John Taylor, of Indiana, and A. B. Reed.

1826—The road from Ligonier to Blairsville and thence to Indiana, was located and surveyed in 1826.

1838—The "New State Road" was located from Curwensville, Clearfield county, to East Liberty, Allegheny county, or as surveyed in 1838 by Meek Kelly. The Commissioners were: Alexander Patterson, William McCuthin and Moses Boggs.

1842—The road from Cherry Tree to intersect the Waterford and Susquehanna turnpike was surveyed by David Peelor in 1842, the distance being fifty-five and a half miles. The viewers were Robert Woodward, Henry Trease, Peter Clover, John Sloan, jun.; John Decker and Heth. F. Camp.

CHAPTER L.

A COMPLETE LIST OF TAXABLES OF INDIANA AND JEFFERSON COUNTIES FOR 1807.—EXTRACT FROM PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTEER OF 1832.—COUNTY STATEMENT FOR 1879.

A LIST OF THE TAXABLE INHABITANTS OF WHEATFIELD TOWNSHIP, INDIANA COUNTY, A. D. 1807.

AUBERTS, Henry, innkeeper; James Anderson, distiller; Valentine Amsbough, farmer; Adam Amsbough, farmer; Henry Amsbough, farmer; Thomas Askins, farmer; John Armstrong, farmer; William Alexander, innkeeper; Thomas Bracken, sen., farmer; Samuel Bratten, farmer; John Bruce, cabinet maker; Frederick Brantlinger, farmer; Alexander

*Judge Joseph Campbell

Barr, jun., innkeeper; Archibald Beckwith, farmer; Thomas Bracken, jun., farmer; Ruth Bracken, widow; John Bowler, farmer; George Bowler, farmer; Jacob Bowzer, farmer; Mary Boner, widow; John Bennett, shoemaker; George Bowers, farmer; Nathaniel Bryan, jun., farmer; Henry Bowers, farmer; John Bowers, farmer; Thos. Barr, farmer; Francis Boals, farmer; Wm. Boals, farmer; David Boals, farmer; David Campbell, blacksmith; Alex. Carnahan, cooper; Samuel Carnahan, farmer: Jas. Campbell, shoemaker; Jas. Campbell, farmer; Jas. Crawford, farmer; Moses Crawford, farmer; Alex. Campbell, farmer; Samuel Cochran, farmer; John Campbell, farmer; Elizabeth Carney, widow; Thomas Clarke, farmer; William Clarke, jun., farmer; Ruth Clarke, spinster; Findley Cameron, farmer; Daniel Cameron, farmer; Hugh Cameron, farmer; Andrew Campbell, farmer; Mark Campbell, farmer; Wm. Clarke, Esq., Robert Craig, farmer; William Campbell, farmer; Andrew Campbell, jun., farmer; John Crisswell, farmer; Francis Chapman, farmer; Thomas Craven, farmer; John Carney, farmer; Jacob Craig, weaver; John Craven, farmer; John Coleman, shoemaker; Jas. Campbell, stonecutter; Mary Dempsey, widow; Chris. Dumars, shoemaker; Peter Dike, blacksmith; John Davis, farmer; Jos. Davis, farmer; Wm. Davis, farmer; Matthew Dill, sen., farmer; Matthew Dill, jun., wheelright; Richard Dill, farmer; Thomas Dias, sen., farmer; Richard Dias, farmer; Robert Davis, tobacconist; John Davis, farmer; Nathaniel Davis, laborer; James Dunwoody, farmer; Isaac Dicker, farmer; Job Dicker, farmer; William Erwin, innkeeper; John Elder, farmer; Geo. Empfield, mill-wright; Jacob Empfield, mill-wright; Joseph Evans, farmer; Hugh Evans, farmer; Robert Elkins, farmer; John Evans, farmer; John Ewings, farmer; Elizabeth Faloon, widow; George Finley, farmer; James Finley, farmer; Isabella Ferrier, widow; Andrew Fee, farmer; John Fink, carpenter; John Fleaker, carpenter; William Fowler, farmer; Lawrence Fox, farmer; William Ferguson, jun., farmer; William Ferguson, sen., farmer; James Grimes, sen., innkeeper; Joseph Grimes, farmer; William Grimes, jun., farmer; Allen Grimes, farmer; John Grimes, farmer; William Grimes, sen., farmer; Isaac Griffith, farmer; William Gamble, farmer; George Glassford, sen., farmer; George Glassford, jun., farmer; Alex. Glassford, farmer; Leonard Gooshorn, blacksmith; John Grimes, sen., farmer; James Grimes, jun., farmer; Charles Gibson, farmer; Hugh Junkins, mason; Robert Hill, farmer; John Hopkins, farmer; Henry Heis, farmer; George Heis, farmer; Wm. Heis, farmer; Thomas Hull, farmer; Barbara Heater, widow; Robert Holmes, tailor; Wm. Johnston, sen., farmer; William Johnston, jun., farmer; Mary Johnston, widow; Archibald Jameson, sen., blacksmith; Archibald Jameson, jun., farmer; Allen Jameson, sen., farmer; William Jameson, farmer; John Jameson, farmer; Allen Jameson, jun., shoemaker; Alezander Jameson, laborer; David Jenkins, farmer; John Jones, mason; David Kennedy, weaver; William Kennedy, farmer; Thomas Lapsley, farmer; Mary Lapsley, widow; Francis Lathers, farmer; Robert Ligget, farmer; Elizabeth Likens, widow; Samuel Logan, weaver; James Longstreth, farmer; William Lee, farmer; James Luke, farmer: Archibald Louthers, farmer; William McBroom, weaver; Henry McBroom, farmer; Robert McBroom, carpenter; James McLane, laborer; Robert Muck, farmer. Joseph McDonald, farmer; Archibald McCochran, tailor; James McCochran, farmer; Robert Marshal, tanner; Archibald Matthews, distiller; William Mayben, farmer; Geo. McGarrow, farmer; David McKown, farmer; Robert Maffet, farmer; Robert Michael, distiller; William Murphy, laborer; Patrick McCormick, farmer; James McDonald, farmer; James McNitt, farmer; Joseph McCartney, sen., treasurer; Joseph McCartney, jun., farmer; John McCartney, farmer; John Mecune, sen., farmer; John Mecune, jun., farmer; John McDowell, farmer; Neal Manaman, farmer; George McEntire, distiller; tiller, John Mcarland, weaver; Samuel Parker, cabinetmaker; maker; William Parker, cabinet maker; Hugh Parker, laborer; Frederick Persian, farmer; John Patterson, farmer; Thomas Patterson, farmer; Joseph Patterson, farmer; Samuel Patterson, farmer; Archibald Patterson, farmer; Wm. Patterson, farmer; Benjamin Pitman, farmer; Joseph Pitman, farmer; Thomas Pettigrew, farmer; David Reed, esquire; Aaron Robison, farmer; Isaac Rodgers, miller; Robert Rodgers, farmer; Daniel Reynolds, farmer; Adam Ritchey, farmer; Matthew Rhea, farmer; Aaron Rose, farmer; Philip Smires, farmer; Hugh St. Clair, farmer; James Shaw, farmer; Robert Sutton, farmer; Adam Sides, farmer; Thomas Sanderson, Esq.; Samuel Stevens, farmer; Benjamin Stevens, farmer; John Stilwell, farmer; Shedrick Stevens, farmer; Daniel Sleppey, farmer; Thomas Selfridge, farmer; Christopher Stinemen, farmer; James Strong, weaver; John Thorn, farmer; David Tomb, constable; Henry Taylor, laborer; Geo. Turner, farmer; Henry Treece, farmer; Alexander Tilford, farmer; Jesse Talkington, farmer, Thomas Taylor, farmer; David Wakefield, wheel-wright; James Wakefield, farmer; Thomas Wakefield, farmer; Robert Wakefield, farmer; Ephraim Wallace, farmer; Robert Wallace, farmer; John Wallace, farmer; Richard Wilson, speculator; Andrew Wilkins, farmer; Alexander Wilson, farmer; Joseph Wilson, weaver; Richard Williams, farmer; Robert Wier, farmer; William Wilson, distiller; Archibald Woodsides, farmer; Henry Wyke, farmer; John Wolf, farmer; Jeremiah Wakefield, farmer. Returned, November 18, 1807, 237 taxables.

JEREMIAH WAKEFIELD, *Assessor.*

LIST OF TAXABLES OF ARMSTRONG TOWNSHIP, 1807.

Jacob Anthony, constable; William Anthony, singleman; James Armstrong, laborer; John Buckley, sr., shoemaker; Joseph Buckley, laborer; John Buckley, laborer; Thomas Benson, cabinet maker; Mary Bothwell, spinter; Jas. Bothwell, laborer; John Black, shoemaker; John Black, laborer; Thomas Boyd, laborer; David Bothwell, laborer; John Bothwell, laborer; Alexander Black, laborsr; John Betty, shoemaker; William Coughran, laborer; William Cahoun, laborer; Robert Cunningham, laborer; John Campbell, farmer; Nathan Douthet, laborer; William Devling, laborer; John Donely, tailor; Mary French, spinster; Archibald Findley, laborer; James Faran, laborer; Conrad Frederick, cooper; David Gilliland, weaver; Daniel Harkins, laborer; William Harkins, shoemaker; Hugh Harkins, shoemaker; Michael Harkins, laborer; Samuel Hall, wheel-wright; P. Hefflefinger, laborer; Wm. Hefflefinger, laborer; Jno. Harkins, laborer; Jno. Johnson, laborer; Felty Karr, laborer; Joseph Dowry, laborer; Rob't Lowry, wheel-wright; Patrick Lucas, laborer; Samuel Lucas, weaver; Captain John Lucas, blacksmith; John Lucas, tailor; Robert Little, laborer; Uriah Matson, laborer; Thomas McElhoes, shoemaker; John McElhoes, laborer; Clements McGery, laborer; John Mogney, laborer; William McNutt. laborer; Samuel McNutt, laborer; Joseph McNutt, laborer; Robert McNutt, laborer; Alexander McNutt, laborer; John Mitchell, sr., laborer; Robert Mitchell, laborer; Mathew Mitchell, laborer; John Mitchell, jr., laborer; David McCollough, laborer; Alexander McIntire, laborer; Daniel McCoy, laborer; James Moat, weaver; Mary Neal, spinster; James Orr, laborer; Fanny Peter, spinster; Esther Patton, spinster; John Patison, tanner; Jacob Pelor, laborer; John Robison, sr., laborer; William Robison, laborer; John Robison, carpenter; William Ranking, laborer; Barnard Ready, blacksmith; Mathew Ranking, laborer; Robert Robison, Esq.; James Smith, Esq.; Ann Sharp, spinster; James Stewart, wheel-wright; Archibald Stewart, peddler; George Scott, laborer; Joseph Scott, laborer; Michael Stewart, laborer; Alexander Scott, laborer; Jas. Templeton, weaver; John Trimble, laborer; Israel Thomas, la-

borer; William Thomas, laborer; John Thompson, laborer; James Watt, laborer; Benjamin Walker, laborer; Isaac Wahop, laborer; Robert Walker.—Am't, 93.

Robert Robison, *Assessor.*

A LIST OF ALL THE TAXABLE INHABITANTS OF CONEMAUGH TOWNSHIP, INDIANA COUNTY, FOR A. D. 1807.

John Barr, tanner; Charles Barr, weaver; Samuel Barr, weaver; Samuel Barr, cooper; Thomas Bell, weaver; John Bell, farmer; David Blakely, farmer; James Black, saddler; Alexander Barkley, farmer; Nancy Bollman, widow; James Brown, farmer; David Black, farmer; James Burns, farmer; William Crawford, farmer; Thomas Cunningham; Samuel Coulter, farmer; Andrew Cunningham, farmer; John Cunningham, farmer; William Croazer, shoemaker; George Cunningham, farmer; Thomas Curry, laborer; John Coleman, laborer; William Coleman, farmer; Nicholas Coleman, farmer; Hugh Cunningham, laborer; John Crosier, laborer; Ann Canning, widow; Thomas Carey, laborer; James Curray, farmer; Robert Dunlap, reedmaker; Frederick Deemer, farmer; Thomas Duncan, shoemaker; John Duncan, laborer; John Davis, laborer; James Elder, farmer; Robert Elder, farmer; David Elder, farmer; Mary Elder, widow; John Ewing, farmer; Robert Ewing, blacksmith; Thomas Elder, laborer; James Elder, fuller; Benjamin Edwards, shoemaker; Abb Findley, farmer; Robert Fulton, farmer; John Flemming, farmer; William Flemming, farmer; James Flemming, farmer; Alexander Flemming, farmer; James Gailey, cooper; John Garey, farmer; John Gray, farmer; James Gibson, farmer; Andrew Getty, farmer; John Getty, joiner; William Gains, farmer; Anna Gibson, widow; Robert Henderson, farmer; David Henderson, joiner; Robert Henderson, farmer; Joseph Henderson, farmer; Edward Hutchison, farmer; David Hutchison, farmer; George Hutchison, farmer; James Hutchison, farmer; John Hutchison, farmer; Francis Harbison, tailor; Joseph Harbison, tailor; Robert Harbison, farmer; John Hopkins, farmer; Moses Hart, farmer; Rosanneh Haselet, widow; John Henry, farmer; Robert Henry, yeoman; Thomas Hood, yeoman; James Hamilton, yeoman; Elizabeth Hutchison, widow; Joseph Hutchison, yeoman; Catharine Hindman, widow; Eliphlet Irwin, farmer; Hannah Irwin, widow; Beza Irwin, schoolmaster; Thomas Kier, yeoman; David Kerr, yeoman; Jacob Keener, yeoman; Samuel Kelly, yeoman; Samuel Kilpatrick, yeoman; Henry Kilpatrick, weaver; Robert Kelly, laborer; John Long, yeoman; Tobias Long, carpenter; Jacob Long, yeoman; Tobias Long, yeoman; Araham Lowman, yeoman; John Lewis, yeoman; Hugh Lynn, yeoman; John Laird, yeoman; Zachariah Loughrey, yeoman; Margaret Loughrey, widow; Samuel Lyon, yeoman; Robert Lafferty, yeoman; John Lafferty, yeoman; Alexander Little, yeoman; Jacob Libengood, yeoman; Robert Little, yeoman; James Leach, yeoman; John Lepley, wagonmaker; Allen McComb, yeoman; James McNeal, yeoman; Susannah Millirons, widow; James Millen, yeoman; Joseph Millen, carpenter; Christian Miller, stiller; Matthias Miller, blacksmith; R. McCreedy, yeoman; R. Miller, yeoman; J. Mardanand, yeoman; J. McCreight, yeoman; J. McKissock, yeoman; J. Mitchell; Margaret Marshall, widow; John McCleland; Daniel McCleland, yeoman; Matthew McCowell, yeoman; James McDowell; Francis McClellam, yeoman; Robert McKissock; John Marshall, yeoman; Archibald Marshall, yeoman; James Marshall; John McKee, hatter; Alexander McCurdy, yeoman; Alexander McLean; James McLean, Esq.; Samuel McMean; John McLean, yeoman; Samuel Marshall, yeoman, Archibald Marshall, yeoman; William Marshall, tanner; Robert Miller, yeoman; Samuel Miller, laborer; John Matthews, yeoman; James Matthews, yeoman; Rev. John Matthews, yeoman; Samuel Miller, yeoman; Joseph Marshall, yeoman; William McElhaney, blacksmith; Samuel Mitchell, yeoman; Andrew McCurdy, yeoman; Joseph Mitchell, yeoman; Andrew McCreery, yeoman; Samuel McCreery, yeoman; Robert Mitchell, shoemaker; Isabella Martin, widow; Thomas McClelland, shoemaker; Jane Madre, widow; Robert McComb, yeoman; John McNeal, blacksmith; William Newel, yeoman; John Neal, yeoman; William Neal, farmer; Rosannah Neal yeoman; John Nesbit, yeoman; Jonathan Nisbet, yeoman; Mary Nisbet, widow; Agnes Oliver, widow; James Oliver, laborer; John Patterson, yeoman; Alexander Patterson, yeoman; William Patterson, yeoman; Joseph Pitts, yeoman; Joseph Pierce, cooper; Samuel Reed, merchant; Thomas Reed, yeoman; John Reed, shoemaker; Robert Robinson, sen., yeoman; George Randles, laborer; John Robinson, yeoman; Robert Robinson, jun., yeoman; Rebecca Rosborough, widow; Joseph Ross, yeoman; John Rutherford, yeoman; James Smith, weaver; Thomas Smith, yeoman; James Smith, yeoman; Robert Shields, yeoman; Robert Shirley, yeoman, John Shirley, yeoman; James Simmons, weaver; Nicholas Snow, blacksmith; Mary Thompson, widow; Moses Thompson, cabinet maker; Moses Thompson, sen., yeoman; Adam Thompson, yeoman; Alexander Thompson, yeoman; Alexander Templeton, yeoman; James Thompson, laborer; William Thompton, yeoman; Jane Thompson, widow; John Thompson, yeoman; Robert Virtue, yeoman; Samuel Virtue, yeoman; Adam Wreath, weaver; Mathew Watron, yeoman; Jacob Wimmer, yeoman; Bobert Wilson, yeoman; Daniel Wray, yeoman; Robert Wray, yeoman; John Wray, laborer; Joseph Wray, farmer; John Wright, farmer; Francis Riddle, weaver; Joseph Yates, farmer; James Alexander, weaver.—Total, 238.

John Henderson, *Assessor.*

LIST OF TAXABLE INHABITANTS RESIDENT WITHIN THE BOUNDS OF BLACK LICK TOWNSHIP, IN THE COUNTY OF INDIANA, FOR 1807.

Robert Anderson, weaver; Philip Altman, farmer; Jacob Altman, blacksmith; George Altman, farmer; John Anderson, farmer; James Brunson, *molato;* John Burns, laborer; Mary Bell, spinter; George Bell, tailor; Jeremiah Brown, farmer; Thomas Bell, farmer; David Byers, weaver; Tobias Byers, laborer; Henry Byers, laborer; Jacob Bricker, farmer; Benjamin Closson, constable; Philip Cribs, laborer; John Casaday, laborer; Charles Campbell, judge; Michael Campbell, farmer; Josiah Closson, farmer; Richard Closson, farmer; George Cribs, sr., farmer; John Conkle, farmer; John Cowen, laborer; James Caldwell, farmer; John Caldwell, farmer; James Craig, laborer; George Cribs, jr., farmer; Samuel Coulter, farmer; David Campbell, weaver; John Compton, shoemaker; Jean Dean, spinster; Samuel Dixon, Esq.; Andrew Dickson, farmer; James Dickson, farmer; Davis Davis, farmer; William Davis, sr., farmer; William Drvis, jr., farmer; William Downey, laborer; Samuel Downey, laborer; John Downey, farmer; Mary Downey, spinster; Thomas David, farmer; William Deviney, Esq.; Andrew Deviney, farmer; Samuel Douglass, cabinet maker; Steward Davis, shoemaker; George Dougherty, laborer; Abraham Dehavens, laborer; William Donahew, farmer; Henry Ebrick, carpenter; Mary Elder, spinster; Joseph Elder, farmer; Elizabeth Elder, mantua maker; John Fair, farmer; Peter Fair, farmer; James Ferguson, sr, laborer; James Fergusen, blacksmith; David Ferguson, farmer; Hance Ferguson, farmer; Alexander Fails, farmer; Susanna Glenn, spinster; James Gordon, farmer; John Gibson, farmer; Hugh Gibson, laborer; Samuel Gray, tailor; William Green, laborer; Michael Heir, weaver; Robert Hunter, shoemaker; James Hunter, farmer; George Hays, doctor; John Hamilton, weaver; Henry Frederick, farmer; John Herrold, sr., farmer; John Herrold, jr., farmer; Daniel Herrold, farmer; David Herren, laborer; Ruban Jewel, laborer; Potrick Jack, farmer; Rev'd John Jameson; William Jameson, laborer; John Jameson, painter; Isaac Jennings, farmer; Samuel Keton, farmer; Archibald Kelly, laborer; Charles Kenning, farmer; Joseph Kenning, farmer; James Kelly, stone mason; Patrick Kelly, coverlid weaver; Amos Laurance, farmer;

William Laurance, laborer; Reynold Laughlin, farmer; James Lyon, farmer; Alexander Lyon, farmer; Jacob Leply, wagon maker; Henry Livingston, wagon Maker; Conrad Lintner, tavern keeper; Andrew Lowers, farmer; James Lockerd, farmer; Joseph Loughry, cooper; Nicholas Loughry, farmor; William Loughry, farmer; Daniel Levear, laborer; John Miller, laborer; James McConnal, farmer; David Mercer, farmer; John Meriman, wheelwright; Archibald McEwen, farmer; Patrick McGee, Distiller; Rebochah Moorhead, weaver; Jonathan Marton, stone mason; James McComb, assembly; George McComb, tanner; William McFarland, farmer; John McFarland, miller; William Martin, laborer; Hugh McIntire, farmer; Andrew McCartney, carpenter; Arthur McGuff, farmer; John McCready, farmer; John Meason, trader; William Mecum, tavern keeper, Joshua McCracken, shoemaker; Robert McElhaney, laborer; Jane McClure, spinster; Robert Murdurgh, laborer; Peres Means, farmer; Elizabeth McCartney, spinster; John McCrea, farmer; William McFarland, farmer; James Mitchell, farmer; Robert Nixon, merchant; Robert Nixon, jr., merchant; John O'Conner, school master; Robert Patten, farmer; Peter Palmer, farmer; Charles Palmer, laborer; Susanna Palmer, spinster; John Palmer, laborer; Sarah Reed, weaver; Samuel Reed, farmer; Jane Rapine, spinster; James Rapine, farmer; Daniel Rapine, laborer; John Rapine, mill right; William Rankin, farmer; George Rankin, farmer; Andrew Rankin, farmer; James Reed, laborer; Christopher Rapine, farmer; George Rapine, fuller; Agnes Rain, spinster; Christian Ruch, farmer; John Robins, shoemaker; Catharine Rhees, spinster; Robert Rhees, farmer; Michael Buch, farmer; Joseph Smith, laborer; Daniel Smith, blacksmith; William Smith, shoemaker; David Still, farmer; James Shields, farmer; Garvin Sutton, farmer; Joseph Shields, cooper; John Scott, shoemaker; Thomas N. Sloan, Esq.; John Spires, farmer; Jane Smith, negro, jobber; Catharine Thomas, spinster; Joseph Turner, wheelright; Samuel Talmage, doctor; Michael Tarry, laborer; Daniel Ulam, farmer; Aaron Wear, farmer; Hugh Wear, farmer; George Wear, wheelright; Joseph Wear, farmer; Abraham Wear, laborer; William Wallace, laborer; Samuel Wallace, tailor; James Williams, laborer; Catharine Wolf, tavern keeper; James Wilson, farmer; Hugh Wiley, cooper; John Wiley, miller; Adam Walker, farmer.—180 taxables.

Returned by me, November 16, 1807,

JOHN MCCREA, *Assessor.*

A LIST OF THE TAXABLE INHABITANTS OF CENTER TOWNSHIP 1807.

Adam Altimes, blacksmith; Andrew Allison, farmer; John Armitage, farmer; Robert Allison, jun., farmer; Robert Allison, sen., farmer; Thomas Allison, surveyor; John Allison, miller; John G. Allison, carpenter; John B. Allison, laborer; Robert T. Allison, carpenter; Gavin Adams, farmer; Robert Adams, farmer; James Adams, laborer; John Armstrong, farmer; John Arthurs, farmer; Beany Adear, farmer; James Alcorn, farmer; James Alexson, miller; John Allison, sen.; Peter Bricker, farmer; William Brown, carpenter; Thomas Burns, farmer; George Byers, farmer; John Clyde, farmer; William Cain, laborer; Jacob Cribs, farmer; William Cummins, farmer; John Cummins, farmer; David Cummins, farmer; Jean Cummins; Moses Chambers, farmer; Solomon Chambers, farmer; James Canon, mason; Ann Campbell; John R. Cummins, mason; James Dixon, farmer; Andrew Dixon, farmer; William Dickie, blacksmith; Martha Dean; Martha Dean, jun.; John Davis, farmer; James Donald, farmer; Moses Donald, laborer; William Donald, laborer; Andrew Dickson, laborer; Robert Eggy, farmer; Jonathan Eggy, laborer; Daniel Elgin, farmer; Jacob Fluke, laborer; William Fleming, farmer; George Frederick, farmer; William Fulton, schoolmaster; Robert Gordon, farmer; John Griffin, farmer; Lydia Gibson; Robert Gordon, laborer; John Gourley, shopkeeper; James Gardner, tailor; William Hamilton, Esq.; Robert Hutchison, farmer; William Hall, farmer; John Hawk, farmer; Joseph Henderson, minister; Christopher Harold, farmer; James Huston, farmer; Robert Jordon, farmer; Meek Kelly, carpenter; Patrick Kelly, farmer; James Kelly, farmer; John Laughlin, farmer; James Laughery, farmer; John Lowery, farmer; Samuel Lowery, farmer; William Lowery, farmer; John Lytle, farmer; Daniel Leny, cooper; Randolph Laurence, laborer; Mary Latta; John Laughery, mason; Fergus Moorhead, sen., farmer; Fergus Moorhead, tanner; Daniel McKisson, farmer; John McLanahan, farmer; James McLanahan, farmer; Robert McLanahan, farmer; James McKnight, Esq.; Charles Morrow, farmer; Jas. McGenity, farmer; John Murphy, farmer; William McKee, farmer; Michael McAnulty, farmer; James Montgomery, farmer; Daniel McGlaughlin, farmer; James McLane, prothonotary; Joseph Moorhead, Esq.; Jas. Moorhead, carpenter; Samuel Moorhead, carpenter; Thomas Moorhead, farmer; Jas. McFarlin, farmer; Thomas McCartney, sheriff; John Micksell, farmer; John Matson, carpenter; Jean McConaughey; James McKisson, farmer; Daniel McQuelkin, blacksmith; James O'Harra, farmer; Charles O'Harra, laborer; Mary Patton, Jas. Patton, farmer; Adam Pilson, farmer; John Pillson, farmer; Mary Pilson; John Pounds, farmer; Adonijah Pounds, farmer; Benj. Pard, shopkeeper; Armor Phillips, farmer; Ann Quigley; John Ross, carpenter; John Ross, farmer; Alexander Rea, farmer; Samuel Rea, farmer; John Rankin, farmer; Philip Rice, farmer; Conrad Rice, farmer; John Redick, farmer; Robert Rea, farmer; James Reynolds, schoolmaster; James Stunkard, farmer; James Simpson, farmer; Andrew Speddy, farmer; John Sines, farmer; Charles Stewart, farmer; James Stewart, farmer; Richard Stewart; David Semple, farmer; James Semple, laborer; Peter Sutton, innkeeper; Thomas Sutton, carpenter; Daniel Stanard, lawyer; William Shields, farmer; Matthew Steel, farmer; William Smith, farmer; Alexander Taylor, farmer; William Tremble, farmer; Samuel Todd, farmer; James Thompson, farmer; John Thompson, laborer; Joseph White, farmer; Samuel Wiggins, farmer; Thomas Wiggins, farmer; William Wiggins, farmer; James Wilkins, farmer; James Wilkins, sen., farmer; William Wilkins, farmer; John Wilson, farmer—157 taxables. Returned by me.

JOHN ALLISON, *Assessor.*

A LIST OF THE TAXABLE INHABITANTS RESIDING IN WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP, NOVEMBER, 1807.

John G. Allison, house carpenter; Robert Anderson, farmer; James Armstrong, farmer; Robert T. Allison, house carpenter; Samuel Barr, brick maker; Robert Boyles, farmer; Charles Buchanan, laborer; John Buchanan, farmer; Samuel Bell, farmer; Cornelius Blue, farmer; William Boreland, farmer; John Buchanan, laborer; John Bell, constable; William Coulter, laborer; Hugh Cannon, farmer; Adam Carson, farmer; Elisha Chambers, farmer; Henry Coleman, school master; John Denniston, storekeeper; John Dougherty, shoemaker; Simon Davies, farmer; Lewis Deckard, farmer; Samuel Dixon, farmer; Patrick Dougherty, farmer; George Dixon, laborer; John Evans, Esq., farmer; William Evans, farmer; Margaret Evans, weaver; James Evans, laborer; William Evans, supervisor; John Fleming, farmer; James Fairman, weaver; David Fairman, farmer; William Fulton, farmer; Samuel Ferguson, farmer; Robert Frazer, farmer; William Frazer, laborer; David Fulton, farmer; James Galbreath, minister of gospel; Peter Gordon, weaver; Peter Gordon, farmer; James Gamble, farmer; Moses Gamble, farmer; William Holliday, laborer; Bartholomew, Haddam, farmer; Michael Hess, farmer; Jacob Hess, sen., farmer; Archibald Haddam, farmer; John Huey, joiner; Thomas Harbrige,

farmer; Jacob Hess, jun., farmer; Robert Hazlet, Edward Hallowell, farmer; Nathaniel Highlands, farmer, William Hazlet, laborer; John Ish, farmer; Jacob Lydick, farmer; Margaret Lydick, house keeper; John Lydick, farmer; Moses Lowers, farmer; James Lydick, farmer; Patrick Lydick, farmer; Daniel Morrison, farmer; James Moorhead; tavernkeeper; James McMahon, stone-mason; John McAnulty, brickmaker; Samuel Moorhead, joiner; Robert McClosky, farmer; David Moses, farmer; Robert McKissock, farmer; William McHenry, farmer; Samuel McCartney, blacksmith; John Mark, schoolmaster; James McKee, farmer; Robert Miller, farmer; William McCulloch, farmer; Alexander McKnight, farmer; Robert Morrison, farmer; Timothy O'Naile, farmer: David Price, wagonmaker; Peter Pruner, blacksmith; Joseph Parker, speculator; John Phees, farmer; Hugh Phees, farmer; Michael Restler, farmer; George Rowe, farmer; John Ruth, farmer; William Riddle farmer; John Rowe, farmer; James M. Riddle, attorney-at-law; Henry Sryock, tavernkeeper; Robert Stuart, brickmaker; Abraham Stutchel, farmer; Christopher Stutchel, farmer; Daniel Swartzwalter, farmer; Charles Stuart, laborer; Jacob Shallaberger, farmer, James Spence, farmer; John Shields, farmer; Jacob Stutchel, farmer; Robert Simpson, farmer; James Simpson, farmer; Nathaniel Simpson, farmer; John Simpson, laborer; Joel Storet, joiner; George Trimble, weaver; George Trimble, farmer; Robert Thompson, farmer; James Thompson, farmer; John Thompson, farmer; Hugh Thompson, farmer; John Thompson, farmer; James Thompson, farmer; Hugh Thompson, farmer; John Thompson, farmer; John Talkington, shoemaker; Samuel Young, tavernkeeper.

David Fulton, *Assessor.*

LIST OF TAXABLE INHABITANTS RESIDENT IN MAHONING TOWNSHIP, INDIANA COUNTY, 1807.

Jonathan Ayers, blacksmith; James Brady, sr., laborer; John Brady, sr., laborer; Fergus Blackney, laborerer; John Brady, jr., laborer; John Brown, laborer; Robert Brady, laborer; Arthur Black, laborer; David Black, laborer; Joseph Brady, laborer; Hugh Brady, sr., laborer; William P. Brady, surveyor; Joseph Brady, jr., laborer; Asa Crossman, wheelwright; John Carson, doctor; William Cain, laborer; Frederick Clingerberger, laborer; Peter Croftzer, distiller; Elizabeth Colter, spinster; John Cain, laborer; David Coughran, laborer; Moses Curry, laborer; Bernard Cook, laborer; Daniel Davis, laborer; Joshua Davis, laborer; William Dilts, laborer; Peter Dilts, laborer; James Ewing, distiller; Samuel Fleming, laborer; John Flummer; laborer; Stephen Gaskin, laborer; Robert Hamilton, laborer; Peter Hoover, laborer; William Hannah, constable; William Hopkins, laborer; John Henderson, laborer; John Jamison, laborer; James Johnston, laborer; John Johnston, taylor; Peter Justice, laborer; Thomas Jones, laborer; David Kirkpatrick, laborer; John Leashure, laborer; Joshua Lewis, esquire; Michael Lane, tanner; William McGlaughlin, laborer; Archibold McBride, laborerer, William McCreary, laborer; Isaac McHenry, laborer; James McHenry, laborer; Joseph McHenry, laborer; James McComb, laborer; William McCall, laborer; Samuel McHenry, laborer; James McBride, laborer; Thomas Neal, laborer; Samuel Newcome, laborerer; William Neal, George Pierce, laborer; Jacob Pierce, laborer; David Pierce, laborer; Joshua Pierce, laborer; Job Pierce, laborer; John Parks, laborer; Patrick Porter, mason; John Reary, laborer; Samuel Smith, laborer; Robert Sadler, laborer; William Smith, sr., laborer; Henry Stuart, laborer; William Smith, jr., laborer; William Thompson, laborer; John Thompson, sr., laborer; John Thompson, jr., laborer; James Thompson, laborer; Isaiah Vanhorn, laborer; John Work, esquire; John White, laborer; John Wiggings, laborer; William Warden, laborer; Matthew Wynekoop, laborer; John Woodruff, miller; John Wear, laborer; Christopher Wells, laborer; Robert Walker, laborer. Total number, 87.

Willliam Work, *Assessor.*

"A LIST CONTAINING A JUST AND TRUE ACCOUNT OF THE NAMES, SURNAMES, AND OCCUPATION OF THE TAXABLE INHABITANTS OF JEFFERSON COUNTY."

Joseph Barnet, farmer; John Dickson, weaver; Elijah M. Grimes, laborer; Lewis Heeb, farmer; Peter Jones, blacksmith; John Jones, farmer; Moses Knapp, farmer; Samuel Lucas, tailor; Thomas Lucas, farmer; William Lucas, tailor; Ludwig Long, farmer; Alexander McCoy, farmer; Jacob Mason, laborer; John Roll, cooper; Daniel Roadarmil, farmer; John Scott, sen., farmer; Samuel Scott, miller; John Scott, jr., farmer; Adam Vastbinder, wheelright; William Vastbinder, farmer; Jacob Vastbinder, farmer; John Vastbinder, laborer; Fridge Vancamp, farmer.

To the Commissioners of Indiana County, including Jefferson:

I do certify that the foregoing list contains a just and true account of the names, surnames and occupations of every taxable person of the age of twenty-one years and upward, whether male or female, residing within the county of Jefferson, and also that there are no negroes, mulattoes, or people of color, held as slaves within the said county of Jefferson. Witness my hand this 28th day of October, 1807.

Joseph Barnet, *Assessor of Jefferson County.*

EXTRACT FROM PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE OF 1832.

The county was originally settled by Irish and German emigrants, and is now possessed by their descendants, the majority of whom are from the former source. The population in 1810 was 6,214, in 1820, 8,882, and in 1830, 14,250, of whom 7,197 were white males, 6,947 white females, 41 free black males, 56 free black females, and 6 male and 4 female slaves. There were 222 aliens, 12 deaf and dumb, and 2 blind.

That the inhabitants are religiously disposed, may be satisfactorily inferred from the fact that there is a church in the county for every 650 souls. The regular association of Presbyterians has 10, the Seceders 5, Methodists 2, Episcopalians 1, Catholics 1. A Baptist society at Indiana, having no church, convene in a school house. There are a County Bible and Missionary Society, and Sunday schools in neighborhoods whose population is sufficiently dense to admit of their convenient establishment. Adequate provision, however, has not yet been made for education. But an academy has been established at the borough of Indiana, which was incorporated in 1814 by an act which granted the sum of $2,000 for its use. Classical and mathematical instruction is given here. There are four newspapers published weekly, viz.; The Indiana *Enquirer*, and *Free Press*, at Indiana borough, and the Blairsville *Record*, and Conemaugh *Republican*, at Blairsville.

The county possesses 22 grist mills, 30 saw mills, 14 fulling mills, a woolen manufactory in Centre township and another in Wheatfield township, both engaged in the manufacture of cloth and kersinettes; and a foundry in Blairsville for casting stoves, etc.

The chief exports are horses, neat cattle, sheep, swine and salt. The manufacture of salt, with the facilities afforded by the coal beds and the transportation by the river is generally a profitable business, and is fast increasing.

The assessed value of taxable property was, in 1829: real estate, $886,080; personal, $89,168; rate of levy, one-third of a cent on every dollarf.

The county contributed to the funds of the State, 1831, for tax on writs $280, tavern licenses $328.13, duties on dealers in foreign merchandize, $586.29, State maps $4.75, collateral inheritances $14.76, hawkers' and peddlers' licences, $15.29. Total, $1,229.12.

Indiana, Venango, Warren, Armstrong and Jefferson counties constitute the 24th Senatorial district of the State, sending one member to the Senate. Indiana and Jefferson united send one member to the House of Representatives.

Indiana, Westmoreland and Jefferson form the 17th Congressional district, sending one member to Congress. Indiana, Westmoreland, Cambria and Armstrong make the 10th judicial district, over which John Young, esq., presides. The courts are holden at Indiana on the second Mondays of March, June, September and December. This county belongs to the western district of the Supreme Court, which holds a session at Pittsburgh on the first Monday in September annually.

The chief towns of the county are Indiana borough, Armagh, Blairsville, Newport, Saltsburg, Strongtown, Nicholsburg, Georgeville, Smicksburg, Diamond's Mills, etc.

STATISTICAL TABLE OF INDIANA COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS, ETC.	Greatest Lth.	Greatest Brh.	Area in Acres.	Population 1820.	Population 1830.	Taxables.
Wheatfield	13	10½	78,720	2,020	2,961	551
Armstrong	7½	7½	23,120	587	814	161
Blairsville Borough					957	182
Blacklick township	9½	8	32,000	1,303	1,850	321
Centre	10	8	46,720	937	1,237	281
Conemaugh	8	5½	23,680	1,555	2,104	473
Greene	12	11	77,440		1,130	200
Mahoning	20	12½	133,120	1,106	1,640	297
Indiana borough				317	433	
Washington	11	10	48,000	1,057	957	265
Young	8	5	18,560			
				8,882	14,251	2.732

COUNTY STATEMENT FOR 1879.

Number of taxables, 11,069. (1880, also 11,069).	
Value of real estate	$7,999.732 00
Aggregate value real estate taxable	7,999,732 00
Value of all household furniture, including gold and silver plate, (xceeding $300)	4,100 00
Aggregate amount of money at interest (including bonds, stock, &c.,)	529,452 00
Number and value of horses, mares, geldings and mules over the age of four years; number 6,904; value	217,815 00
Number and value of cows and neat cattle over four years—number 9,753; value	120.090 00
Aggregate value of all property taxable for State purposes, at the rate of 3 mills on the dollar	883,918 00
Amount of State tax assessed, at the rate of 3 mills on the dollar	2,643 08
Aggregate number and value of all pleasure carriages and buggies, and tax at the rate of 1 per cent—number 820; value $24.841; tax	248 41
Valuation of salaries, emoluments of office, posts of profit, trades, occupations and professions	341,826 00
Aggregate value of all property taxable for county purposes, at the rate of 5 mills on the dollar	9,090,766 00
Gold lever watches 19, silver lever watches 60, common watches 64. Aggregate amount of tax on all watches	96 00
Aggregate amount of State tax assessed	2,998 51
Aggregate amount of county tax assessed, at the rate of 5 mills on the dollar	46,089 74
Debt of county	56,70 000

CHAPTER LI.

SOME BRIEF NOTES ON INDIANA COUNTY'S CITIZENS WHO HAVE STATE OR NATIONAL REPUTATION—NOTES ON SOME OF THE MEMBERS OF THE PAST—REV. J. W. HENDERSON—THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

INDIANA county is comparatively new when contrasted with other portions of the State, and till within a brief period of time, was without the advantages of ordinary commercial centers. These causes, in connection with the primitive inclinations and habits of the early settlers, were well calculated to prevent her citizens from becoming noted in the State and nation. The foundation of her society was laid in kindness, hospitality, sympathy and generosity to neighbors and friends. Rivalry, jealousy and selfishness were not known to exist among the pioneers. The inordinate love of money and power that dwarfs the *soul*, and dries up the sympathies of true manhood witnessed at the present time, is of more modern growth. When we consider the surroundings of the county, the poverty and isolated condition of the citizens, it is remarkable that many of her sons should acquire a State record, much less a National reputation. Without any desire to disparage the claims or worth of others, we will mention the following persons:

HON. JOHN TAYLOR, of Indiana, was Prothonotary, Associate Judge, Representative in the Legislature, and Surveyor General of the State during the administration of Governor Ritner. He was an officer of great merit; and highly esteemed throughout the State.

WILLIAM EVANS, ESQ., a native of the county, held the offices of Sheriff and County Surveyor, represented the county three years in the Legislature, and for a number of years was chief clerk in the Surveyor General's office at Harrisburg. He was recognized as a man of ability throughout the Commonwealth.

HON. WASHINGTON MCCARTNEY, a native of the county and son of the first Sheriff, for a number of years was one of the professors at "Lafayette College," Easton, Northampton county, and subsequently was President-judge, with residence in the same city. His record is that of one of Pennsylvania's most useful and gifted sons.

HON. M. S. QUAY, Secretary of the Commonwealth, was reared in Indiana, and educated at the "Academy."

HON. AUGUSTUS DRUM (See Notes on the Bar), HON. A. W. TAYLOR (See Sketch of Taylor), and GEN. HARRY WHITE were Members of Congress, and well known to the country at large.

HON SAMUEL S. BLAIR, of Hollidaysburg, was a native of Indiana county, and remained here till his admission to the bar. He is one of the leading lawyers in the State, and has represented his Congressional district several terms.

HON. JOHN REILEY, a native of Indiana county, represented the Blair and Huntingdon Congressional district for one term.

HON. JOHN CUMMINS, of Indiana county, removed to Ohio, and represented a Congressional district from that State for a number of years.

HON. ROBERT T. VAN HORN, a native of the county, learned and worked at the printing business in Indiana for several years. He has been a Congressman from Missouri since he adopted that State as his home.

HON. STEWART STEELE, for many years a resident of Blairsville, was Consul at Dundee, Scotland, from 1845 to 1849.

HON. JAMES CLARK, a resident of Blairsville, for several years held the office of Canal Commissioner. He was the pioneer in the internal improvement system of Pennsylvania. He was esteemed as an honest, faithful and judicious officer.

HON. TITIAN J. COFFEY, a resident of Indiana, for several years, was deputy Attorney General for the United States, from

1861 to 1865. He is now a popular advocate at the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Richard B. McCabe, was a well known attorney for the county. He served as prothonetary, and published a paper at Blairsville, for several years. His historical articles found a place among the standard writings of his times, and without any desire or expectation, his reputation became national. No one acquainted with his articles will doubt the valuable aid our later historians received from his contributions.

Hon. Thomas White, was considered one of the best jurists in the state, (see article on the Bar). His opinions, either as president, judge or attorney, commanded the highest respect, of the best legal minds in the country.

Dr. Robert Mitchell, from his early and faithful advocacy of universal freedom for all classes, without regard to race or color, and the persecutions he had to bear, won a name familiar at one time to a large part of the United States. His sentiments and career were copied into many of the anti-slavery publications, and his name will be handed down to posterity.

Dr. Robert Montgomery Smith Jackson, for many years a resident of Blairsville, had a national reputation as a scientific man. His chief reputation was a geologist and botanist. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Geological Commission, the American Philosophical Society, the Academy of Natural Sciences, and other learned societies.

Dr. William Anderson, was president of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, in 1866. He has been connected with the permanent membership of the American Medical Association, for twelve years, and was a member of the International Medical Congress, in 1876.

Dr. R. Stansberry Sutton, a native of Indiana county, but lately a resident of Pittsburgh, is well known from his contributions to medical literature, and his membership in the American Medical Association. He is now a professor in the Rust Medical College, of Chicago.

Rev. William Shadrach, D. D., came to the county in 1819, and has always been considered one of its citizens, as he retained the old homestead, and made frequent visits to his early home. His ministerial labors as a Baptist Clergyman, were commenced in Western Pennsylvania, but in a short time he was called to Philadelphia, thence to New York City. For a number of years he traveled through the United States, as agent for the Board of Home Missions, then as finance agent of the University of Lewisburg, and afterwards was secretary of the Board of Publication of the church to which he belongs. His fame and usefulness have been national for more than thirty years, and every citizen of Indiana county, is proud of his early identity.

Rev. J. W. Wiley, D. D., one of the Bishops of the M. E. Church, practiced medicine for a few years, in Blairsville, before he entered the ministry. He is known and respected throughout the United States.

Lieutenant Alexander McCracken, of the U. S. Navy, was born in Indiana in 1850. He was a cabin boy on a gunboat commanded by Captain Wells, on the lower Mississippi, in 1863 and 1864. In 1865, he entered the naval school at Annapolis, Maryland; graduated in 1869; was appointed midshipman, and left Boston, August 1st, in the same year for the East, in the service of the government, visiting France, Italy, Egypt and other countries. Subsequently he was in the coast survey on the Gulf of Mexico, and lower Mississippi river. In 1877, he was sent to the coast of South America, and returned in November, 1879. He is now one of the instructors in mathematics in the naval school at Annapolis. He was promoted regularly from midshipman to lieutenant, in January, 1879.

General Hugh Brady, of the U. S. army, lived for several years in Indiana county. He was born at Huntingdon, Pa., in 1768, entered the United States army in March, 1792, and served with General Wayne on his western expedition after the defeat of St. Clair. He was appointed a lieutenant in February, 1794, and captain, January 8th, 1799. He afterward left the military service and came to Indiana county, and while a citizen in 1809, was a candidate for sheriff. Subsequently he rejoined the army, and was appointed colonel in June, 1812. He displayed great courage at Chippewa and other battles on the frontier. He was brevetted brigadier general July 6th, 1822, and major general, for long and faithful services, May 30th, 1848. He died at Detroit, Michigan, April 15th, 1851.

The grand parents of Alfred T. Goshorn, director general of the Centennial Exhibition, were among the early settlers of what is now Brush Valley township. They migrated to Ohio in 1811.

The grand parents of Gov. Thomas A. Hendricks, of the State of Indiana, were among the early settlers of what is now West Wheatfield township. His father was a native of the vicinity of Centreville.

Many more might be mentioned as worthy of a name and place amongst the useful and noted members of the different professions and callings. Our great men are not of the average kind. They were not pushed up by wealth, hereditary influence or the fomentations of great cities or corporations. They acted the part of the truly great, were willing to labor faithfully in the performance of their duties, without the aid of outside influences or the devices of unprincipled men.

NOTES ON SOME OF THE MEMBERS OF THE BAR IN THE PAST.

Daniel Stanard, Esq., was the first resident lawyer who located permanently at Indiana. He was a native of Vermont, and came here, a young lawyer, in 1807. He was over six feet in height, erect, and of commanding presence. His fine appearance would arrest attention anywhere. Although his early education was limited, by study and application he became a man of more than ordinary intelligence on most subjects. He was a successful practitioner of the law up till 1836, when he retired from active practice, and died March 4, 1867, at the age of eighty-five years.

James M. Kelly, Esq., was a native of Indiana county, son of James Kelly, one of the early settlers of the county. At an early day the attention of George Armstrong, Esq., a lawyer of Greensburg, Pennsylvania, who attended the courts at Indiana, was arrested by the sprightliness of young Kelly and his skill as a performer on the violin. Armstrong, who was without children, induced young Kelly to go to Greensburg and become a member of his family, where he assisted him in obtaining an education and in the study of the law. Upon being admitted to the bar, he returned to Indiana and engaged in the practice of the law, where he had a brilliant, but brief career. He was tall, slender, graceful, and most winning in his ways. He was bright, and took the hearts of the people by storm. Although a member of the minority party, a Federalist, he was irresistible as a candidate, and was triumphantly elected to the State Legislature, in a strong Democratic district. In 1820, he visited Cuba, in company with Dr. Robert Mitchell, for the benefit of his health, but consumption had marked him for her own, and soon after his return home, in the same year, he breathed his last, aged thirty-five years.

Thomas White, Esq., studied law in the office of Wm. Rawle, Esq., in Philadelphia, and in 1821, commenced the practice of law at Indiana. He was then aged about twenty-one years, and was very soon in successful practice. He was also agent of Geo. Clymer, who owned a large quantity of land in Indiana county. From 1836 till 1846, he presided over our county with distinguished ability. Early in the rebellion he served as one of the commissioners on what was called the "Penn convention," which met at Washington city. He was of medium size, in manner affable and polite, but dignified. Although reared in

the city, he took a decided interest in agriculture. He was one of the main projectors and supporters of the Indiana county Agricultural Society, among the most successful societies of the kind in the State, and was the president of the society from its origin till his death. He devoted considerable time to agricultural pursuits, the raising of sheep, blooded cattle, &c. Most undoubtedly Indiana county is greatly indebted to him for her improved stock and modes of farming. Judge White died on the 23d day of July, 1866, aged sixty-seven years.

EPHRAIM CARPENTER, ESQ., was of New England birth, having been born at Sharon, Vermont, August 10, 1788. When a young man he taught in the Academy at Greensburg, Pennsylvania, and there studied law. He commenced the practice of the law at Indiana in 1819, and remained there till his death, June 10, 1860, (at the age of seventy years). For many years he was deputy attorney general for Indiana and adjacent counties. He was exceeding particular and precise in his business habits, and made an excellent prosecuting officer.

AUGUSTUS DRUM, ESQ., was a son of Simon Drum, Esq., of Greensburg, Pa., and was educated at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, he studied law under John B. Alexander, Esq., at Greensburg, and located in Indiana, in 1831. He was a successful lawyer, and a gentleman of pleasant, social qualities and fine literary taste. He was a member of the Democratic party, and took a decided part in politics, and to some extent was a newspaper writer. He served in the State Senate and in Congress. He died on the seventeenth day of September, 1858, aged 43 years.

WILLIAM BANKS, ESQ., was a native of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, and studied law in the office of his brother, Hon. Jno. Banks, at Mercer, Pennsylvania. He commenced the practice of law in Indiana, in 1826, and for many years was a leading member of the bar. He was naturally sensitive and diffident, and only commenced to argue cases before the jury when circumstances compelled him. He became a forcible advocate, concise, to the point, and sometimes eloquent. He was fond of scientific studies, and was very conversant with the scriptures. He filled the offices of Deputy Attorney General, Prothonotary and member of the Legislature. After serving in the legislature, he totally abjured holding public office. He died on the 10th day of August, 1871, aged 76 years.

REV. JOSEPH W. HENDERSON.—The Rev. Joseph Washington Henderson, was a native of Franklin county, Pennsylvania. He graduated at the college of New Jersey, in 1776, and was licensed by the Presbytery of Donegal, June 16th, 1779. On the 20th of October following, he received a call from the congregation of Hanover, which he declined. Another call was presented to him on the 21st of June, 1780, from the congregation of Conewago; and again, on the 17th of October, of the same year, he received a call from the united congregation of East Fennsborough and Monaghan.

In each of these calls, the salary promised was to be paid in wheat. He accepted the call from Conewago, and was ordained and installed their pastor, June 20th, 1781. When the Presbytery of Carlisle was erected in 1786, he was one of its original members. On the 15th of April, 1795, in consequence of his congregation failing to meet their engagements with regard to salary, he asked leave to resign his pastoral charge.

With a view to ascertain the facts, the Presbytery appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Black and Paxton, upon the report of which committee, his request for a dissolution of his connection with the congregation was granted. Shortly after this, having obtained leave from the Presbytery, he traveled Westward, as far as Kentucky, where he labored for some time.

On his return, he preached one or two Sabbaths in the congregations of Bethel and Ebenezer, within the bounds of the Presbytery of Redstone, but without any view to settlement, as his purpose was to settle in Kentucky. Having reached his home in York county, he made application at the next meeting of the Presbytery of Carlisle, and received a dismission on the 11th of April, 1798, to connect with that of Redstone, and about the same time set out with his family for the west.

On his arrival in Westmoreland county, he stopped in the congregations of Bethel and Ebenezer, where he had preached on his journey eastward. So urgent were the people of these congregations that he should remain with them, he consented to supply them for a year. Before the close of the year, a call was prepared and put into his hands on the 9th of April, 1799, at the same meeting of the Presbytery of Redstone at which he was received as a member. Of this call he declared his acceptance, and became the settled pastor of these churches, although he was never formally installed.

At the time of his settlement, he was the only Presbyterian minister in that part of Westmoreland, which is now included in Indiana county. His charge was extensive, and the country being new, he was often subjected to much exposure, and had to endure many hardships in the fulfillment of his pastoral duties. But, although his constitution was weak and his health delicate, by a rigid attention to the rules of temperance, he was enabled, by the grace of God, to labor successfully among the people of his charge for more than twenty-five years. He was finally obliged, however, at the expiration of that period, and about twelve years before his death, to relinquish his connection with the people of his pastoral charge, in consequence of the loss of his voice, by which he was disabled from preaching. When the Presbytery of Blairsville was erected by the Synod in 1830, he was one of its original members.

He died at his residence in Center township, near Bethel church, on the 19th of September, 1836, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

The following extract from an obituary notice of him—written, as we have been informed, by the Rev. Robert Johnston,—will show the estimation in which he was held by those most familiar with his character and attainments.

"The general opinion of those who were accustomed to hear him was, that his principal excellence appeared in the pulpit. Everything like ostentation or display, he despised. Perspicuity, simplicity, precision and comprehension of thought, were the general characteristics of his sermons. His style and method are said, by those qualified to judge, very much to have resembled those of Dr. Witherspoon, under whose instructions his habits of thinking and writing had been formed.

As a man, whether at home or abroad, he was in a high degree companionable, easy of access, amiable in his disposition, a pattern of politeness, cheerful without levity, and always instructive in conversation. In a word, his general deportment was that of the finished gentleman and the humble christian. His hospitable mansion was always open for the accommodation of friends or strangers, and his benevolent heart could never say to the needy, "Depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled," without imparting such things as were needful.

He was the decided friend of all the benevolent operations of the day, and their liberal patron, in proportion to the means which he possessed. He had no desire to be rich in this world's goods, and never had more than a competency, and of the little that was left for the support of his declining years, he bequeathed, in his will, fifty dollars to the cause of missions. A few months previous to his death, he sent for the writer, and told him of the bequest, and that having lived longer than he expected, he began to fear that he might live to see the end of his funds, and as he had given that sum to the Lord, he felt that it was not his own, and desired me to receive it, and give one-half of it to each of the boards of missions, which was accordingly done.

He was a zealous friend and advocate of the cause of temper-

ance, and both by precept and example, inculcated the principle of entire abstinence, long before a temperance society was formed. He continued to the last to manifest a deep interest in the purity, prosperity and peace of the church; and he viewed with painful solicitude, the progress of error, and the consequent divisions, jealousies and unhallowed contentions which were rending the church into parties, and holding her up as a reproach to the enemy.

The curious reader will be gratified with the subjoined transcript of the original certificate of his graduation, over the signature of President Witherspoon:

"These testify that the bearer, Joseph Washington Henderson, has resided in the College for two years preceding this date, behaving himself regularly; that he applied himself to his studies with diligence and success; was examined for admission to the degree of Bachelor of Arts and approved, and is entitled to that standing from this time. In witness whereof, the above is written and subscribed at Princeton, September 26, 1776, by John Witherspoon."

It is said that the cognomen—Washington—was conferred upon him at college, on account of some peculiar excellence which he possessed.

Note on Rev. Joseph W. Henderson by Josiah Capeley.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

[By Prof. J. H. Young.]

The following sketch, by one closely connected with the normal from its very inception, will furnish some additional points and bring its history down to the catalogue of 1880.

The normal school system for the due preparation of the teachers for our public schools, was authorized by act of legislature of 1857.

Our state was divided into twelve normal districts, but in 1874 another was added, making thirteen.

Millersville was the first established under our present efficient State Superintendent. This was followed by those at West Chester, Bloomsburg, Kutztown, Mansfield, Sagamore, Edinboro, Shippensburg and Indiana. Ours is consequently the ninth district, and is composed of the counties of Armstrong, Cambria, Westmoreland and Indiana.

The project of a normal at this place came up first in the discussions of the teachers' institutes which met at Indiana in 1869 and 1871.

From the teachers it was received and discussed by the citizens. In due time, a number of our leading citizens becoming identified with it, the fugitive idea became a fixed resolve, the fleeting notion a settled fact. Subscriptions were solicited, estimates made, plans drawn up, contracts awarded, and finally in the spring of 1873, work was begun on the finest site in the vicinity.

The persons who figured in this noble enterprise most actively, and whose names are deserving of the lasting respect of this county and district, were the following: John Sutton, Silas M. Clark, Wm. B. Hildebrand, Harry White, A. W. Wilson, Joseph R. Smith, Col. Dan S. Porter, Dr. Thomas St. Clair, Peter Sutton, Dr. G. R. Lewis, Wm. B. Marshall, Samuel McCartney, A. M. Stewart and others.

Of these, the devotion and energy of the lamented John Sutton are beyond all praise. He was nobly seconded, however, by S. M. Clark and others who have taken up and ever since worn the mantle that he has dropped.

The appreciation of the labors of these men by the community and stockholders is evidenced by the fact that nearly all of them have been the trustees of the institution from the beginning and remain so at the present time.

The building was completed and accepted by the trustees from the contractors in January, 1875. Its contract price was $180,000, which sum was swelled to over $200,000 by the addition of gas fixtures and steam heating apparatus, furniture, bedding, &c.

The site of the Indiana normal comprises twelve acres on the edge of the town. It contains a beautiful grove of large trees, and lies on the line of the railway.

The building itself is four stories high, exclusive of the basement. It consists of three wings—a centre, north and south wings. The main frontage is 223 feet by 150 in depth and surmounted by an observatory containing a fine bell.

The basement—a miniature town in itself—contains thirty-one rooms, embracing kitchens, scullery, bakery, laundry, drying rooms, store rooms, engine rooms, work shops and bath rooms.

The first story contains the Principal's office and part of his residence, the steward's apartments, the reception room, the model school room and teaching rooms, carving, linen and bath rooms; also, closets, pantries, servants' rooms and the immense dining room, with a capacity of 500 boarders, and furnished with all the modern improvements.

The second story, containing thirty-five apartments, comprises a large parlor and reading room, library and laboratory, recitation and music rooms, the mercantile department, bath rooms, the normal chapel, seating 1,000 persons, and a book room for the sale and rent of all kinds of stationery and text books. The third and fourth stories are fitted up with 155 large and comfortably furnished dormitories, with bath rooms and water closets complete.

There are in all 262 rooms. Under the roof, in what might be called a sixth story, if we count the basement as one, are two large water tanks, whose exhaustless streams flow to every part of the building, and are connected with huge water cocks on each floor, which in case of fire are able to flood the floors in a few moments. This accident, however, is almost impossible, as the building is heated throughout by steam, and the lightning apparatus is managed by careful employés. The several halls, also, are under the careof the teachers of the several floors, which, in connection with the frequent rounds of the night watchman, would speedily detect anything wrong or unusual.

In May, 1875, the gigantic structure was completed, and by the aid of the ladies of our town, who made miles of window blinds and carpets and a score of other things necessary for housekeping on a large scale, it was soon ready for occupation.

In the meantime an excellent faculty had been secured, with Edmund B. Fairfield, L. L. D., at its head, and by the 17th, the Indiana normal was thrown open to the public.

The formal approval of reception of the building on the part of the State occurred on May 21.

The committee of approval were State Superintendent Wickersham, Col. J. M. Campbell, of Cambria county; Col. S. M. Jackson, of Armstrong; James R. McAtee, of Westmoreland, and the county superintendents of the district, namely: Prof. A. D. Glenn, of Armstrong; Prof. Jones, of Westmoreland, and Prof. Wolf, of Indiana.

Senator Anderson, of Allegheny county, and others, were also present on the occasion.

In his speech of acceptance and approval, Dr. Wickersham, who is the father of the normal system of the State, and intimate with all others in the country, pronounced the normal at Indiana, Pa, the "best building of its kind, and best adapted for its purpose, in the United States."

The five years' life of the Indiana normal has been fraught with great diversity, and been cast in the gloom of public financial disaster and depression.

Yet through it all she has lived, and even prospered; gradually freeing herself from her incubus of debt, and earning for herself an enviable name and reputation for sound scholarship and faithful teaching.

Her first catalogue, in 1875, shows her total attendance for the year, without duplication, to be 306
That of 1876 304
That of 1877.....304
That of 1878.....353
That of 1879.....305
That of 1880.....374

Thus, in a little more than five years, there has been an attendance of nearly *two thousand;* while the present year, as the financial horizon is beginning to clear, is in excess of all the preceding, and has still better hopes for the future.

It is also probable that the freqent partial changes in the faculty of this institution may not have been for its best interests, but it can be safely avouched that, at no time in its history has it been without a first-class corps of experienced teachers.

And it may be questioned with all considerateness and moderation of speech, whether a faculty of equal ability to the *present* one, can be found outside of our first-class colleges. The faculty of 1880 comprise the following:

1. John H. French, LL.D., Principal.
2. J. H. Young, A. M., Languages.
3. Jane E. Leonard, Preceptress; History, Geography and Rhetoric.
4. R. Willis Fair, M. S., Mathematics.
5. John S. McKay, A. M. Natural Sciences.
6. Fannie L. Ells, Reading, Elocution and Literature.
7. W. C. Sandy, Penmanship, Book-keeping and Drawing.
8. Mattie A. Keeler, Superintendent of Model School.
9. Wm. B. Hall, Vocal Music and Voice Culture.
10. Maggie Lichteberger, Instrumental Music.
11. Mrs. M. A. Fair, Assistant, Mathematics, &c.
12. Ed. P. Johnston, B. E., Assistant, Latin and Mathematics.
13. Emma F. Sampson, Assistant, Drawing.
14. Jacob M. Berkey, B. E., Assistant, Mathematics, &c.

Of the original faculty, which began with the school, Jane E. Leonard and Prof. Young only, remain.

The board of trustees of 1880 comprises the following:

Representing the Stockholders—Silas M. Clark, President; Wm. B. Hildebrand, Secretary; Joseph R. Smith, A. W. Wilson, Wm. B. Marshall, A. W. Taylor, James R. Daugherty, Harry White, Samuel Wolf, George R. Lewis, E. H. Wilson and Albert Boyle.

Representing the State—A. W. Kimmel, R. A. Paul, Rev. Jas. Davis, Daniel S. Porter, Dr. Wm. Shadrach, A. T. Moorhead, jr.

Thomas Sutton, Treasurer.

The advantages offered by the State Normal school at Indiana Pa., may be summarized as follows:

1. Its location, in the beautiful town of Indiana, the county seat and terminus of the Indiana Branch of the Pennsylvania railroad, 19 miles north of Blairsville intersection and 72 by railroad from Pittsburgh. This town is distinguished for its numerous fine churches, court house and other buildings, and especially for its salubrious elevation and picturesque scenery.

2. Its buildings, before described, heated by steam and lighted, without care or trouble to the students. Every floor provided with abundance of hot and cold water, bath-rooms, lavatories, and water-closets, students' rooms completely furnished and ladies' rooms carpeted.

3. Its extensive grounds, with its beautiful grove, affording shady promenades, a gymnasium, croquet and archery grounds. There is besides a large campus interspersed with trees and fenced in, for base ball, foot ball and other athletic sports.

4. Its apparatus, philosophical and chemical; its libraries, its maps, globes and articles for object teaching: all of which, taken together, are probably the best to be found in any normal school in the United States.

5. Its Faculty, of large and successful experience; each an adept in his or her own department.

6. Its curriculum, offering—

1. A college preparatory course of Latin, Greek, French and German.

2. A complete normal course, or equipment for teaching according to the best and most recent methods.

3. A business course, with practice in the normal, jobbing house, commission house, general agency and bank, similar to that offered by mercantile colleges.

4. An excellent model school for practice in teaching under an experienced critic and superintendent.

5. Drawing, music, instrumental and vocal.

The terms of the normal are quite moderate in view of all its advantages, and its deductions and privileges the same as in all similar state institutions.

CHAPTER LII.

STORIES OF CAPTAIN SAMUEL BRADY.

THE CAPTURE OF BRADY, AND THE LEAP.

IN the North American, we find* a communication from Mr. Rea, in which he details a thrilling incident in the life of the celebrated Indian scout, Captain Brady, related to him by the captain of the canal boat on which he recently traveled from New Brighton to New Castle.

The captain was once taken prisoner by the redskins, at a point about five or six miles above the mouth of Beaver river, and his capture is thus described by the skipper: "Brady had never been taken by the Indians before, and was this time led into their hands by the too eager pursuit of a wounded buck. He had wounded a deer, and was following it with that long, loping gait, in which he traveled when he was rapidly pressing on his game or an enemy.

Coming out from the hills suddenly, upon what is now called "Walnut Bottom," he was seized, thrown from his feet, and pinioned to the earth by a half dozen stalwart savages. One reason, doubtless, why Brady was so incautious, was the fact that peace nominally prevailed between the whites and the Indians. This was in 1786, and late in the autumn of that year. Fort McIntosh had been abandoned in 1785. Lukens' blockhouse built where New Brighton now stands, was only nominally occupied.

The Indians, therefore, had stolen into the neighborhood, and formed an encampment without detection. They were upon a hunting expedition, and had with them a number of women and children. As soon as Brady was seized, disarmed and bound, the joy of the Indians knew no limit. It was in vain their captive pleaded that peace existed. Their great foe was in their power and they resolved to burn him at the stake that very day.

After the usual preparations were made, he was led to the place of execution. When he was tied, and just as the flames began to crackle about him, he contrived to seize a knife from an Indian squaw near by, and in one instant he was free. He snatched an Indian child from the arms of its mother, threw it into the fire, and during the confusion consequent upon the attempt to rescue it from the flames, bounded away with a fleetness, to be equalled only by the trained frontiersman of that day.

Unarmed as he was, save with the knife he had to depend, upon his speed for his life. The Indians understanding well that he would make for the blockhouse, kept down the "nar-

*Register, August 7th, 1860.

rows," on the west side of the river, (a narrow defile even to this day, only affording room enough after heavy cutting, for a wagon road.) They drove him up the crest of a narrow ridge overlooking Falston. To descend the rocks opposite our blockhouse, rising as they did, perpendicularly for about forty feet or more, seemed impossible. The Indians therefore kept on at full speed, hoping to catch him as he descended Fallston neck, nearly a mile below, where the declivity becomes more gradual. He saw and comprehended the terrible circumstances by which he was surrounded. Behind him the woods were swarming with armed foes. Others had passed in front of him, and cut off his retreat to the southward.

He stood for a moment overlooking the whole valley from his eyrie. A grape vine, running along the ground for some distance, and closely twined to the limbs of a tree overhanging the precipice, providentially chanced to be at hand. It was cut. He swung out upon it. The tree yielded, and he was within ten feet of a narrow shelf in the ledge, from which, if he could reach it, he could rapidly descend to the foot of the hill.

He dropped; and, although bruised and cut by the fall, in ten minutes he had reached the water's edge, crossed the river, and was safely housed in the stockade fort. Two years afterwards, within five hundred feet of where he had made this terrible leap, he amply revenged himself by cutting off a band of thirty of his red foes, and among them the leader of the very band who had taken him prisoner. Such is one of the thrilling adventures with which the valley abounds.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL BRADY AND CORNPLANTER.*

Many of the wild legends of border strife and Indian barbarity that have been enacted along the shores of the Allegheny and Ohio have never been rescued from the dim and fading remembrance of a past age. But occasionally a story of thrilling interest is snatched from the lingering records of the red man.

The story I am about to relate, I received from an old Indian pilot of the Allegheny: It was many years ago, when that stern old chief, Cornplanter (whose remains now repose in silence and loneliness on the banks of that beautiful stream he loved so well), was in his glory. His tribe roamed over the dense and unbroken forests along its banks, fearless, unmolested and free. His people were hostile to the whites, and never lost an opportunity to lie in ambush and seize the lonely voyager as he descended the river and consign him to the stake and torture. But the watchful, shrewd and deadly foe of Cornplanter and the whole "tawny race," was the indomitable and fearless Captain Samuel Brady. This veteran pioneer and Indian fighter was one of those noble specimens of the hardy foresters who plunged fearlessly into the interminable forests that then overspread so large a portion of the Western States.

Like Daniel Boone, Lewis Wetzel, Simon Kenton and others who made Indian hunting a pastime, his deadly hate of the Indian and his burning passion for hunting them down, amounted to a monomania. This hatred was in consequence of the wrongs inflicted upon his family, his father, Captain John Brady, and his brother having fallen victims to the tomahawk and scalping knife.

The scene of the present story is at a place known to boatmen and raftmen as "Brady's Bend," and where now the noise and bustle of a new manufacturing town called the "Great Western" resounds along the shores that then echoed only to the whoop of the savage, or the panther's scream.

It is a bend in the river nine miles in length, and is sometimes called "Nine-Mile Bend," and is scarcely half a mile across the neck. Here in this bend, Cornplanter, returned from some successful inroad upon the whites, had secured several prisoners, by tying them to as many trees, while his swarthy and hideously painted followers were busy in making preparations for the foggot and the torture.

The stake was erected and the faggots prepared with all the coolness and refinement of Indian barbarity. It was a beautiful evening; the sun was just sinking behind the lofty hill upon the opposite shore. Calmness had thrown its oily wand upon the Allegheny's crystal tide, and it slept. The full, round moon, just bursting through the tree tops behind them, sailed calmly through the distant blue, and cast its mellow beams upon the sleeping river, and danced upon its placid bosom.

The melancholy notes of the whipporwill from the adjoining thicket fell sweetly upon the ear. The victims were unbound and led forth to the place of torture.

At this moment a voice high up among the frowning rocks that loomed out from the thick hemlocks that crowned the hill opposite, hailed Cornplanter in the Indian tongue, informing him that he "was an Indian warrior, just returned from the war path with a goodly number of prisoners."

He desired that "the ceremonies of the torture might be suspended until he could ford the river and join them, when they would celebrate the occasion with unusual demonstrations of savage rejoicings." To this Cornplanter consented. The flames that had been kindled were extinguished, and the prisoners again bound to the trees.

In the meantime, Brady, for it was he who had deceived the wily Indian, with a body of men, moved silently up the river to a place known as "Truby's Ripple," and there fording the river, drew his men up across the neck of the bend, and moved noiselessly down upon the savages. So cautious was his approach that the Indians were completely cut off from retreat before they became alarmed.

Brady's men hemmed them in from behind, while the Allegheny rolled in front. The first intimation to the savages of his approach was communicated by a deadly discharge from his unerring rifles. The Indians fought with desperation, but were overpowered. All were killed or taken prisoner save the chief, Cornplanter, who, finding himself alone, plunged into the river and swam for the other shore.

Being a good swimmer, he remained several minutes under water, but as he rose for breath he was greeted with a shower of bullets. In this way, alternately swimming under water as long as he could hold his breath, and then rising to the surface, he escaped unhurt, and reached the other shore in safety, secreting himself behind a large standing rock.

The prisoners were of course unbound, and all joined in the jollification and joy at the timely and unlooked for release. The rock that shielded Cornplanter from Brady's bullets, was pointed out to me by the old Indian in a recent trip down the river. It is known as the "Cornplanter's Rock." The old Indian gave me the story with a sad and dejected countenance in broken English.

Alas! what a change. Where then the sheeny tide of the beauteous Allegheny parted only to the swift, skimming birchen canoe, and echoed to the wild voices that came out of the dense, dark forest, now is heard the shrill whistle of the steam pipe, and the rushing of the steam pipe, and the rushing of the mighty steamer. Where the tawny savage then reclined upon the shady banks from his pursuit of the deer, the panther, and the bear, or rested from the warpath, is now the scene of life and activity.

The tall old forest has receded from before the advances of civilization, and given place to farms, beautiful villas and bustling towns. The Indian, too, has passed away: but a few, and they but miserable decaying relics of what they once were, are now occasionally seen, the descendants of the proud race that

*Knickerbocker, July, 1859.

once could call these hills, and groves, and rivers, all their own. Alas! in the language of the poet:

"Chieftains and their tribes have perished,
Like the thickets where they grew".

CAPTAIN SAMUEL BRADY'S* RESCUE OF THE GRAY FAMILY.

About thirty miles below the present city of Pittsburgh stood an ancient fort, known as Fort McIntosh. It was built by a revolutionary general of that name in the summer of 1778. It was one of a line of forts which was intended to guard the people who lived south of the Ohio river from the incursions of the savages to the northward. This fort was one of the favorite resorts of the great Indian spy and hunter, Captain Samuel Brady, although his usual headquarters was Pittsburgh, then consisting of a rude fort and a score or two of rough frontier tenements.

Brady had emigrated westward, or rather had marched thither in 1778, as a lieutenant in the distinguished 7th Pennsylvania regiment, under the command of General Broadhead, of Easton. When in the spring of 1779 RichardMcIntosh retired from the command in the west, Broadhead succeeded him, and remained at Pittsburgh until 1781. Shortly after his advent to the west Brady was brevetted captain.

Captain Brady had served at the siege of Boston, fought at Long Island and White Plains, gone through the whole of the terrible campaign of Trenton and Princeton, suffered at Valley Forge, distinguished himself at Germantown and Brandywine, and narrowly escaped death at Paoli. But his tastes led him to the erratic mode of warfare known upon the frontier. Indeed his early education upon the upper Susquehanna had inculcated and developed those tastes from the very earliest boyhood. Hateing an Indian with that instinctive hatred which is begotten in the bosom of the white race by long years of contest and outrage, a bitter intensity was imparted to the feelings in this case by the murder of his father and younger brother by the Indians under trying and terrible circumstances.

Having promised this much by way of introduction, it brings us to the opening of our story. On the 21st day of August, 1779, Brady set out from Fort McIntosh to Pittsburgh. He had with him two of his trusty and well-tried followers. These were not attached to the regular army as he was, but were scouts and spies, who had been with him upon many an expedition. They were Thomas Bevington and Benjamin Biggs. Brady resolved to follow the northern bank of the Ohio. Biggs objected to this upon the ground, as Brady well knew, that the woods were swarming with savages. Brady, however, had resolved to travel by the old Indian path, and having once made up his mind no consideration could deter him from carrying out his determination. Bevington had such implicit faith in his ability to lead that he never thought of questioning his will.

Quite a discussion arose between Biggs and his captain at the mouth of Beaver river, about a mile above the fort, and where they must cross the Ohio if they continued upon the northern side. Biggs finally yielded his objections, and they crossed the Beaver, and proceeded with the usual caution of woodsmen who fully understand their business.

They had started early and by rapid traveling they had reached, ere noon came, the last piece of bottom land on the north side of the river, just below what is known as the Narrows. Upon this bottom a pioneer more daring than most others, had built a cabin and opened a small spot of cleared land. He had planted it in corn, and it gave promise of a most abundant harvest.

But as they approached the edge of the clearing, just outside of the fence, Brady discovered "Indian signs," as he called them. His companions discovered them almost as quick as he, and at once, in low tones, communicated to each other the necessity of a keen watch. They slowly trailed them along the side of the fence toward the house, whose situation they well knew, until they stood upon the brow of the bluff bank which overlooked it. A sight of the most terrible description met their eyes.

The cabin lay a mass of smouldering ruins, from whence a dull blue smoke arose in the clear August sunshine. They observed closely everything about it. Brady knew that it was customary for the Indians, after they had fired a settler's cabin, if there was no immediate danger, to retire to the woods close at hand, and watch for the approach of any member of the family who might chance to be absent when they made the descent.

Not knowing but that they were even then lying close by, he left Bevington to watch the ruins, lying under cover, while he proceeded to the northward, and Biggs to the southward to make discoveries. Both were to return to Bevington, if they found no Indians. If they came across the perpetrators, and they were too numerous to be attacked regularly, Brady declared it to be his purpose to have one fire at them, and that should be the signal for both of his followers to make the best of their way to the fort.

All this rapidly transpired, and with Brady to decide, was to act. As he strode cautiously round to the northern side of the inclosure, he heard a voice in the distance singing. He listened keenly, and soon discovered from its intonations, that it was a white man's. He passed rapidly in the direction whence the sound came.

As it approached, he concealed himself behind the trunk of a large tree. Presently a white man, riding a fine horse, came slowly down the path. The form was that of Albert Gray, the stalwart, brave, devil-may-care settler, who had built him a home miles away from the fort, where no man would dare to take a family, except himself.

Brady wore, as he almost always did, the Indian garb, and had war paint upon his face. He knew that if he showed himself upon the path, Gray would shoot, taking him to be an Indian. He therefore suffered Gray quietly to approach his lurking place. When the time came he sprang forward ere the settler could have time to prepare, drew his tomahawk, and seizing him, dragged him from his horse. As he did so, he whispered to him: "I am Captain Brady, for God's sake be quiet."

Gray, with the instinctive feelings of one who knew there was danger, and with that vivid presence of mind which characterizes those acquainted with frontier life, ceased at once to struggle. The horse had been startled by the sudden onslaught and sprang to one side. Ere he had time to leap forward, Brady had caught him by the bridle. His loud snorting threatened to arouse any one who was near. The captain soon soothed the frightened animal into quiet.

Gray now hurriedly asked Brady what the danger was. The strong vigorous spy turned away his face, unable to answer him. The settler's already excited fears were turned to realities. The manly form shook with emotion—tears fell as large as drops of water over his bronzed face. Brady permitted the indulgence for a moment, while he led the horse into a thicket close at hand and tied him.

When he returned Gray had sunk to the earth and great tremulous convulsions writhed over him. Brady touched him upon the shoulder and said "Come." He at once arose, and had gone but a few yards until every trace of emotion had vanished. He was no longer the bereaved husband and father—he was the sturdy, well trained hunter, whose ear and eye were acutely alive to every sight or sound, the waving of a leaf or the crackling of the smallest twig.

He desired to proceed directly toward the house, but Brady

*Graham's Magazine, 1857.

objected to this, and they passed down toward the river bank. As they proceeded, they saw from the tracks of horses and moccosin prints upon the places where the earth was moist, that the party was quite a numerous one. After thoroughly examining every cover and possible place of concealment, they passed on to the southward and came back in that direction to the spot where Bevington stood sentry.

When they reached him they found that Biggs had not returned. In a few minutes he came. He reported that the trail was large and broad; the Indians had taken no pains to conceal their tracks—they simply had struck back into the country, so as to avoid coming in contact with the spies, whom they supposed to be lingering along the river.

The whole four now went down to the cabin and carefully examined the ruins. After a long and minute search. Brady declared in an authoritative manner, that none of the inmates had been consumed. This announcement at once dispelled the most harrowing fears of Gray. As soon as all that could be discovered had been ascertained, each one of the party proposed some course of action. One desired to go to Pittsburgh and obtain assistance. Another thought it best to return to McIntosh and get some volunteers there.

Brady listened patiently to both these propositions, but arose quickly, after talking a moment apart with Biggs, and said "Come." Gray and Bevington obeyed at once, nor did Biggs object. Brady struck the trail and began the pursuit in that tremendous rapid manner for which he was so famous. It was evident that if the savages were overtaken, it could only be done by the utmost exertion. They were some hours ahead, and from the number of their horses must be nearly all mounted. Brady felt that if they were not overtaken that night, pursuit would be utterly futile. It was evident that this band had been south of the Ohio and plundered the homes of other settlers. They had pounced upon the family of Gray upon their return.

When the pursuit began, it must have been at least two o'clock, and at least two hours had been consumed by the spies in making the necessary explorations about the house ere they approached it, and in examining the ruins. Not a word was spoken upon the route by any one. Their leader kept steadily in advance. Occasionally he would diverge from the track, but only to take it up again a mile or so in advance. The captain's intimate knowledge of the topography of the country enabled him to anticipate what points they would make. Thus he gained rapidly upon them by proceeding more nearly in a straight line toward the point at which they aimed to cross the Beaver river.

At last convinced from the general direction in which the trail led, that he could divine with absolute certainty the spot where they could ford that stream, he abandoned it and struck boldly across the country. The accuracy of his judgment was vindicated by the fact, that from an elevated crest of a long line of hills, he saw the Indians with their victims just disappearing up a ravine on the opposite side of the Beaver. He counted them as they slowly filed away under the rays of the declining sun. There were thirteen warriors, eight of whom were mounted—another woman, besides Gray's wife, was in the cavalcade, and two children beside his—in all, five children.

The odds seemed fearful to Biggs and Bevington, although Brady made no comments. The moment they passed out of sight Brady again pushed forward with unflagging energy, nor did his followers hesitate. There was not a man among them whose muscles were not tense and rigid as a whip cord, from exercise and training, from hardship and exposure. Gray's whole form seemed to dilate into twice its natural size at the sight of his wife and children. Terrible was the vengeance he swore.

Just as the sun set, the spies forded the stream and ascended the ravine. It was evident that the Indians intended to camp for the night some distance up a small creek or run, which debouches into Beaver river about three miles from the location of Fort McIntosh, and two below the ravine. The spot, owing to the peninsular form of the tongue of the land lying west of the Beaver at which they expected to encamp, was fully ten miles from that fort. Here there was a famous spring, so deftly and cunningly situated in a deep dell, and so densely inclosed with thick mountain pines, that there was little danger of discovery. They might even light a fire and it could not be seen one hundred yards.

The proceedings of their leader, which would have been totally inexplicable to all others, were partially, if not fully understood by his followers. At least they did not hesitate or question him. When dark came, Brady pushed forward with as much apparent certainty as he had done during the day. So rapid was his progress, that the Indians had but just kindled their fire and cooked their meal, when their mortal foe, whose presence they dreaded as much as the small pox, stood upon a huge rock looking down upon them.

His party had been left a short distance in the rear, at a convenient spot, while he went forward to reconnoitre. There they remained impatiently for three mortal hours. They discussed in low tones the extreme disparity of the force—the propriety of going to McIntosh to get assistance. But all agreed that if Brady ordered them to attack, success was certain. However impatient they were, he returned at last.

He described to them how the women and children lay within the centre of a crescent formed by the savages as they slept. Their guns were stacked upon the right, and most of the tomahawks. The arms were not more than fifteen feet from them. He had crawled within fifty feet of them, when the snortings of the horses, occasioned by the approach of a wild beast, had aroused a number of the savages from their light slumbers, and he had been compelled to lie quiet for more than an hour, until they slept again.

He then told them that he would attack them. It was impossible to use fire arms. They must depend solely upon the *knife and tomahawk*. The knife must be placed in the left hand and the tomahawk in the right. To Biggs, he assigned the duty of securing their arms. He was to begin the work of slaughter upon the right, Gray, upon the left, and Bevington, in the centre.

After each fairly understood the duty assigned, the slow, difficult, hazardous approach began. They continued upon their feet until they had gotten within one hundred yards of the foe, and then lay down upon their bellies and began the work of writhing themselves forward like a serpent approaching a victim.

They at last reached the verge of the line—each man was at his post save Biggs, who had the farthest to go. Just as he passed Brady's position, a twig cracked roughly under the weight of his body, and a huge savage, who lay within the reach of Gray's tomahawk, slowly sat up as if startled into this posture by the sound. After rolling his eyes, he again lay down and all was still.

Full fifteen minutes passed ere Biggs moved; then he slowly went on. When he reached his place, a very low, hissing sound indicated that he was ready. Brady, in return, reiterated the sound as a signal to Gray and Bevington to begin. This they did in the most deliberate manner. No nervousness was permissable then. They slowly felt for the heart of each savage they were to stab, and then plunged the knife in. The tomahawk was not to be used unless the knife proved inefficient. Not a sound broke the stillness of night as they cautiously felt and stabbed, unless it might be, that one who was feeling, would hear the stroke of the other's knife, and the groan of the victim whom the other had slain.

Thus the work proceeded. Six of the savages were slain.

One of them had not been killed outright by the stab of Gray. He sprang to his feet, but as he rose to shout his war cry, the tomahawk finished what the knife had begun. He staggered and fell heavily forward over one who had not been reached. He in turn started up, but Brady was too quick, his knife reached his heart and the tomahawk his brain almost at the same instant.

All were slain by the three spies except one. He started to flee, but a rifle shot by Biggs rang merrily out on the night air and closed his career. The women and children, alarmed by the contest, fled wildly to the woods; but when all had grown still and they were called, they returned, recognizing amid their fright, the tones of their own people. The whole party took up their march for McIntosh at once. About sunrise the next morning, the sentries of the fort were surprised to see a cavalcade of horses, men, women and children, approaching the fort. When they recognized Brady, they at once admitted him and the whole party.

In relating the circumstances afterward, Bevington claimed to have killed three and Gray three. Thus Brady, who claimed nothing, must have slain at least six, while the other two slew as many. The thirteenth Biggs shot.

From that hour to this the spring is called the "Bloody Spring," and the small run is called "Brady's Run." Few, even the most curious, of the people living in the neighborhood, know aught of the circumstances which conferred these names; names which will be preserved by tradition forever. Thus ended one of the very many hand-to-hand fights which the great spy had with the savages. His history is fuller of daring incident, sanguinary, close, hard contests, perilous explorations and adventurous escapes, than that of either of the Wetzels, of Boone, or Kenton. He saw more service than any of them, and his name was known as a by-word of terror among the Indian tribes from the Susquehanna to Lake Michigan.

OTHER ANECDOTES OF CAPTAIN SAMUEL BRADY.

Several of the exploits of Captain Samuel Brady, the captain of the spies, occurred within the limits of Armstrong county. The extract given below is from the sketches of Brady's adventures published in the Blairsville *Record* in 1832. These sketches were written by Mr. McCabe, and the facts were principally derived from the brother of Captain Brady, who still lives in Indiana county.

Captain Samuel Brady was born in Shippensburg, in Cumberland county, in 1758, but soon after removed with his father to the west branch of the Susquehanna, a few miles above Northumberland. Cradled amid the alarms and excitements of a frontier exposed to savage warfare, Brady's military propensities were very early developed. He eagerly sought a post in the Revolutionary army; was at the siege of Boston; a lieutenant at the massacre of the Paoli; and in 1779 was ordered to Fort Pitt with the regiment under General Broadhead. A short time previous to this, both his father and brother had fallen by the hands of Indians, and from that moment Brady took a solemn oath of vengeance against all Indians. And his future life was devoted to the fulfillment of his vow. While Gen. Broadhead held command at Fort Pitt, (1780–81,) Brady was often selected to command small scouting parties sent into the Indian country north and west of the fort, to watch the movements of the savages, a charge which Brady always fulfilled with his characteristic courage and sagacity.

Brady's success as a partisan had acquired for him its usual results—approbation with some, and envy with others. Some of his brother officers censured the commandant for affording him such frequent opportunities for honorable distinction. At length open complaint was made, accompanied by a request, in the nature of a demand, that others should be permitted to share with Brady the perils and honors of the service, abroad from the fort. The General apprised Brady of what had passed, who readily acquiesced in the propriety of the proposed arrangements; and an opportunity was not long wanting for testing its efficiency.

The Indians made an inroad into Sewickly settlement, committing the most barbarous murders, of men, women, and children; stealing such property as was portable, and destroying all else. The alarm was brought to Pittsburgh, and a party of soldiers, under the command of the emulous officers, dispatched for the protection of the settlements, and chastisement of the foe. From this expedition Brady was of course excluded; but the restraint was irksome to his feelings.

The day after the detachment had marched, Brady solicited permission from his commander to take a small party for the purpose of "catching the Indians," but was refused. By dint of importunity, however, he at length wrung from him a reluctant consent, and the command of *five men*; to this he added his pet Indian, and made hasty preparation.

Instead of moving towards Sewickly, as the first detachment had done, he crossed the Allegheny at Pittsburgh, and proceeded up the river. Conjecturing that the Indians had descended that stream in canoes, till near the settlement, he was careful to examine the mouths of all creeks coming into it, particularly from the southeast. At the mouth of Big Mahoning, about six miles above Kittanning, the canoes were seen drawn up to its western bank. He instantly retreated down the river, and waited for night. As soon as it was dark, he made a raft, and crossed to the Kittanning side. He then proceeded up to the creek, and found that the Indians had, in the meantime, crossed the creek, as their canoes were now drawn to its upper or northeastern bank.

The country on both sides of Mahoning, at its mouth, is rough and mountainous; and the stream, which was then high, very rapid. Several ineffectual attempts were made to wade it, which they at length succeeded in doing, three or four miles above the canoes. Next a fire was made, their clothing dried, and arms inspected; and the party moved towards the Indian camp, which was pitched on the second bank of the river. Brady placed his men at some distance, on the lower or first bank.

The Indians had brought from Sewickly a stallion, which they had fettered and turned to pasture on the lower bank. An Indian, probably the owner, under the law of arms, came frequently down to him, and occasioned the party no little trouble. The horse, too, seemed willing to keep their company, and it required considerable circumspection to avoid all intercourse with either. Brady became so provoked that he had a strong inclination to tomahawk the Indian, but his calmer judgment repudiated the act, as likely to put to hazard a more decisive and important achievement.

At length the Indians seemed quiet, and the captain determined to pay them a closer visit. He had got quite near their fires; his pet Indian had caught him by the hair and gave it a pluck, intimating the advice to retire, which he would not venture to whisper; but finding Brady regardless of it, had crawled off—when the captain, who was scanning their numbers, and the position of their guns, observed one throw off his blanket and rise to his feet. It was altogether impracticable for Brady to move without being seen. He instantly decided to remain where he was, and risk what might happen. He drew his head slowly beneath the brow of the bank, putting his forehead to the earth for concealment. His next sensation was that of warm water poured into the hollow of his neck, as from the spout of a teapot, which, trickling down his back over the chilled skin, produced a feeling that even his iron nerves could scarcely master. He felt quietly for his tomahawk, and had it been about him he probably would have used it; but he had divested himself even of that when preparing to approach the

fires, lest by striking against the stones or gravel, it might give alarm. He was compelled, therefore, "nolens volens," to submit to this very unpleasant operation, until it should please his warriorship to refrain; which he soon did, and returning to his place wrapped himself up in his blanket, and composed himself for sleep as if nothing had happened.

Brady returned to and posted his men, and in the deepest silence all awaited the break of day. When it appeared, the Indians arose and stood around their fires; exulting, doubtless, in the scalps they had taken, the plunder they had acquired, and the injury they had inflicted on their enemies. Precarious joy—short-lived triumph! The *avenger of blood* was beside them! At a signal given, seven rifles cracked, and five Indians were dead ere they fell. Brady's well known war cry was heard, his party was among them, and their guns (mostly empty) were all secured. The remaining Indians instantly fled and disappeared. One was pursued by the trace of his blood, which he seems to have succeeded in staunching. The pet Indian then imitated the cry of a young wolf, which was answered by the wounded man, and the pursuit again renewed. A second time the wolf-cry was given and answered, and the pursuit continued into a windfall. Here he must have espied his pursuers, for he answered no more. Brady found his remains there three weeks afterwards, being led to the place by ravens that were preying on the carcass. The horse was unfettered, the plunder gathered, and the party commenced their return to Pittsburgh, most of them descending in the Indian canoes. Three days after their return, the first detachment came in. They reported that they had followed the Indians closely, but that the latter had got into their canoes and made their escape.

A mile or two above the mouth of Beaver a small run, called Brady's run, comes dashing down a wild glen on the west side: and a road which winds up a hill behind Fallstown retains the name of Brady's road. These names originated no doubt from the following adventures related by "Kiskiminetas," in the Blairsville *Record:*

"In 1790, General Washington wrote to General Broadhead to select a suitable officer and despatch him to Sandusky, for the purpose of examining the place and ascertaining the force of the British and Indians assembled there. General Broadhead had no hesitation in making the selection. He sent for Captain Brady, showed him Washington's letter, and a draft or map of the country he must traverse; very defective, as Brady afterwards discovered, but the best, no doubt, that could be obtained at that time. The appointment was accepted, and selecting a few soldiers, and four Chickasaw Indians as guides, he crossed the Allegheny river and was at once in the enemy's country. Brady was versed in all the wiles of Indian "strategie," and, dressed in the full war dress of an Indian warrior, and well acquainted with their languages, he led his band in safety near to the Sandusky towns, without seeing a hostile Indian. But his Chickasaws now deserted. This was alarming, for it was probable they had gone over to the enemy. However, he determined to proceed. With a full knowledge of the horrible death that awaited him if taken prisoner, he passed on, until he stood beside the town on the bank of the river. His first care was to provide a secure place of concealment for his men. When this was effected, having selected one man as the companion of his future adventures, he waded the river to an island partially covered with drift-wood, opposite the town, where he concealed himself and comrade for the night. The next morning a dense fog spread over the hill and dale, town and river. All was hid from Brady's eyes, save the logs and brush around him. About 11 o'clock it cleared off, and afforded him a view of about three thousand Indians engaged in the amusement of the race-ground. They had just returned from Virginia or Kentucky, with some very fine horses. One grey horse in particular attracted his notice. He won every race until near evening, when, as if envious of his speed, two riders were placed on him, and thus he was beaten. The starting post was only a few rods above where Brady lay, and he had a pretty fair chance of enjoying the amusement; without the risk of losing anything by betting on the race. He made such observations through the day as was in his power, waded out from the island at night, collected his men, went to the Indian camp he had seen as he came out; the squaws were still there, took them prisoners, and continued his march homeward. The map furnished by Gen. Broadhead was found to be defective. The distance was represented to be much less than it really was. The provisions and ammunition of the men were exhausted by the time they had reached the Big Beaver, on their return. Brady shot an otter, but could not eat it. The last load was in his rifle. They arrived at an old encampment, and found plenty of strawberries, which they stopped to appease their hunger with. Having discovered a deer track, Brady followed it, telling the men he would perhaps get a shot at it. He had gone but a few rods when he saw the deer standing broadside to him. He raised his rifle and attempted to fire, but it flashed in the pan, and he had not a priming of powder. He sat down, picked the touch-hole, and then started on. After going a short distance the path made a bend, and he saw before him a large Indian on horseback, with a white child before and its mother behind him on the horse, and a number of warriors marching in the rear. His first impulse was to shoot the Indian on horseback, but as he raised his rifle he observed the child's head to roll with the motion of the horse. It was fast asleep and tied to the Indian. He stepped behind the root of a tree and waited until he could shoot the Indian without danger to the child or its mother. When he considered the chance certain, he shot the Indian, who fell from the horse, and the child and its mother fell with him. Brady called to his men with a voice that made the forest ring, to surround the Indians and give them a general fire. He sprang to the fallen Indian's powder horn, but could not get it off. Being dressed like an Indian, the woman thought he was one, and said, "Why did you shoot your brother?" He caught up the child, saying, "Jenny Stupes, I am Captain Brady, follow me and I will save you and your child." He caught her hand in his, carrying the child under the other arm, and dashed into the brush. Many guns were fired at him by this time, but no ball harmed him, and the Indians dreading an ambuscade, were glad to make off. The next day he arrived at Fort McIntosh with the woman and her child. His men had got there before him. They had heard his war whoop and knew it was Indians they had encountered, but having no ammunition, they had taken to their heels and ran off. The squaws he had taken at Sandusky, availing themselves of the panic, had also made their escape.

In those days Indian fashions prevailed in some measure with the whites, at least with Rangers. Brady was desirous of seeing the Indian he had shot, and the officer in command of Fort McIntosh gave him some men in addition to his own, and he returned to search for the body. The place where he had fallen was discovered, but nothing more. They were about to quit the place, when the yell of a pet Indian that came with them from the fort, called them to a little glade, where the grave was discovered. The Indians had interred their dead brother, carefully replacing the sod in the neatest manner. They had also cut brushes and stuck them into the ground; but the brushes had withered, and instead of concealing the grave, they had led to the discovery.

He was buried about two feet deep, with all his implements of war about him. All his savage jewelry, his arms and ammunition were taken from him, and the scalp from the head, and then they left him thus stripped alone in his grave. It is painful to think of such things being done by American sol-

diers, but we cannot now know all the excusing circumstances that may have existed at the time. Perhaps the husband of this woman, the father of this child, was thus butchered before his wife and children; and the younger members of the family, unable to bear the fatigues of traveling, had their brains dashed out on the threshold. Such things were common, and a spirit of revenge was deeply seated in the breasts of the people of the frontiers.

This region of country, forming Clarion county, was first settled only about forty-five years ago, by two different bands of immigrants. One band came from Westmoreland county, the other from Penn's valley, Union county. They numbered in all about one hundred persons. Those from Westmoreland county came into this region under the influence and patronage of General Craig, of that county, to settle on what they supposed to be *vacant land;* but they were mistaken, and were afterwards compelled to purchase it of the Bingham estate. Among the early settlers were Maguire, Young, Rose, Wilson, Corbit, Philips, Clover, and others.

The adventurous Captain Brady, who was a terror to the Indians, figured in this region of country, in his day.

The incursions of the Indians had become so frequent, and their outrages so alarming, that it was thought advisable to retaliate upon them the injuries of war, and carry into the country occupied by them, the same system of destructive warfare with which they had visited the settlements. For this purpose an adequate force was provided, under the immediate command of General Broadhead, the command of the advance guard of which was confided to Captain Brady.

The troops proceeded up the Allegheny river, and had arrived at the flat of land near the mouth of Redbank creek, now known by the name of Brady's Bend, without encountering an enemy. Brady and his rangers were some distance in front of the main body, as their duty required, when they suddenly discovered a war party of Indians approaching them. Relying on the strength of the main body, and its ability to force the Indians to retreat, and anticipating, as Napoleon did in the battle with the Mamelukes, that when driven back they would return upon the same route as they had advanced on, Brady permitted them to proceed without hindrance, and hastened to seize a narrow pass, higher up the river, where the rocks, nearly perpendicular, approached the river, and where a few determined men might successfully combat superior numbers.

In a short time the Indians encountered the main body under Broadhead, and were driven back. In full and swift retreat they pressed on to gain the pass between the rocks and the river, but it was occupied by their daring and relentless foes, Brady and his rangers, who failed not to pour into their flying columns a most destructive fire.

"At once there rose so wild a yell
Within that dark and narrow dell,
As all the fiends from heaven that fell,
Had pealed the banner-cry of hell!
Forth from the pass in tumult driven,
Like chaff before the winds of heaven,
The *Indians* appear;
For life! for life! their flight they ply—
And shriek, and shout, and battle cry
Are maddening in the rear."

Indeed I have been told by an officer of the American army, who is no stranger to Indian battles, that Walter Scott's description of the battle of "Beal Au Daine," from which I have ventured to make the above extract, would suit very well for that of any battle with the Indians, by changing a few names, and substituting plumes for bonnets, bayonets for spears, &c.

Be that as it may, the Indians on this occasion were again broken, routed, and forced to jump into the river. Many were killed on the bank, and many more in the stream. Our aged friend Cornplanter, chief of the Senecas, a young man, saved himself by swimming, as did several others.

After they had crossed the river, Brady was standing on the bank wiping his rifle—an Indian, exasperated at the unexpected defeat, and disgraceful retreat of his party, and supposing himself now safe from the well known and abhorred enemy of his race, commenced a species of conversation with him in broken English, which we call *blackguarding*—calling Brady and his men cowards, squaws, and the like;—and putting himself in such attitudes as he probably thought would be most expressive of his utter contempt of them. When the main army arrived, a canoe was manned, and Brady and a few men crossed to where the Indian had been seen. They found blood on the ground, and had followed it but a short distance till the Indian jumped up, struck his breast, and said, 'I am a man.' It was Brady's wish to take him prisoner, without doing him further harm. The Indian continuing to repeat, 'I am a man,'—'Yes,' said a Irishman who was along—'Be my sowl, you're a purty boy'—and Before Brady could arrest the blow, sunk his tomahawk into the Indian's brain."

CHAPTER LIII.

INDIANA IN THE WAR OF 1861—HISTORY OF REGIMENTS OR COMPANIES—ROSTER ROLLS—INDIANA IN THE MEXICAN WAR—INCIDENTS OF THE WAR OF 1814.

NOTE.—In preparing the roster of men in the War of the Rebellion, we have taken the best information we could get, not depending upon the records, but obtaining information from members of the companies now living. Finding it impossible to obtain dates of enlistment, we copy dates of muster, from Bates' History Pennsylvania Volunteers, and we are indebted to it for most of the dates of discharge and muster out. Where we differ with standard authorities in regard to what became of men, we take the statement of survivors, who vouch for the correctness of our statement. We have tried in the same manner to separate Indiana county names from companies partially recruited in the county. We have received communications from over one hundred, in reply to advertisements, yet we fear there are more who did not respond, and whose names do not appear on the rolls. There is no way to obtain the list except the plan we have pursued, and those companies have most complete report, whose surviving members helped us most. We have tried to give every man his just credit for service rendered, and where we fail, it is because we could not obtain the desired information. Thanks are due many of the officers and members of companies for assistance, amongst whom we are very much indebted to Capt. J. S. Nesbit, Capt. H. K. Sloan, Lieut. J. M. Sutton, Lieut. A. C. Braeghler, Capt. J. A. Cunningham, John Feit, J. J. Palmer, R. B. Carroll, John Ebey, W. R. Black, Esq., David S. Ake, Lieut. J. M. Bruce, W. S. Shields, M. D., also to A. S. Thompson, of Signal Corps.

38TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS—9TH RESERVES.

THIS regiment embraced a few Indiana county men, a roll of whom we give in the general list. Mr. Joseph F. Robinson tells us that the county was represented in the battles of Drainsville, Mechanicsville, Gaines Mill, Newmarket, Cross Roads, Malvern Hill, Bull Run (2d), South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, and Mine Run, and the three veterans also were in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna and Bethesda, and subsequent campaigns of the war.

It is presumable that the men who passed through *all* of this service were wounded some time, but while our roll does not show it, we have the evidence of their service in the hard fought battles of the war, and while they have not sought honor or fame, are none the less deserving of the warmest gratitude of all good people. Some of the bravest and best of men fill "unknown" graves. All that was required of the soldier was to well perform the part assigned him, and the order of the General was of value only when enforced by the soldiers in the ranks, and the honor or fame of the one cannot be separated from the duty and bravery of the other, and around the transparent light of leadership of the General in chief let us weave a garland of duties and sufferings of the private soldier.

40TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS—11TH RESERVES.

Of this justly celebrated regiment, Indiana county furnished the men, officers and all, for companies B and E, over thirty men for Co. A, fifteen for Co. D, thirty-five or more for Co. I.

These were among the early companies formed in the county, and were made up largely of hardy sons of farmers and lumbermen.

The regiment was organized at Pittsburgh, Pa., Thomas F. Gallagher, Col.; James R. Porter, Lieut. Col., and Samuel M. Jackson, Major. Of these, Lieut. Col. Porter was of Indiana county, but he resigned before the regiment went into active service, and the county was not represented by a field officer until the appointment of Capt. D. S. Porter as Lieutenant Colonel in May, 1863.

On the 24th of July the regiment proceeded to Harrisburg, and were furnished arms by the State; reached Baltimore the next day, and Washington on the 26th; was mustered into the United States service 29th and 30th, and soon after went into camp at Tennallytown. The arms of the State were exchanged for those furnished by the Government, and camp duty, drill, and detail work on the defenses of Washington ensued.

In September the regiment had its initiation to the destructive features of the war in receiving a few shots from a rebel battery at Great Falls, on the Potomac.

During the stay at winter camp the men seemed anxious for the more active campaign work, and a friend visiting the regiment remarked it. Col. Gallagher is reported to have said to some of the men that, before the war closed, they would be fully as anxious to avoid a fight, and did say to the friend named, in substance, this: "I expect a severe war. You see here a thousand men; I think there will not five hundred of these return home." Prophetic words! and how true they were! At the reunion in 1879, the invitations to survivors did not exceed three hundred, and the death rate since the war is not large. The invitation included recruits of 1862–63 and '64, as well as original men.

Early in the spring of 1862, the regiment moved to the vicinity of Fairfax cemetery, having participated in the cold and weary marches in the rain in the first movement towards Manassas.

The reserve division was assigned to the first corps, and moved to Catlett's Station, and thence to Falmouth, then detached from its corps, ordered to the Peninsula and attached to General John Fitz Porter's corps, reaching the Chickahominy river on the 25th of June, where it was ordered on picket duty in immediate presence of the enemy; on the next day receiving fire from rebel batteries, while some portions of the Union line were hotly engaged in what is known as the battle of Mechanicsville, and covered the rear of its brigade in the retrograde movement that ensued. On the next day at Gaines' Mill the regiment, except company B,* Captain Porter, was hotly engaged, with orders to hold the line at all hazards, which they did until all but one regiment on both flanks had fallen back. Then too late for safety, it, with the New Jersey regiment, attempted to do so, but the rebels had them nearly surrounded, and by an impetuous charge encircled them so that a half hundred only escaped, the balance alive surrendering. To have attempted to fight it out would have been madness inexcusable. A weary march to Richmond in the night, and after being exhibited to the citizens of Richmond, the men were transferred to Sandy, Shadeless and Belle Isle until exchanged, and sent to join the army at Harrison's Landing.

In the meantime Captain Porter gathered the scattered men of the regiment, and with company B formed two companies, placing one under command of Lieutenant Hannibal K. Sloan, and these two companies represented the regiment in the battle at Charles City Cross Roads. They tell an incident of the night before the battle there; that they were instructed that a gap must be left for a rebel force to pass through, and that it did seem to pass directly through the Union line. This was most probably true, in the fact of passing by in the intricate winding of the roads near White Oak Swamp, the rebels may have passed round a detached force without discovering it. It is further stated that some of the Union men, not fully aware of the condition of affairs, came near discovering themselves to the enemy. These facts are from those whose who were on the ground.

The battle of Charles City Cross Roads was a terrible one for the remnant of the regiment. They went in with 106 muskets, and in the loss in wounded, killed and prisoners, came out with about fifty. Corporal Charles Shambaugh, of company B, captured a battle flag from the enemy, and Sergeant H. C. Howard had a lively bayonet fight.

The regiment, reduced in numbers by loss in dead, wounded, sick, and detail for guard at Craney Island Hospital was moved via Falmouth, Kelley's Ford and Warrenton to Gainesville, was attached again to McDowell's corps, and participated in the second Bull Run campaign, and on the 29th and 30th of August were hotly engaged with the enemy, on the evening of the 30th receiving a destructive fire from the enemy on the flank, were compelled to fall back. Many brave men fell. Lieutenant Coder, of company E, was wounded. The loss in the regiment was about seventy. The reserve corps now moved into Maryland under the command of General George G. Meade, and the next engagement of the regiment was at South Mountain, charging up those rough and ragged heights under a terrible fire from the well-posted enemy, with varied success and terrible loss. The attack ended in success, and the enemy was finally driven from the position in confusion. Colonel Gallagher was wounded; and of Indiana county officers, Captain Nat. Nesbit was mortally wounded, and Quartermaster H. A. Torrence severely wounded; Color Sergeant Hazlett, of company E, fell severely wounded. A few days later it was again engaged at the battle of Antietam. It's loss here was not so great as at some other battles, but it did the duty assigned it bravely and creditably. Thomas S. Moore, private of company B, mortally wounded, deserves special mention for bravery. After the battle of Antietam it lay for some time near Sharpsburg, Md., thence moved towards Fredericksburg, Va., suffering in the movement all the misery described in the sketch of other regiments on the same march, but was recruited in strength by the return of the detail from Craney Island hospital.

The crossing of the Rappahannock below Fredericksburg effected, on December 13th the reserves, under General Meade, attached to Reynold's corps, were sent forward on the left, and after suffering a severe fire from rebel batteries, were ordered to move forward on the enemy's works. By excellent manouvering under a deadly fire, the result desired seemed accomplished, the Eleventh having pushed forward to the enemy's reserve, finding them with arms stacked and completely surprised. The reserve men have always assumed that supports hurried forward at this critical time would have assured victory to the Union arms. Compelled to fall back, the Eleventh lost heavily. The rebel reserve force was hurried forward and a large proportion of the Eleventh were killed, wounded or taken prisoners. The regiment had done its work but too well for its own safety. Captain Coder is said to have gone into the engagement with thirty-one men of company E, and came out with only privates Fritz and Myers. Private Fritz afterwards carried the regimental colors. The loss to the already decimated regiment was over one hundred men. Privates William Connor, mortally wounded, and James H. Trimble, killed, are specially mentioned by Col. Porter for their bravery.

Before we note the further work of the regiment, we call attention to changes in Indiana county officers. In company B, Captain D. S. Porter was promoted to lieutenant-colonel; Lieutenant H. K. Sloan, promoted to captain; and the summer and

*Company B, though on fatigue duty, were under fire, and it was here that R. H. Fair, first sergeant, was mortally wounded, dying at Richmond a few days later.

fall campaign included the promotion of Archibald Stewart to first lieutenant, and John S. Sutor to second lieutenant. Sergeant McCandless had been promoted quarter-master sergeant; Davis, discharged; Fair, mortally wounded; Weaver, promoted to first lieutenant in 135th Pennsylvania Volunteers; Kuhns, killed; and H. C. Howard, promoted to first sergeant.

In company D, Wm. C. Coleman, promoted to first sergeant.

In company E, Captain Nathaniel Nesbit had died of wounds, and Lieutenant Coder promoted to captain. Richard M. Birkman, now second lieutenant, was advanced to first lieutenant. J. P. R. Cummiskey had been commissioned second lieutenant, company D, 105th Pennsylvania Volunteers, was killed at Fair Oaks. Charles W. Herring was now first sergeant of company E.

In company I, David Berry had been promoted to second lieutenant.

These were deserved promotions and the survivors of company B speak in glowing terms of praise of Captain Sloan, not only for bravery as leader, but for sociability with the men of his command.

Having now anticipated the summer and fall campaign in the record of promotions, we return to note that in the latter part of the winter, and the spring of 1863, the regiment was assigned to duty within the defenses of Washington. The object of this transfer was the recuperation so much needed by the men, who were worn down by excessive duty at the front.

During the march into Maryland and Pennsylvania in June, 1863, the reserves again joined the army of the Potomac at Frederick, Maryland, and with it entered the terrible struggle on Pennsylvania soil. On July 2, to the left of Cemetery Hill, and near Little Round Top, the regiment became engaged, driving a largely superior force of rebels; finally charging down the slope to the right front of Little Round Top, supported by the brigade, and routed the enemy in their immediate front. The next day it was again called into the severe struggle with the foe, who this time chose to take the aggressive. The loss in the regiment was over forty men, among them, Lieut. Col. D. S. Porter, wounded.

In the subsequent movements to the Rappahannock, Rapidan, the retrograde to Centreville, and return to the vicinity of Culpepper again, the regiment was engaged at Bristoe Station, and at Rappahannock station, suffering but slight loss.

In the Mine Run campaign, the regiment became engaged at New Hope Church, suffering some loss, and in this short campaign, in common with others, endured intense suffering.

In the winter of 1863–4, the regiment encamped and did duty on the line of the Orange and Alexandria railroad, and while here Lieut. Col. Porter resigned.

Crossing the Rapidan on the night of May 3, 1864, the regiment entered the Wilderness, becoming engaged with the enemy on the evening of the 4th. The 7th Reserves were almost wholly captured, and the 11th barely escaped it, suffering serious loss in getting a junction formed with the Union lines. It participated in the engagements of the 5th and 6th, and again at Spottsylvania, 9th to 14th of May, private Wm. B. Elliott, of Co. B, capturing a battle flag of the enemy. At North Anna, it waded the river under a hot fire of shell from rebel batteries, and in the subsequent engagement, in a decoy movement to entice the rebels to advance and become subject to the fire of the massed and well posted reserve division, the 11th occupied the weak decoy line, and in the manouvering did creditable work, suffering considerable loss. Capt. Coder, of Co. E, now commanded the regiment, Col. Jackson having command of the brigade. With the hard fought battle of Bethesda church ended the term of service of the men, and they bid adieu to the service, honored for bravery and patriotic duty.

For meritorious duty, the President, in 1865, brevetted Lieut. Col. D. S. Porter, Colonel; Capt. H. K. Sloan, Major; Capt. Daniel R. Coder, Major; Lieut. Richard M. Birkman continuing in service with the 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, was promoted to Captain of Co. A, June, 1864, and Brevet Major, April, 1865. Serg't Wm. C. Coleman was also commissioned 1st Lieutenant of Co. I, 190th P. V. The veterans and recruits were all transferred to the newly formed 190th regiment, and passed through the battles and duties of the closing campaigns of the war. Lieut. John S. Sutor was promoted to Captain of Co. K.

We deem it proper, in this connection to follow these men. The 190th and 191st regiments were formed of veterans and recruits of the Penna. Res. Vol. regiments, the 190th was composed of men of the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th reserve regiments. After those whose terms of service had expired were gone, these hastily formed regiments were immediately sent to the front at Cold Harbor, and were engaged with the foe, and in the movement towards the James river were attacked, and had a severe fight at Charles City, lasting the entire day.

The imperfect company records of the 190th cause us to fail in obtaining the record of some members of the 11th transferred to it, and others were transferred to it while prisoners in rebel hands, and of these we learn some facts for which we refer to the company roster. Both of these regiments were engaged at Petersburg in the series of fights, June 15th to 30th, losing heavily. The loss in officers was especially severe. Almost the entire regiments were surrounded and captured at Weldon railroad, August 19, 1864, and suffered untold hardships during a captivity, lasting till the spring of 1865, and almost to the time of Lee's surrender.

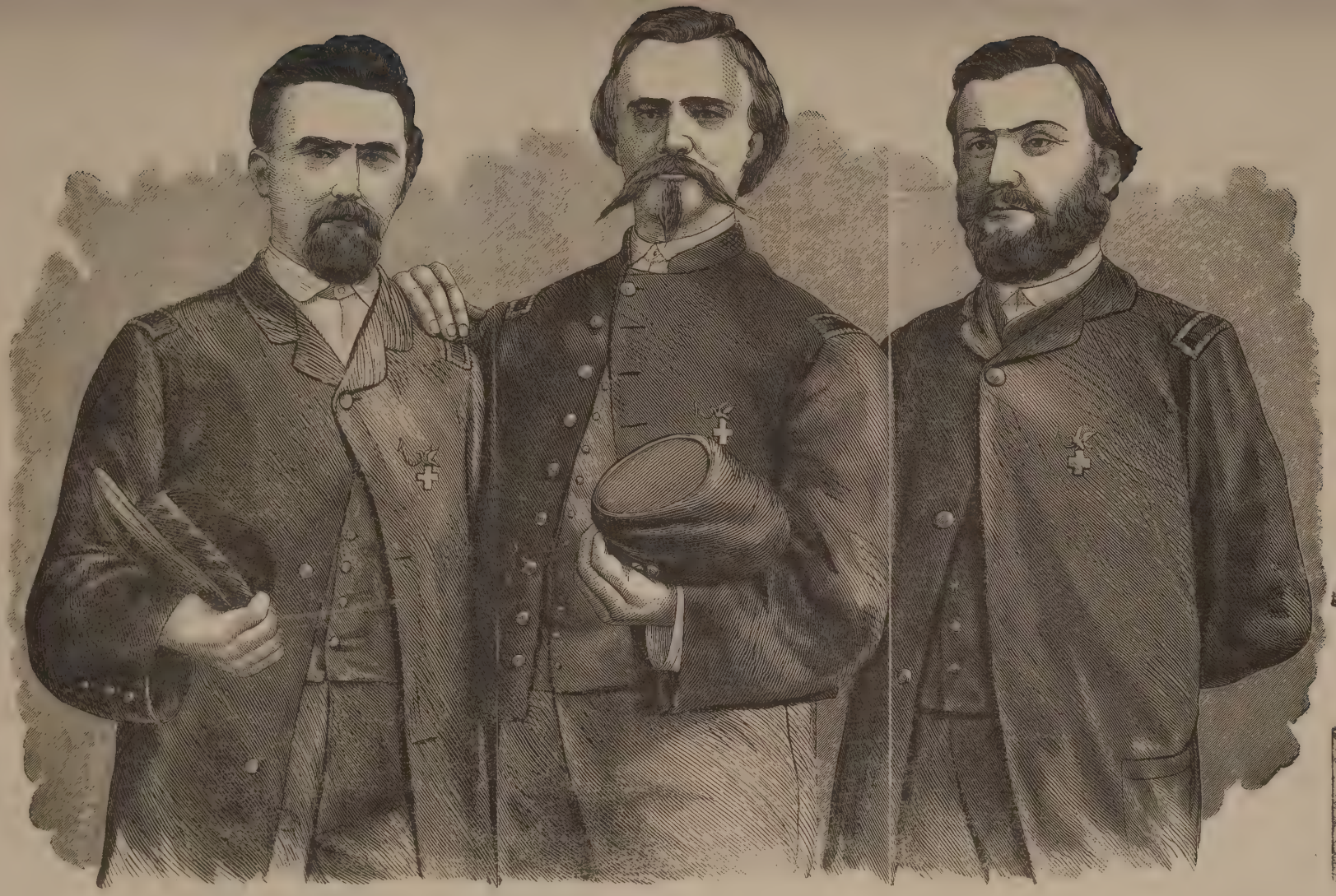
The few men left in the spring of 1865, gathered together from detached duty and elsewhere, participated in the final campaign at Hatcher's run, Graveley run and Five Forks, and were warmly engaged at the two last named places, and were moving forward, with detachments of "Bucktails" and others in the skirmish line on "double quick," when the order to cease firing was received, and they discovered the white flag, indicative of the surrender of General Lee.

41ST PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS—12TH RESEVES.

This regiment was organized in July, 1861—one company was recruited in Indiana county by Capt. A. J. Bolar, assisted by the citizens of the village of Armagh. It was among the first companies recruited in the county for three years service. The regiment remained at Camp Curtin, till August 10th, where it was mustered into the United States service, and sent to Tennallytown, near Washington, where it was assigned to the third brigade of the reserves.* In October, the regiment was moved to the Virginia side of the Potomac, and went into winter quarters at Camp Peirpoint. December 20th, it participated in the engagement at Drainsville, Va., where for a considerable time the regiment was exposed to a severe fire from rebel batteries without being able to return the fire, a very trying position for veteran troops, and more so for men first under fire. The 12th was ordered to advance and take the battery in their front, but the rebels fled before the advance, leaving the field to the Union forces. The regiment passed through this introductory to battle experiences with the loss of only one man wounded.

In March, 1863, it was in the movement towards Manassas, they experienced all the discomforts of others in this event.† Omitting the routine duties of camp life, we next note that the 12th was detached from its brigade and ordered on guard of the Orange and Alexandria railroad. On the way to join the brigade, which in the meantime had moved to Falmouth, Va., the regiment was annoyed by Guerrillas, whose business almost always seemed to be to murder stragglers from the main body. Company C and Capt. Bolar's company H, were ordered to the

*Bates' History. †See notes of 16th P. V., on this.



Yours truly
F. M. Brown
1st Lieut Co. A. 61st P.V.

D. Crest
Capt - Co A 61st P.V.

I N Price
2d Lieut - Co "A" 61st P.V.

rear and burned the farm house, where the Guerrillas made their head-quarters, but the villians escaped before these companies reached the place. The reserve corps was now ordered to the Peninsula, to join McClellan, the 12th debarking at White House, Va., May 14th, 1863, and by the 18th, were on duty on advance picket at the Chickahominy river, and next day moved to Ellerson's Mills, on Beaver Dam creek. May 25th, it was sent on picket duty on the line from Meadow bridge, to Ellerson's Mills, remaining until next day, in the latter part of this time reporting every hour to headquarters the movements of the enemy in front. When called in it was assigned position on extreme left at the Mills. At three o'clock, the battle* opened, and the 12th held its position against all odds, hurling back each advance of the foe. During the night, the Union forces, except the 12th, were withdrawn, and it was to withdraw at daynight. The enemy discovering the condition, attacked again, the 12th becoming more desperately engaged, if possible, than on the day before, but retired in good order, leaving the rebels as their only trophy, the occupancy of the position. Tired and hungry, the regiment moved direct to the battle ground at Gaines' Mill, and were placed on the front, in support of Griffin's battery, which during the day they gallantly supported at desperate cost in blood and life, successfully repelling the charges on the battery—so this day, the 12th may be said to have fought two distinct battles, first at Mechanicsville and next at Gaines' Mill. The next day without food or water lt marched in guard of reserve artillery near eighteen miles. The reader will allow us the diversion here to say the assertion "no water" is literally true in regard to the whole army; men would march on, buoyed up by the hope of water somewhere ahead, to fing only stagnant pools in swamps in which were the bodies of dead horses. Men and horses suffered beyond any description for want of water to quench the feverish thirst.

We quote from Col. Taggart's report, "The White Oak creek which we crossed about noon, June 29th, was a complete quagmire, from the thousands of horses, teams and artillery which were continually passing, and water to drink was not to be had. Some of the men became almost delirious from thirst, and once, when I halted for rest for a few minutes, I discovered them drinking from a stagnant puddle in which was the putrid carcase of a dead horse. * * * I promised them good water at White Oak swamp, * * * but as we arrived there we found it utterly unfit to drink." At night they found good water in a small stream, the next day reddened by their blood, for the next day the battle of Charles City Cross Roads was fought. The Twelfth was divided in detachments, and separated some distance, also widely separate from the balance of the division. The rebels attacked in solid charge and in a few moments it was a hand to hand conflict, with one detachment, and it was compelled to fall back. The other detachment held its ground for a time, but the battery they were supporting, in its haste to get away, drove through their line in hot haste regardless of the men in its support trampling some of them underfoot in this mad dash to the rear. The regiment rallied in a body and continued in the fight till its close, that night moving to Malvern Hill. The reserve corps being almost out of ammunition (some portions averaging but three rounds to the man), was held in reserve mostly. Still it participated as reserve, and some portions were in close proximity to the terrible onslaught of the evening of the day.† Moving to Harrison's Landing and subsequently to south side of the James to guard against night attacks of rebel artillery, which on one or two occasions had annoyed the camps at the landing.

From the Peninsula the Twelfth was moved to Falmouth, Virginia, thence to Bull Run battle grounds where it did creditable work, the first day being moved frequently under fire without much opportunity of returning it, but on the second day not only served on skirmish line, and in the grand charge of the division, but late in the day were in line to receive and repel with terrible fire the charge of the rebels upon the Union left flank; afterwards moving to the support of troops on the right. Those in front at this point giving way, again the 12th was brought into action, holding its ground until ordered to fall back, and form in new position. It then marched into Maryland and occupied the centre of the line in storming the heights at South Mountain, and on the 16th and 17th of September engaged the enemy on the bloody field of Antietam, where its loss, especially in wounded, was heavy.

We next follow it to Fredericksburg, December 13th, where on the right of Lee's fortified position, the reserve corps made a desperate fight, turning the position of the enemy, and driving him from a portion of its works. Supports not being sent forward in time, the reserves were compelled reluctantly to leave the position taken at terrible cost of life.

The Reserve corps being much reduced in numbers, was ordered to the defenses at Washington where it remained until Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, when it again joined the army of the Potomac. The 12th reached the battle ground at Gettysburg, July 2d, and was moved into position just as Gen. Sickles' corps was being forced back. Moving at once into position under fire from rebel sharpshooters the regiment hastily constructed cover of stone and such material as could be had, thus partly protecting it from the fire of the enemy.

At night it was moved into position on Round Top, and in the night constructed a stone wall for defensive breastworks, which it occupied most of the day, July 3d, not being pressed forward in the charges made towards the centre.

We next find the regiment engaged at Bristoe station, and again in the advance on Rappahannock station, thence moving forward with the army to Brandy station.

In the campaign against the rebel position at Mine run, it became engaged near New Hope church.

After the return from the Mine run campaign, it was again sent to guard the Orange and Alexandria railroad, where, on account of sneaking, cowardly and murderous Guerrillas, it was necessary to build block houses for the protection of its guards.

Returning to the army again it moved in the Wilderness campaign, being engaged at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Po river, near North Anna river and Bethesda church, the fight at Bethesda church occurring on the last day of its three years of service. In the meantime, Captain Bolar who had been wounded and taken prisoner at the Fredericksburg battle, had returned again and been promoted to Major of the regiment. Company H lost many good soldiers and citizens in killed, and others bear the marks of wounds on their bodies. We sum the battle record as follows: Drainsville, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Charles City Cross Roads, Malvern Hill, (slightly,) Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Bristoe station, Rappahannock station, Mine run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Jericho Ford, and Bethesda church.

"Honor to the brave!"

FORTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS—FIRST LIGHT ARTILLERY—FOURTEENTH RESERVES.

Indiana county had thirty men in this regiment, one in battery A, three in F, the balance in battery G. Of those in battery G, five were detached for duty with 5th United States artillery, battery L, and were attached to Averill's cavalry division, participating in all the engagements, and many of the skirmishes beginning at Snicker's Gap, July 18, 1864.

William J. Fuller was killed at Winchester July 24, 1864; was struck by piece of shell on left breast, tearing away almost the entire side and shoulder; was still alive when last seen, but as it was the "skedaddle" from Winchester, he fell into the hands of the rebels, and without a doubt fills an unknown

*At Mechanicsville. †See 61st P. V.

patriot's grave on the blood-stained plains of Winchester. The balance of the men of battery G, were never called into engagement, and the duties were the routine usual in fortifications, where for most of the time they were stationed, near Washington, D. C., Point of Rocks, and Maryland Heights, serving, armed with muskets, while at Point of Rocks, five months.

The three who served in battery F, were with Grant in the campaign of 1864, before Richmond and Petersburg, and Ricketts' battery being so well and favorably known in history and by fireside, we need no more than mention it.

The one in battery A, who lost his life, was a good soldier; he had his leg so mangled by a piece of shell as to cause amputation, which resulted in death. Our quotations are notes of Dr. W. S. Shields, of Marion, whose name appears in roll of battery G.

FORTY-SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

The 46th Pennsylvania Volunters, after the enlistment of In-Indiana county men, whose names we give, soon moved to the western army, under the immediate command of General Joseph Hoooker, and in his 20th army corps. Skirmished with the enemy near Dalton, Tenn., and were in the line attacked by General Johnston at Resaca in his effort to break the Union lines. The regiment held its position and repelled the charge of the enemy. Under fire from the enemy, the regiment's temporary breastworks, which served as a partial protection, the regiment's loss was slight. In the days subsequent to this battle the regiment was in several skirmishes, as it was an almost continued skirmish on some part of the line, the principal ones in which the regiment was engaged being at Pumpkinvine creek and New Hope Church. It was in the repulse of General Hood's attack on Knipe's brigade at Culp's farm, inflicting severe loss upon the enemy. The loss in the regiment in this engagements was near fifty men, killed and wounded. It also participated in the fights at Dallas, Pine Knob, Kenesaw Mountain and Marietta, Captain Stolzenbach, of company C, in one of these engagement having his hand shot off. The 46th regiment occupied an exposed position at the battle of Peach Tree creek before Atlanta, suffering severe loss, making a successful charge upon the enemy's lines. It was among the first regiments into the city, suffering some loss in the capture of the place, the occupancy of which was still disputed by the enemy. It then marched northward, foraging for its supplies, until it reached Savannah. In the subsequent marches through North and South Carolina had some skirmishes with the enemy, with which its active work ceased.

55TH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

The 55th regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers was recruited in the summer and fall of 1861 by Col. Richard White, under authority of Governor Curtin. The regiment was made up of companies from different sections of the State, Co. F, Capt. Nesbit, from Indiana county. In November, 1861, it left Camp Curtin for the field of action with 38 officers and 750 men. It was stationed at Fortress Monroe till December 8, 1861, when it was ordered to Port Royal, S. C., and from there to Hilton Head, doing general guard duty till February, 1862, when it was ordered to Edisto Island, where it served in detachments at various points, widely separated. While on this island an attack was made on Cos. E and F by a rebel force variously estimated, probably about 500 strong. Co. E retiring, the heat of the fight fell on Co. F. Lieut. McElheney and 11 men were captured in the commencement of the assault, and were brought up and exposed to the fire of their own men, a devilish act, only to be thought of by demons. Corporal Cunningham was killed when the others were captured. The remainder of the company checked the advance of the enemy, but were compelled to withdraw in the face of the largely superior force of rebels, losing everything at the post except their guns. In escaping some swam the river, while others improvised a ferry by making a raft of such material as could be got hold of, and formed a rope by fastening gun straps together. They still had to wade and swim nearly one mile in overflowed swamp, reaching the main body of the regiment with guns filled with mud, clothes covered with the same, some without hats, and in a pitiable plight every way. Lieut. McElheney was kept prisoner for one year.

October 21, 1862, the regiment was in the movement up Broad river, landing at Mackey's point under cover of gunboats. An advance was made on Pocotaligo bridge, the object of which seems to have been the destruction of part of the Charleston and Savannah railroad.

On the 22d they met and drove the enemy at Caston, and again at Frampton, driving the rebels across Pocotaligo bridge, which they burned in their retreat. A fight of several hours occurred here, the Union forces withdrawing when nearly out of ammunition, the rebels receiving support from Charleston and Savannah by trains every two hours. The 55th lost about 30 killed and wounded, Co. F. having but a slight proportion of the loss.

The regiment was next stationed at Beaufort, S. C., for more than a year, serving as heavy artillery in the forts and picketing Port Royal ferry ten miles away. Captain Nesbit was in command at Port Royal ferry for two or three months, having two guns and supports for the same.

January 1, 1864, the larger part of the regiment re-enlisted, and on their return from furlough brought recruits, increasing the regiment to near 1,500 men. In April it was was ordered to Gloucester Point, Va., where it joined the 10th army corps, and from thence to Bermuda Hundred, to operate against Richmond. While here, at one time, the regiment was armed with axes and put to work to fell timber in front of the works, with Captain Nesbit in command of the choppers. The rebels kept up a constant fire by artillery and sharpshooters, getting so hot the officer of the day ordered the men back within the works, when General Butler in person ordered them out again. They bravely returned to their work, and after the work of the day was over went on skirmish line on the front, remaining two or three days.

On the 9th of May Ames' division moved out and destroyed a portion of the Richmond and Petersburg railroad, the 55th regiment claiming to have been in this movement early as the 8th of May. In all the movements following this towards Petersburg, at Swift creek, in the change of direction towards Richmond, at Proctor's creek and Drury's Bluff, the regiment participated, fighting almost constantly from May 8th to 16th. At Proctor's creek, May 16th, the 55th held their ground firmly until nearly surrounded, when a forlorn hope charge was made by three companies of the regiment, led by Colonel White. They found the enemy too strong for them, and Colonel White having his horse shot under him, was taken prisoner with some of his men, in the effort to fall back, or rather fight out of their surroundings, the loss to the regiment in the eight days being fifteen officers and three hundred men—their colonel captured, lieutenant colonel wounded and captured, surgeon and adjutant captured. Captain Shearer then took command of the regiment, falling back to Bermuda Hundred.

May 20th the regiment was attacked when in support of the picket line, and here again held its position until the line on both sides fell back, and it had to fall back to escape capture. Lieutenant Adair and a portion of company F, were cut off from the regiment, and for two hours were supposed to be taken prisoners, but fought their way out before night.

The regiment was next in detached force sent to General Grant, before Richmond, then moving on Cold Harbor. It

reached Cold Harbor June 1st, and immediately moved to the front, participating in the constant fight of days at that point.

On June 3d the regiment charged on the rebel works *en masse*, taking the first line of work and almost reached the second when the line gave way and the regiment was ordered to fall back. In the meantime Captain Shearer had fallen wounded, and Captain Nesbit assumed command.

When the order came to fall back it was mistaken by the regiment for order to lie down. A portion of the regiment, with Captain Nesbit, lay down immediately under the rebel works, and the portion that fell back was rallied by Captain Hill, who, in the face of a terrible fire from the enemy's line of works, took the flag of the regiment and mounting the line of works already taken, with it in his hand, called on his men to rally. The men in front with Nesbit were getting back in detachments, creeping back most of the way to escape the terrible fire they would have to suffer if they got upon their feet.

Captain Nesbit was wounded while getting his regiment to change position in the pits, exposing himself to the fire of the enemy in so doing. Captain Hill then took command. The 55th remained deployed in the pits as rear guard, while their division withdrew from the works a few days later, and when it withdrew, went via Pamunky, York, and James rivers to Point of Rocks, Va., and on the 15th was in an assault upon the enemy's works at Petersburg, some of which were taken with 16 guns and 300 prisoners; the loss on our side was about 600 men. Next morning the 55th was ordered forward as skirmishers; getting close up to the enemy's lines, the detachment under Lieutenant Adair using all their ammunition, and begged for more, holding their position for sometime with ammunition carried to them by the drummer boys in their caps. This is probably true with regard to the whole regiment, but it is not certain that all the regiment was on the skirmish line.

A day or two later the regiment was again ordered to charge the line, and in this charge lost severely, its loss being estimated at three officers and eighty men.

September 28th, in the night, the regiment crossed the James river and moved to support of troops that stormed Fort Harrison on the 29th, and in the afternoon was detailed to storm a portion of the enemy's works beyond, supported by other regiments. It advanced over a quarter of a mile of open ground on Chapin's farm, subject to a concentrated fire from the enemy's works, disabling so large a proportion of the already decimated ranks, they were compelled to fall back, leaving their dead and wounded in the hands of the enemy. Lieut. Adair and Capt. O'Neil fell mortally wounded; the loss in killed, wounded and missing was one-half of the force in the charge.

In December, by consolidation of the 10th and 18th army corps, the 55th was assigned to the 4th brigade, 1st division, 24th corps, and on December 10th was attacked feebly by rebel cavalry at Signal Hill. The regiment was under cover and easily repulsed the attack.

The latter part of March, 1865, the regiment crossed the James river and marched to Hatcher's Run, Virginia, and were on the skirmish line in the general advance of March 31st at that point, losing in killed and wounded about twenty men. It was next engaged in the charge on Fort Baldwin, being the first regiment to occupy it, suffering only slight loss. The term slight loss as we apply it to old regiments of the army of the Potomac and Virginia, to be fully understood the reader of their history must bear in mind that the number of men was small, the 55th at this time possibly did not have more than 200 effective men.

The regiment served in the closing movements, and afterwards in detachments under orders from Freedmen's Bureau till August 30, 1865.

Of Col. Richard White, whom we may claim for Indiana county, his men say of him he was a kind man, a good soldier, an excellent drill-officer, and a commander, who, at all hazards and without regard to popularity insisted upon his men getting good clothing, the best rations the Government could furnish; all they wanted in reason, that could be obtained.

COMPANY B, FIFTY-SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

In response to the call for 300,000 men to serve for three years, or during the war, a company under the name of Blairsville Guards, led by Capt. Wm. McIntire, left the railroad depot at Blairsville, October 24th, 1861, for Camp Curtin, Harrisburg. Previous to this, two companies had gone from Blairsville and vicinity, and many citizens entertained the opinion that the community had been drained of its fighting material; so that this third effort to raise "more men," had less of enthusiasm in it than the former two, yet not less of the spirit of sincere devotion to the flag.

In about two months from the first signature, sixty men had expressed their willingness to go, and impatiently awaited the order to rendezvous. The day of departure drew on. From early dawn till the evening of October 23, squads of men were constantly arriving in town, and found entertainments in the homes of the hospitable citizens, or were lodged for the night at the hotels. By daylight next morning, the town was all astir, as busy hands and anxious hearts prepared the last article of comfort for the soldier, or crowded the streets to drown their suppressed sorrow in the excitement of the hour. At the request of Robert Hummil, Esq., the company assembled in the U. P. Church, for religious services, conducted by Rev's Wm. Connor and Geo. Hill—after which the line was formed in front of the drill-room, on Main street, and every man presented with a copy of the New Testament that desired it. From here they marched to the cars at the depot, where with tearful eye and struggling cheer, the farewell is given, and the "boys are off for the war." Fifty-four of the sixty men were accepted and mustered into the United States service—attached to the fifty-sixth regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. S. A. Meredith commanding, and given the second position of honor, "Company B." During its stay in Camp Curtin, from time to time recruits arrived, until the company roll contained about eighty-five names. Wm. McIntire, of Saltsburg, was tendered the Captaincy, solely on account of supposed military knowledge acquired from service in the Mexican war. The entire labor of recruiting the company, was borne by J. A. Cunningham, and the necessary funds furnished by the firm in which he was partner.

March 8, 1862, the regiment left Camp Curtin for Washington City, encamping a short time on Meridian hill; thence moved to Fort Runnion. An earthwork was thrown up to protect Long Bridge. The few days spent here were fully occupied with practice on heavy artillery to the great dissatisfaction of the men. They insisted all the while that they did not come out to train seige guns under the very shadow of the Capitol, when the post of danger was in the front. In army parlance, "the company was spoiling for a fight."

April 4 found the regiment, with other troops, aboard of transports, steaming down the Potomac to Budd's ferry, on the Maryland side. April 24, it crossed to Acquia creek, Virginia, and was assigned to the duty of guarding the railroad from this point to Fredericksburg. This was not dangerous work, as the whiz of the rebel bullet never was heard, yet the deadlier malaria prostrated many of the men with sickness and laid numbers in the grave.

August 9th, the regiment was attached to the Second Brigade (Gen. Abner Doubleday's), First Division (Gen. King's), in the command of Gen. McDowell, forming part of the army of Virginia defending Washington City. Early in this month,

the scattered forces of the army of Virginia centered at Cedar Mountain, where Gen. Pope gave battle to Stonewall Jackson.

King's division arrived too late to take part in this battle, which resulted in Jackson's withdrawing his forces in the direction of Gordonsville to unite with General Lee's army, now moving toward Washington. In turn Pope's army withdrew to the north bank of the Rappahannock, hotly pursued by the enemy. Here company B heard for the first time the shriek of rebel shell, and realized as never before the loss of individuality in war. Almost daily artillery duels were fought with the enemy, as our forces stubbornly resisted his advance in order that time might be gained for the army of the Potomac to free itself from the Peninsula and take position between the rebels and Washington.

August 28th the 56th regiment had its maiden battle. As King's division was marching along at the close of the day toward Centerville unconscious of danger, the first intimation of the presence of the enemy was a shower of shells from a masked battery to the left of the road. At the command of the general, "bring the van forward at a double quick," the insolent battery is stormed, the fire of concealed rebel infantry drawn and the almost hand to hand conflict opened. The strife is short, but terrible. The loss heavy on both sides on account of the closeness of the hostile lines. Fortunately for us night throws her friendly mantle over the bloody scene, and hides from view the weakness of our forces. The rebel guns cease firing first. Cheer after cheer rises from our ranks the "claim of victory," and the battle of Gainesville is ended.

The examination of prisoners showed that we had fallen in with Jackson's entire army, and the boldness with which we had accepted this challenge of battle led the enemy to think they were contending with Pope's main body. Our forces left the field during the night and daylight next morning found them at Manassas Junction, the experience of the night lingering like a bloody dream. The second Bull Run battle opened on this day (29th August), and the 56th regiment was called into action, as well as on the following day, to cover the retreat. From this until the end of the war our fortune was joined to that of the army of the Potomac, taking part in most of its battles, rejoicing in its victories and sharing in its defeats, so that we will not attempt a recital of the many marches of the 56th, its cheerful evenings around the camp fires or its awful visions of the dread battle field strewn with the slain, but will close this sketch with an extract from a letter of Brigadier General Cutter (commanding 1st division, 1st corps, at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa.), to Gov. Curtin. He says: It was my fortune to be in the advance on the morning of July 1st, 1863. When we come upon the ground in front of the enemy, Col. Hoffman's regiment (56th) got into position a moment sooner than the others, the enemy now advancing within easy musket range. The atmosphere being a little thick I took out my glass to examine the enemy. Being a few paces in the rear of Col. Hoffman, he turned to me and enquired, "Is that the enemy?" My reply was, "Yes." Turning to his men he commanded, "ready, right oblique, aim, fire!" and the battle of Gettysburg was opened. The fire was followed by other regiments instantly; still that battle on the soil of Pennsylvania was opened by her own sons, and it is just that it should become a matter of history. I desire to say to your Excellency that the 56th is one of the very best regiments in the service, and I hope that you will cause proper measures to be taken to give that regiment the credit which is its due, of having opened that memorable battle.

From the foregoing it will be seen that Indiana county's sons had part in the honor of opening the battle that hurled the proud rebel army south, never to return. Co. B went into this fight with two commissioned officers and twenty-four men. Let the list of killed and wounded answer whether they were faithful to duty or not.

We add, also, a list of the engagements that Co. B participated in during the war; also, a roll of the men that went from Indiana county, and their record, so far as it could be obtained from individual and other sources. (See company roll).

The 56th regiment Pa. Veteran Volunteers has participated in the following named battles of the army of the Potomac. Organization from year 1861; commencement, 1862, up to 1865.

Rappahannock Station, Va., August 23, 1862; Gen. Pope.
Sulphur Springs, Va., August 25, 1862; Gen. Pope.
Gainesville, Va., August 28, 1862; Gen. Pope.
Groveton, Va., August 29, 1862; Gen. Pope.
Manassas, Va., August 30 and 31, 1862; Gen. Pope.
South Mountain, Md., September 14, 1862; Gen. McClellan.
Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862; Gen. McClellan.
Union, Va., November 1, 2, 3, 4, 1862; Gen. McClellan.
Fredericksburg, Va., December 12, 13, 14, 15; Gen. Burnside.
Chancellorsville, Va., April 27, 28, 29, 30, 1863; Gen. Hooker.
Beverly Ford, Va., June 9, 1863; Gen. Hooker.
Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 2, 3, 4, 1863; Gen. Meade.
Mine Run, Va., November 27, 28, 29, 30, 1863; Gen. Meade.
Wilderness, Va., May 6, 7, 1864; Gen. Meade.
Laurel Hill, Va.. May 8, 9, 10, 1864; Gen. Meade.
Spottsylvania, Va., May 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 1864; Gen. Meade.
North Anna, Va., May 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 1864; Gen. Meade.
York River, Va., May 28, 1864; Gen. Meade.
Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 2, 3, 4, 1864; Gen. Meade.
Petersburg, Va., June 17 to June 25, 1864; Gen. Meade.
Welden railroad, Va., August 18, 19, 20, 21, 1864; Gen. Meade.
Dabney's Mills, Va., February 5, 1865.
Boydtown plank road, February 6, 1865.
Squirrel Level, Va., February 7, 1865.
Hatcher's run, Va., February 10, 11, 1865.
Rowanty creek, Va., March 31, 1865.
Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865.
Sutherland's, S. S. R. R., Va., April 2, 1865.
Surrender of General Lee, April 9, 1865.

HISTORY OF COMPANY A, SIXTY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

[From notes by J. M. Walker.]

This company was organized in July, 1861, by the union of two companies recruited for three months' service, one by John Pollock, in East Mahoning, North Mahoning, Montgomery and Canoe townships, the other by Jacob Creps, in Rayne, Green and East Mahoning; the two embracing the villages of Covode, Marchand, Georgeville, Richmond, Decker's Point, Taylorsville, Dixonville, Killeysburg, Kintersburg and Marion. The call for three years caused many to withdraw, and a union of the remnant of the two companies was effected at Decker's Point, and Marion from thenceforth became the general headquarters for recruiting, where the company was fully organized in July, 1861, by the election of Jacob Creps, Captain; John Pollock, 1st Lieutenant; G. W. Brady, 2d Lieutenant; Frank M. Brown, 1st Sergeant, and a full complement of minor officers. (See company roll, to which we also refer the reader for personal account of each).

The request of O. H. Rippey, of Pittsburgh, to join his regiment, was granted by a vote of the company. The citizens gathered at Marion in immense procession to accompany us to Indiana; the citizens of Kintersburg gave a free dinner, and those of Indiana free lodging for the night. We went by rail in box cars to Pittsburgh, and quartered in Camp Wilkins, and were mustered into the United States service August 21, 1861.

By order of the Secretary of War, about September 1, the partly filled regiment was ordered to the front, only three companies, viz., Creps', Gerard's, and Foulk's being full.

We were stopped at Harrisburg on the plea of "no transportation," and sent to Camp Curtin to await it. An effort was made to break up the regiment; Captain Foulk's company was bought off, and company A assigned to another regiment. Captains Creps and Gerard objected to the assignment, as well as to all offers for purchase, Company A insisting that Capt. Creps should sacredly keep its pledge to Col. Rippey. Then all cooking utensils were taken from us, and orders were issued to strip us of our uniform, which had been furnished by the State, the Post Commandant instructing the Post Quartermaster to give us no rations, except upon requisition in the name of his regiment, to which we had been assigned.

Anticipating trouble, we had sent our old clothing home, and of course retained the uniform. Capt. Creps furnished security for the government price of the rations until the matter could be settled, as it was in part by Col. Rippey, upon his arrival, agreeing that the state should have the credit of his regiment, and he, in consideration therefor, should have his regiment filled; an agreement, for some reason, never fulfilled by the state on its part. In consequence of this little unpleasantness, the companies not so fortunate in the matter of uniform suffered for want of clothing, men going on picket duty at Camp Advance, Va., without shirt or pants, being wrapped in blankets, secured around them with their gun straps, their own clothes being worn out building Fort Lyons, and the government not yet able to uniform and fully equip its army.

After those rejected in examination were sent home, and two transferred to Co. B, the company went to the front with 101 officers and men, going into camp south of Alexandria, Va., subject to orders of General Jamison, and spent the fall of 1861, alternating between drill and detail work on Fort Lyons, being moved, February 19, 1862, to Queen's farm, north of Washington, D. C., and attached to Graham's brigade, Buell's division, Key's (4th army corps).

Great anxiety prevailed on account of an order to disband all regiments not numbering 800 men. Col. Birney, in the interest of a Brigadier General's commission, agreed to allow four companies of his regiment to be transferred to the 61st, and this transfer also included the commissions of both the Lieutenant Colonel and Major for the regiment. Still further, to make matters smooth at Harrisburg, he required the post savings fund of the 61st. The signing of the order for this fund being refused by Capt. Creps, *Acting Licutenant Colonel*, closed finally all chance of promotion for him during the war, and he remained senior captain of the regiment for three years, often commanding the regiment, but the combined vote of the line officers was not sufficient to gain him promotion.

March 10, 1862, we marched to Prospect Hill, Va., on the way to Manassas, but learning that the rebels had evacuated their works, leaving only wooden guns, we turned our faces towards camp again, passing two days and nights near Chain Bridge, on short rations, clothes wet through, no shelter, fire would not burn, and we did not understand soldiering very well at that time, so that, to the company, it was one of the memorable events of the war.

March 26, 1862, we went on board the old rotten steamer, *Wilson Small*, arriving at Hampton, Va., on the evening of the next day. This was one of the perils of the service, and fair weather probably our only salvation. The steamer was so worthless, and overloaded, we had to so divide as to balance the vessel, the captain of it finally prohibited us moving around any, and cursed us when we tried to stretch out our cramped limbs, so we sat still, trusting the Lord for fair weather to reach Fortress Monroe. The crazy old boat sunk shortly after we landed, and we hoped it would never be resurrected from its watery grave.

The next stopping place for any length of time was at Warwick C. H., Va., April 6, where we were first fired on by rebel artillery, April 15th, and the occasional sing of the sharpshooter's bullet introduced us to that so prominent feature of warfare on the rebel side during the war, and they finally got so good range of our camp that we moved to a more sheltered place. Here we lived three days without rations, nine miles of corduroy road having to be built before we could be supplied. However, we could get fair drinking water by digging a hole eighteen inches deep, anywhere, but the offal of the camps was buried at about the same depth, and it required strong faith to accept the theory there advanced that a few inches of earth as a filter purified the water. The pickets of the 61st regiment were first into the rebel's deserted works on our front, May 4, 1862, our regiment taking its place in the line of march, reached Williamsburg too late to be engaged there, but was pushed forward on advance picket near New Kent C. H., March 14. We reached the Chickahominy river at Bottom's bridge, May 21, and companies A and H crossed—the first troops over—and picketed the front while the pioneer corps bridged the same.

On the 29th and 30th of May, we occupied a position at Fair Oaks station, the enemy in front, and an overflowing river, with the bridges swept away, in our rear. We were attacked, May 31, by a large force of rebels, and fought till our ammunition was spent, clubbing muskets and fighting. A skirmish line was pushed forward on our right flank and rear. Notes taken on the field places Co. A's loss in killed and wounded at 34. In the wounded list were Captain Creps, and Lieutenants Pollock and Brady, Lieutenant Pollock fighting hand to hand after being wounded. He died a few days afterward, and Indiana county lost a brave soldier and useful citizen. Capt. Creps being but slightly wounded, took command again next morning. General Key's report says of the regiment: "It fought with extraordinary bravery," and "the casualties in the 61st amount to 263, and are heavier than in any other regiment of Conch's division." * * * * "The 61st withdrew in detachments, some of which came again into action near my headquarters." The real loss of the regiment was 280.

Juue 27, 1862, companies A and H were ordered to establish a picket line on the left of Seven Pines, where we were attacked by the full battle line of the enemy. Being deployed in open ranks, we retired with but one man wounded and a few bullet holes in our clothes. For the first and only time during the war we were called cowards, and then by the Colonel of the 55th New York regiment, that ran away in a body at Fair Oaks a few days before, and now attempted to do what we had failed to do, but could not succeed, and a full brigade was ordered forward, which, with guns and shovels, fought and fortified alternately.

June 28, 1862, we moved in line of march in McClellan's retreat towards James river, encountering some rebel cavalry at Charles City Cross Roads, but soon routed them without any serious casualties in the company; and reached the James river on the 30th, returning to Malvern Hill in the evening. We moved in support of the batteries early on the morning of July 1st, losing one in the company, mortally wounded, and others slightly, in getting into position, where our protection was secured somewhat by lying in an old road worn in the sand a few inches lower than the surface ground on the side next the enemy. Here, for several hours, an almost continuous fire of shot and shell fell all around us, shells bursting but a few feet from our heads, and fragments falling beyond us. Case shot were little used then, and without them, it was impossible to dislodge us. Towards evening, with other troops, we made a flank movement down a muddy aud woody ravine on the right, at right angle with the batteries, creeping into position on our hands and knees, coming out on the flank of the rebels as they charged on our batteries, doing a work of carnage to their "close column" *en masse* troops that defies any description. But few of them were left to tell the tale. We remained on the field,

meeting another weaker charge, and alternating with the batteries, lying down while they fired close over us, and charging while they ceased, until the field seemed completely deserted by the foe at 8 P. M. Our loss was comparatively small, Co. A's casualties not exceeding 8, and the regiment's loss 34. The bad aim of the enemy has credit for this, as nearly every volley they fired was too low, raising a cloud of dust twenty feet in front of us.

July 2, 1862, we moved to Harrison's Landing in deep mud, and stopped where we could neither sit nor lie down, but after several hours of suffering, got to a better place in the woods, and the sound of the pioneer's axe was heard. With the exception of one reconnoitre to Malvern Hill, and an occasional shell thrown from the south side of the James, we had quiet. At this point Capt. Creps, to relieve himself of an unpleasant duty, asked the company to elect a 2d Lieutenant, which resulted in the election of Isaac N. Price, a corporal, an action of which the company may well be proud, for none ever questioned his ability or bravery.

August 16, 1862, we left Harrison's Landing for Yorktown which we reached on the 20th, our knapsacks, sent by steamer on the 11th, reaching us on the 24th. We were detained at Yorktown, ostensibly to level down forts, but the boys will remember best the lobster, oyster and clam fishing.

August 28, we went on board the bark *Metropolis*, in tow of the *City of Richmond*, and started up the bay that night in a driving storm. Our bark very nearly ran the steamer down, which was also loaded with troops. The boys had got almost proof against cholera morbus, but didn't know how to flank seasickness, and were captured.

Off Occoquan creek we were ordered to "proceed to Alexandria," and from there we were ordered to the army near Fairfax C. H., arriving on the morning of September 2, where we learned of the disaster to our troops at Bull Run.

We were then ordered on the rear guard, retiring slowly to Alexandria; thence we went by steamer *Kingston* to Georgetown, crossing to the south side of the acqueduct bridge in the night. Next morning, September 4, recrossing at Chain Bridge, we marched to a point above Great Falls, where we were posted as guards along the river and crossings. (Two regiments, squad cavalry, two or three guns).

September 14, we moved via Rockville and South Mountain, reaching battle field at Antietam on the evening of September 17, and next morning, the front towards Sharpsburg, we skirmished with the enemy all day, losing some, wounded. We pushed forward past Sharpsburg on the morning of the 19th, and finding the enemy across the river there, we retraced our steps and moved up the river to Williamsport, where, in skirmish with the rebel rear guard, we lost John A. Work, killed. We then went into camp near Downsville, Md., and about this time, were transferred to the 6th army corps.

On October 19, we made a reconnoissance to Hancock, Md., marching in one day twenty-eight miles, returning to our old camp again. It was on this march we first met General Kilpatrick, then a Colonel, whose boyish face we were loth to believe was that of the dashing cavalryman of such notoriety.

October 31, we left Downsville and marched to Harper's Ferry, Va., thence down the Loudon Valley, and via Thoroughfare Gap to New Baltimore, Va., guarding trains, November 6 and 7, in a disagreeable snow storm. We remained at this point until we received the farewell visit of Gen. McClellan, when we moved forward again, reaching Belle Plains, Va., in the midst of a driving snow storm. December 5, we suffered intensely on the night of the 6th, our blankets not yet dry, freezing stiff where not directly in contact with our bodies.

December 12th, 1862—Crossed the Rappahannock below Fredericksburg and that and the next day lay under artillery fire, till quite late on the second day, when we moved to the front on the left, our movement opposed by artillery and desultory infantry fire, neither inflicting much loss. The next two days were spent in manouvering, and there could not have been much ground between the river and hills we were not marched over, the enemy sorely vexed, trying to keep range of us in all our movements. This was our share of the first Fredericksburg, but thousands fell elsewhere on the field in a vain endeavor to storm the rebel strongholds.

The next move was in the historical "mud march," fair at the start, but rain came in dashes, filling the sand and overflowing the streams—wagons sunk to the axles, and mules buried in mud and water. Yet company A was never caught straggling anywhere when moving towards the foe and reported in good shape, except muddy and wet, at the appointed camp near the United States ford, on the evening of the 20th of December. Many regiments were discouraged by this unfortunate march so soon after the terrible repulse at Fredericksburg, and it is doubtful whether they would have fought if called into action. The entire object of this march failing, the regiment returned to camp, and was transferred to "Light Division, 6th corps."

We then proceeded to make dug-outs in the hillside near Belle Plains, although under marching orders all the time, and fixed up the best we could for the winter. The survivors of the regiment yet wear the green cross of the light division, over the white one when wearing corps badge. During the winter, a bakery was built and we ate "soft bread" the first time in eleven months. Company A had received to this time twenty pairs of brothers; we name a few and refer you to company roll. J. A. and H. V. Stewart; L. and I. V. Brady; E. W. and R. W. Fairbank; I. N. and David Price; and of which but one remained to tell the tale at the close of the war, and he almost helpless.

On the night of April 28th, 1863, company A with others, carried the shallops or pontoon boats from the heights to Franklin's Crossing, one mile, and were to man the boats, row across, and drive the enemy's pickets from their pits. This order was countermanded on account of fatigue of the men. After many moves, we found ourselves at daylight Sunday morning, May 3d, in the City of Fredericksburg, preparing to charge the heights above it. The 61st to go out double quick, left in front, and form line by file left on the charge after getting across the canal on street bridge. Conflicting orders were given by the lieutenant in command of left company, doubling his men at the end of the bridge. In this double quick movement, the moving column ran into them, and for a few fatal seconds under a terrible fire of grape and canister, there was confusion. Capt. Creps, and Lieutenant Price of Company A, both ran forward, to assist in getting all right again, for all were anxious to get forward out of range of the artillery. The Captain got pushed off the bridge into the canal, wading out on the other side with his long boots full of mud and water, and took command of the regiment when Col. Spear fell.

This momentary delay righted, company A crossed and were over the enemy's works almost as soon as any of the troops, capturing most of the rebels in the works they scaled. The loss was reported at ninety-nine men in the regiment, seventy of whom must have fallen in that charge, but the fight continuing, in the effort to reach Hooker's force at Chancellorsville, more men being wounded, the actual loss of the charge cannot be given. On the evening of the 4th, in the effort to reach Bank's ford after a detour from the main force to hold Stonewall Jackson's force at bay at a certain point, the 61st was fired into by our own batteries, the first shell killing five men. Captain Creps ordered the regiment to seek cover in a stream bed in the mud and water, and ran forward in the face of the battery, three charges being fired before he reached and stopped its dreadful work. The remnant of the regiment crossed at

Bank's ford. The light division was so cut up in the two days fight, that it was disbanded and the 61st assigned to the second division.

June 7, 1863, we once more crossed to south side of river and reconnoitred about the enemy's work, but no engagement ensued and we withdrew, Lee by this time moving northward, west of our entire fore. This was our third and last crossing of the Rappahannock near Fredericksburg.

June 14th, marched northward thirty-two hours without sleep, only reaching Dumfries in that time, being so often delayed; thence to Fairfax C. H., forming line of battle near Centreville; the enemy withdrawing we marched by Manassas to Bristoe Station, where, for five days, the small force there seemed to be entirely separated from all the army, and in suspense we awaited the sound of gun or arrival of mail. Leaving on the 26th, we made a forced march via Drainsville, Va., Edward's Ferry, Poolesville, Md., New Market and Mount Airy station, to a point near Manchester, Md., one day making thirty-six miles. We were ordered forward to join the forces at Gettysburg, on the evening of July 1st, but passed a sleepless night in getting fairly under way, and marched thirty-six miles July 2d, reaching the field before night and were immediately pushed forward in line of battle, after which, in dividing the second division, 6th corps, into details for weak points, our brigade was assigned to duty as flank guard to the right of Rock river, and while skirmishing was kept up all day along our line, our loss was slight. R. W. Dilts, of company A, was taken prisoner on skirmish line. We occupied a post of honor and usually a very dangerous one, but not so at Gettysburg, as there was no attempt made to turn either flank. The enemy falling back, we followed closely in an almost continuous skirmish with them on the road we went until we reached Waynesboro. After crossing Antietam creek, they made a decided stand, attempting several times to destroy the bridge in their rear. The good people of Waynesboro handed us food as we marched through their streets, aud encouraged us by their many deeds of kindness in the twenty-four hours we remained near their town.

For a few days more, ensued marches and skirmishes near Hagerstown and Funkstown, until the last squad of rebels were driven across the Potomac July 4th, when we marched via Harper's Ferry and down the Virginia valleys again. In the days subsequent to the Gettysburg battle, on the march we lost more men from sunstroke than wounded, the heat being our most terrible enemy.

July 23d we were attacked by a squad of rebel cavalry while we were guarding supply train near White Plains, Va. With occasional relief served as train guard to camp near Warrenton, Va. This was our long turn at this kind of duty, and the boys of company A did not admire it, preferring the battle line to managing mule trains and rebel guerrillas.

In camp, near White Sulphur Springs, the company was recruited very much by new men and return of sick and wounded, and had an inspection each Sunday, the Lord willing. One inspection here was by the colonel of the 7th Maine volunteers, a regular army officer, and he kept us standing *in line three hours.*

September 16th—Left Sulphur Springs, marching to Culpepper C. H., Va., and here turned out at "*present arms*" to receive our warm friends and comrades, the "Vermont brigade," as they returned from an expedition north to quell riots gotten up in behalf of, and to further the interest of Jefferson Davis, Esq. & Co. . Went on advance picket October 5th, at railroad bridge on the Rapidan, where for once, sharpshooting ceased, and we conversed with the enemy. Retired to Rappahannock Station night of October 10th, crossing the river, closely pressed by the enemy, but turned and recrossed the river in support of cavalry, which drove the enemy back beyond Brandy Station. At midnight of the 11th, they attacked us again, and we slowly retired, crossing the river again before daylight. Our march continued northward through the day and night, making three days and nights without rest or sleep, except that obtained under arms. We moved on in much the same style, serving in rear guard or on skirmish line, and marching alternately, without daring to unpack our knapsacks till we reached Gainesville, Va., October 19th. Resting one night, we about-faced and marched to New Baltimore, where we were moved to the front, where the cavalry fight had just ended, placed on skirmish line, but the enemy withdrew, and we were called in again and sent on like duty at Warrenton. This was probably the longest continued duty of this kind we ever did, and weary, hungry and without food, we reported to our brigade from which for several days we had been detached.

November 7th, 1863—Marched to Rappahannock Station; found rebels in some force on this side of the river. The company participated both in driving in their skirmish line, and in the subsequent charge upon the Fort, losing some wounded.

The rebels retreated to the Rapidan, and we went into camp near Brandy Station, and from that place moved on the Mine Run campaign, suffering more in three days than pen or words can ever tell. Crossing the Rapidan at Jacob's Ford (or mills), had a little brush with the enemy, where we seemed to be sent in support of a portion of 3d corps; then by movement to left, and thence to Mine Run, and in the night were formed for charge on the enemy's lines; but morning discovered to to us a frozen, icy stream, dams on it, a formidable *abbattis* beyond, which, with the severe cold, freezing to death of wounded pickets who had got hurt in crossing the stream, were sufficient to defer the charge. We formed in circles and ran continuous races to keep from freezing, getting no real rest day or night until we recrossed the Rapidan.

The latter part of February, and March 1st, 1864, were in reconnoitering party with Custer's Cavalry to Freeburg Mills; the cavalry pushing forward almost to Charlottesville.

During the winter, several members of company A, re-enlisted for the war, and the company received recruits enough to fill it up; Indiana county furnishing the men. The morale of the company was always good, and an inducement to friends to see that it was kept recruited with good men.

May 4th, 1864—We crossed the Rapidan, and on the 5th at noon, engaged the enemy in the Wilderness, and continued till night, driving them from their position and holding it. On the morning of the 6th, the fight was renewed without relief, ammunition being forwarded to the line. During the day were relieved from front and formed in reserve line. At sunset the rebels mustered their force for a charge, and in the dusk of evening pushed forward, flanking the 3d division, and thus compelling our brigade of 2d division to fall back and partly change front, which could not occur in that dense woods, without somewhat scattering our men, who soon rallied, and company A with others deployed, and this deployed line checked the advance of the rebels in the flank, our troops resting nearly on the old ground at 9 P. M. Company A's loss in the two days was heavy—among others Lieutenant Brown, mortally wounded.

On the night of May 8, in getting into position near Spottsylvania C. H., companies A and I ran into a rebel force trying to move to their rear in the open space between the lines, and a hand to hand fight ensued, in which Sergeant L. Brady was killed and several others wounded. The day and night of the 9th was subject to heavy artillery fire, one shot killing five men in the regiment.

May 10 was a day of continuous fighting, with a charge on the enemy's works in the evening, where our regiment captured a battery and a line of pits. Co. A's loss for the day was slight. The regiment rested on the 11th, dried their wet clothing, and prepared for the fatal 12th of May, when, in an effort

to hold the ground thus far taken from the enemy, it was fought over repeatedly, each in turn having possession of the works, our regiment in one charge losing 90 men. Firing never ceased all day, and the regiment remained in the works over night and part of the 13th, and on the 14th we moved to the left of Spottsylvania, where, on Sunday, we had prayer instead of inspection. On the 17th, we moved back to the right, past Alsop farm and a little to the right of the old battle ground, and advanced on the enemy's line on the morning of the 18th, but retired under cover from the artillery fire, finding the enemy strongly fortified. Our regiment's loss here was 9 wounded and 1 killed. We immedately moved back to the left again, and then followed almost continuous active work—in skirmish May 26, then train guard, in skirmish on 28th, severe skirmish again beyond North Anna river, May 31. Being at this point on the extreme right, we became rear guard again to Cold Harbor, coming in too late to participate in the day's fight of June 1st, but we pushed to the front in the evening. The evening of June 3, we were in the general engagement along the line, but being covered by breastworks, our loss was slight. By June 5, the works were extended till the opposing forces were but a hundred yards apart, and in the continued rattle of musketry along the lines Lieut. Price was wounded. We have spoken of his bravery before, but let us record that here, when told his wound was so serious, he must go to the hospital, he cried with grief at being separated from his company. He gave his life for his country, and our flattering words affect him not. The regiment retired from the immediate front at Cold Harbor, June 6, the loss to that time in the campaign being, according to Bates' History Pennsylvania Volunteers, "in killed, wounded and missing, about 30 officers and 400 enlisted men."

The regiment now moved towards James river, crossing familiar grounds of the campaign of 1862, and on this march some of company A had no rest or sleep for three days and nights, except under arms by the wayside a few moments at a time. We crossed the James river with the rear of the supply train on the night of June 16th, reaching the vicinity of Petersburg on the 17th, weary and footsore, yet we moved to the front near Appomattox river. The next day we supported some colored troops that stormed the pits and small forts in our front, which we occupied under fire from skirmishers till midnight, June 21, when we moved a few miles to the left, where our skirmish line was left to expend all its ammunition, and fall back, losing considerable ground before support was got forward. While the regiment's loss was slight, we felt very severely the loss to the 4th Vermont, which was captured almost entire in the dense thicket in our front and near the Welden railroad. There was a feeling akin to brotherhood existing between the 61st and the "Vermont brigade."

June 29, hearing the sound of Wilson's guns in the rear of the enemy, we were pushed forward to Ream's Station but too late to help him. Captured a few rebels scattered in the woods, recaptured a few of Wilson's cavalrymen, buried some of his dead, gathered up some "contrabands" hid in the woods, and brought in some caissons abandoned by both sides, also tore up three or four miles of railroad track, burning the ties and heating and bending the rails.

July 9th, embarked at City Point and landed at Washington, D. C., July 11th, when we were told that the rebels were menacing the defenses of Washington, militiamen and citizens, holding them back. Flags and banners were flung to the breeze, kerchiefs waved by the ladies, and cheers from groups on side walks, as our veteran Sixth corps advance moved out of 7th street in our usual "arms at will," and "forced march" style, and soon occupied ground within the line of forts. On the 12th moved out and found the enemy in considerable force in front of Fort Stephens. The rebel outposts called to each other—"*The army of the Potomac!*" so loud as to be heard by our company. The fight was sharp, the loss to Co. A three killed, six wounded, and this loss considering our reduced numbers at this time, was heavy, for very few of the wounded in the summer's campaign had yet returned to the company. Horrace A. Ellis, of Co. A, 7th Wisconsin, in hospital recovering from wounds, got a gun and went into the battle by the side of his brothers Asaph and John, of whom John Ellis was killed.

In pursuit of the enemy we crossed the Potomac at White's ford, wading it—water some places to our belts—and at Leesburg, Va., found rebel guerrillas secreted in the houses. These murderers were the most contemptible of all men, and the annoyance to soldiers in the ranks, the fact that some of our commanders sacredly guarded their property with Union troops as we marched up and down the valleys, until circumstances compelled the scorching they afterwards got. Company A, or the 61st regiment rarely found a man of Union proclivities in these Virginia valleys. They were easily recognized if only suspected of being Union men, for the rebels drove off *their stock*. Finding the enemy's rear guard at Snicker's gap and Early safe in the Shenandoah valley, we retraced our steps to Leesburg, and thence to Fort Gaines, D. C., on July 23d.

July 26th, marched through Maryland to Harper's Ferry, Va., and after much manouvering, "making history," it was called then, the troops finally got to Frederickstown, Md. It could scarcely be called marching, for all seemed to finally get to doing about as they pleased, and army curses heaped upon the imaginable head of General Wright, who was generally far enough ahead to be out of danger. Men fell by scores from the effects of sun stroke, unable to march and not half ambulances enough to carry the sick; not over 100 men of our brigade stacked arms when halt was ordered at Frederick, Md., on the evening of July 30th. These were days of hardships that will never be forgotten while soldiers live to tell the story. The well founded complaints of the men finally wrested from the commanding officer an order respecting the subsequent marches, which being enforced by the men themselves made matters much better. The boys of the 61st will likely never forget the first morning's march after the order was issued, when the regulation hour by the order had come for breakfast, how they stopped in a field, when almost to a wood, the hour had come and they meant to enforce the order, and after that an aid came back to inform us of the hour.

August 3 we started for the Shenandoah valley again, coming up with a rebel force at Cedar Creek, Va., they having by this time got the harvest pretty well off in the valley, General Early being as good a harvester as the rebels ever had. Had quite a severe skirmish with the rebels here August 13th, driving them back to Strasburg, when it seemed about time for us to retrograde, and we reached Charlestown on the 18th.

August 21, 1864, the last day of the three-year service for the first 100 men of the company—we copy notes taken on the field: "We were much surprised this morning by the rebels coming down on our pickets on the pike and driving them back. Our regiment was chosen from our brigade to go to their support. Regiments followed each other till three from our brigade were on the line, and our regiment engaged with the enemy. Are losing a good many men. Lieutenant Price wounded again, we fear mortally. The regiment remains in the line at noon, and ammunition is being taken to it. We have lost four officers at noon. The regiment is being relieved at dark. Two more of company A wounded, but not forced to leave the field. Regiment's loss, four killed and eighteen wounded." At one o'clock on the morning of August 22, those whose term of enlistment had expired received orders to march from the line of battle, and the regiment was ordered back at daylight. Thus ended the three years of service. We remained with the com-

pany and regiment till September 3, when others time expired; and on that day, near Berryville, Va., we took leave of the regiment, company A about fifteen and probably seventy in the regiment. Were supplied with one hundred rounds of ammunition if need be to fight our way to Harper's Ferry. Were mustered out at Harrisburg September 7, and reached Indiana September 9, 1864.

The veterans and recruits, nearly all veterans in service now, retained the name and place in the battalion, receiving by consolidation the veterans of company H, few in number, and we would note here that company A was the only one in the regiment that kept recruited as the war progressed, consequently formed a large part in the battallion which was engaged in the fight at Opequan creek, September 19th. Was in the storming of Fisher's Hill September 22, and also in the engagement at Cedar creek October 19, 1864, "and for gallantry in this engagement was highly complimented by the commanding general."

It was then moved back to Petersburg, was recruited to the proportions of a regiment again by the addition of companies of one year men, and March 25, 1865, was in the attack and storming of the rebel's out works and in the front of the assault upon the main works at 4 o'clock next morning, in both cases successful. Pushing forward after the retreating forces, the regiment took during the day "Two rebel colors, a wagon train, fifty-two men, sixteen horses, and three brass twelve pounders with caissons."

On the morning of April 3, 1865, the regiment "fired its last shot at the enemy," and its active service ceased.

Many of the survivors of company A live in Indiana county, and we believe, without exception, are respectable and useful citizens. The name of Dr. George R. Lewis, of Indiana, Pa., belongs in this history. He served as surgeon of the regiment from September, 1863, to the close of the war, having been promoted from assistant surgeon of the 54th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

BATTLES AND PRINCIPAL SKIRMISHES.

Battles—Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862; Fredericksburg, Va., May 3 and 4, 1863; Wilderness, Va., May 5 and 6, 1864; Spottsylvania, Va., May 10 to 12, 1864; Cold Harbor, Va., June 1 to 5, 1864; Fort Stephens, D. C., July 12, 1864; Opequan creek, Va., September 19, 1864; Fisher's Hill, Va., September 22, 1864; Cedar creek, Va., October 19, 1864; Petersburg, March 25 and 26, 1865.

Skirmishes—Seven Pines, June 27, 1862; Charles City Cross Roads, June 29, 1862; Sharpsburg, Md., September 18, 1862; Williamsport, Md., September 20, 1862; Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863; White Plains, Va., July 23, 1863; Brandy station, October 11, 1863; near Jacob's ford, December, 1863; Spottsylvania, May 8, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 18, 1864; Po river, May 26, 1864; North Anna river, May 31, 1864; Petersburg, June 18, 1864; Weldon railroad, June 21, 1864; Cedar creek, August 13, 1864; Charlestown, Va., August 21, 1864; Cedar creek, August, 1864; Skirmish, April 3, 1865.

SIXTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment was recruited under orders of the Secretary of War, authorizing J. F. Staunton to recruit a regiment. The larger part of this regiment was recruited in the eastern part of the State, with a portion from Westmoreland, Indiana, Jefferson, and Clarion counties.

The officers of the regiment were: J. F. Staunton, colonel; Horace B. Burnham, lieutenant-colonel; Harry White, major; John F. Young, adjutant, and Robert Barr, surgeon. The three last named all of Indiana county.

In April, 1862, it went into service at Annapolis, Md., doing duty as railroad guards; afterwards furnishing guards for camp parole. The number of men from Indiana county being small, Sergeant W. H. Fairbank was sent as recruiting officer to the county, where, under direction of Major Harry White, he recruited about 100 men, which were distributed in seven companies of the regiment.

In February, 1863, it moved to Harper's Ferry, thence to Berryville, Va., where it joined Milroy's force in the Shenandoah valley, after which, for a time, its duty was guard duty at the passes from the Shenandoah to the Virginia valleys, and twice reconnoitred as far as Upperville, Va. Towards the 1st of April, 1863, it was stationed at Berryville with the brigade to which it was attached from that time till June, engaged in the attempt to prevent the calvary raids of the rebels Jones, Imboden, and Mosby, who frequently attempted raids into Maryland and Pennsylvania.

General R. H. Milroy at this time commanded the force in the valley, consisting of about 10,000 men, under orders from General Schenck at Baltimore, as department commander.

The bulk of Lee's army quietly slipped away from the lines at Fredericksburg and moved northward. So well did he elude any vigilance there might have been on the part of General Hooker, that the first intimation General Milroy had of the movement, was the presence of rebel troops in large numbers pressing into the valley by the gaps connecting with the Virginia valleys. Even then he might have retreated, but it seems was loth to believe an extensive movement northward could be made without him being apprised of the fact by Hooker or Halleck.

At a signal from Winchester, the troops near Berryville started for that place, but found their way already occupied by the advance of the rebel force moving in rear of the position at Winchester. The 67th regiment made a detour to escape an attack, marching thirty miles to join Milroy, reaching him at ten o'clock, P. M. After a short rest it was ordered into the pits surrounding Star fort, one and a half miles northwest of Winchester. Advancing at noon to the relief of the 87th Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the suburbs of the town, they held that position under a hot fire till night, when it was ordered back to the fort.

General Milroy, finding his force surrounded, determined to strike some point in force and cut a way through. Spiking his guns, drowning his powder, and leaving his trains, he got his troops under way before daylight. Four miles out the Martinsburg road, he met the enemy in force. The 67th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and 6th Maryland, were deployed to the right, and were not in the charge. After awaiting orders for awhile and receiving none, they attempted a detour to the right to pass left flank of the enemy, but ran into a strong force where, in an unequal contest they fought gallantly but to no purpose. Being completely overpowered, they scattered, some of the officers and men escaping, but a large proportion were taken prisoners, among them Major Harry White; the 6th Maryland escaping in the meantime by a further detour to the right. Of the portion taken prisoners, the men were released in from two to three months, but their officers were detained about one year. Major Harry White, then a member of the State senate, and that body a tie on all questions of importance without his vote, was subjected to greater indignities; hardships were imposed upon him in prison, and bloodhounds put upon his track in an attempted escape. Those escaping reached Harper's Ferry and joined the remnant of Milroy's force, where the regiment was reorganized and assisted in fortifying Maryland Heights, and afterwards, when these fortifications were dismantled, guarded the removal of the ordnance to Washington, where they received the news of the victory to our arms at Gettysburg, and the fall of Vicksburg. The regi-

ment then joined the army of the Potomac near Frederick, Md., and was assigned to duty with the third army corps.

On the 11th of October the paroled men now exchanged, joined the regiment, which then participated in the remaining movements of the fall campaign, going into winter quarters near Brandy station, Va. During the winter of 1863–4, most all eligible re-enlisted, and about 350 of them were furloughed in a body, taking their arms with them, the remainder being attached to the 138th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for duty until their return, serving in the campaign of the spring of 1864, in the Wilderness, before Spottsylvania, and in the march towards Richmond and Petersburg, thus passing through one of the most terrible campaigns of the war, in which a very few regiments served without heavy loss.

The veterans returned to Belle Plain, Va., at the expiration of furlough; remained on duty there a week, thence to Fredericksburg, and to Port Royal, where Col. Staunton was placed in command of the post, it being at that time a base of supplies. The next duty was at White House landing, in guard of Sheridan's supply train while he was on a raid in some force to Lynchburg, Va. While there they were attacked by rebel cavalry, June 13th, which did not make a direct assault upon them, but brought a battery to bear on their position. Under a severe fire from the battery and skirmishers they succeeded in removing the wagon train to the south side of the Pamunky. Sheridan's arrival just in time probably saved them another visit to rebel prison pens. On the 15th of June they started with the wagon train for the James river, and with the exception of a skirmish with rebel cavalry at White Oak swamp reached Petersburg, Va., without further trouble, where they were joined by the detachment serving with the 138th Pa. In the meantime the division to which the 67th belonged was transferred to the Sixth army corps and participated in the movement to the Weldon railroad in the attempt to reach and relieve Wilson's cavalry.

On the 6th of July the regiment shipped for Baltimore, Gen. Early then having again invaded Maryland; various delays hindered the regiment reaching Frederick with their division, but left the cars near Monocacy, marching to New Market, joined the division in its retreat from the field at Monocacy, where Gen. Ricketts had been overpowered by Early. Somebody was to blame for unnecessary delay between Baltimore and Monocacy or New Market, and Col. Staunton, in command of the three delayed regiments, was relieved of command.

Returning to Baltimore, the 67th quartered at the Relay House until it moved to join the 6th corps, when it participated in the marches up and down the valleys of Maryland and northern Virginia in the campaign of the summer, all of which availed little to the country, but was one of the hardships that the men cannot forget. Captain Barry commanded the regiment at this time. The command devolving upon Adjutant General Young, of Indiana county, in September, 1864.

The regiment was in the engagement of September 19th, at the crossing of Opequan Creek and taking of Winchester. Being on the extreme right of the 6th corps, and a space left between it and the left of the 19th corps, which was widened by the 19th not getting forward so rapidly as the 6th, the rebels interposed a force in the gap, striking the 67th on the flank when it was in the act of wheeling off a rebel battery already captured. Men are now living who remember having hold of the battery, trying to take it away by hand, when compelled to forsake it and run to prevent capture. The regiment soon rallied again and its 3d division was first to reach the heights at Winchester, from which it had tried to fight its way out one year before. The regiment's loss in this fight was heavy. The companies were mostly led by sergeants who served as captains, doing commissioned officer's work on sergeant's pay, not being able to get promotion on account of their superiors in prison, holding their rank, hence the usual incentive was lacking, loyalty alone governing their actions which deserve special attention.

At Fisher's Hill, September 22, 1864, the regiment pushed forward close under the enemy's works, sheltering as best they could until the flank charge was made by the 8th corps, when it joined in the general advance and storming of the rebel position, joining in the pursuit of the scattered foe, striking the rear guard at Harrisburg, where the regiment was sent on the skirmish line in the evening, but by morning the enemy had disappeared. Returning to Cedar creek, it was in camp, some of the men sleeping when the attack was made on our lines, October 19th. Yet the regiment formed as indeed the entire 6th corps, all of which formed as well as possible, and kept up a running fight until the arrival of Sheridan on the field, when in the general advance it fully maintained its credit, suffering considerable loss of men.

At the closing of the fall campaign, the regiment returned to Petersburg. Major Young resigning, the command devolved upon Capt. John C. Carpenter, of Indiana county. The regiment participated in the storming of the strongholds at Petersburg, the spring of 1865, and the subsequent movements against Lee's army—then moved towards Danville, N. C., where Gen. Johnston still had a strong rebel force—and with this, its active work ended. The regiment returned to Washington, and was mustered out July 14th, 1865.

In the months of March and April, 1865, one full company of one year men was enlisted in Indiana county, for the regiment, reaching it after its active service was over. The company was assigned as company B, taking the place of old company B, which had been consolidated with company E. It was a fine body of men, many of whom had seen service before, and all of whom enlisted during the days of the seige of Richmond and Petersburg, and deserve mention in connection with the regiment.

SEVENTY-FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment, for the three years' service, was organized at Pittsburgh, and was composed entirely of Germans. In the fall of 1864, after the three-year men were discharged the regiment, composed of veterans and recruits, was assigned to duty in West Virginia, and seven new companies assigned to it of men who enlisted for one year. One of these which in Bates' History of Penn'a Volunteers is accredited to Indiana and Westmoreland counties, we find was recruited and organized in Indiana county—Captain Gawin A. McLain, Lieutenants John Kinter and John McWilliams, and was mustered into service March 11, 1865. Captain McLain was discharged May 8, and Lieutenant Kinter pro captain, and in the county it is best known as "Captain Kinter's company."

Another company accredited to Pittsburgh was largely made up of Indiana county men, the balance nearly all Jefferson county men—Captain John G. Wilson. Captain Wilson was discharged May 8, and Peter C. Spencer, of Indiana county, pro captain. Captain Spencer was formerly of the 105th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and P. E. Horn, second lieutenant, had served three years in the 61st Pennsylvania Volunteers. This company was mustered out March 1 to 15, 1865.

These companies served as guard on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, upon which raids had frequently been made by rebel guerrillas, remaining on duty in this capacity, or in guarding government supplies, as long as their services were needed, and were discharged August 29, 1865. We cannot think that the rebels would have done much injury to this road or its branches, except so far as it would be an injury at the expense of the government, but the guard was more for the purpose of securing safety to northern passengers and government stores being sent over the road.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Companies A and D of this regiment were recruited in Indiana county, company A receiving a few men from Armstrong county, and company D a few from Cambria and Clearfield. The only representation on field or staff, however, was Adam Lowry, Quartermaster.

The regiment rendezvoused near Kittanning, Armstrong county, and William Sirwell, of Armstrong county, was elected Colonel.

When ordered to the front in October, 1861, it was attached to McCook's division, army of the Cumberland, and during its term of service was in the western army.

In the several camps at Nolin's Station, south of Nolin creek, Bacon creek, Mamfordsville and Green river, its duties were drill and preparation for future service. When the campaign of the spring of 1862 was commenced, the 78th was ordered to Nashville, Tennessee, and for a time guarded the railroad from Nashville to Columbia, and on the 1st of May, were ordered to garrison Palaski, Tenn. On the 12th of May, it joined in an expedition against the rebel cavalry, which escaped across the Tennessee river, and the regiment returned to its old quarters. Its next duty was to guard on the Tennessee and Alabama railroad, and next, rear guard to Buell's army in its northern movement to intercept the rebel General Bragg, who was moving into Kentucky; and during Buell's movement into Kentucky the regiment remained at Nashville, Tenn., besieged by rebel forces. It was frequently attacked, but repulsed the foe each time, and as it became necessary to scour the country for supplies for the hungry garrison, skirmishes were brought about by these aggressive movements. On the 26th of October, Gen. Rosencrans' forces reached Nashville, and the garrison could again hear from their comrades elsewhere. For a month more the regiment guarded Nashville, or did camp duty near, until the campaign against Bragg's rebel force was commenced.

At Stone river the regiment was hotly engaged, Negley's entire division fighting more than their numbers. Co. A lost heavily, and from Lieut. Braughler we learn that the slight loss in Co. D is accounted for by the position they occupied in the line. Being in a small ravine were more protected, men on both right and left more exposed to the fire of the enemy. The regiment was engaged in the fight part of two days, and did credit to itself and its leaders, losing in killed and wounded 190 men. After the battle the regiment did provost guard duty at Murfreesboro until the spring of 1863.

In June, 1863, the regiment participated in driving the rebels from Tallahoma, across the Cumberland mountains and across the Tennessee river, but without any serious engagement.

It was next in the movement across the Tennessee river, in August, and thence across the mountain range, encountering many difficulties, especially in getting down to Lookout valley when bridge building over gorges had to be done as they progressed.

After foraging supplies for itself and others in the valley it proceeded over Lookout mountain and Mission ridge into the Chickamauga valley. Here a detachment of the regiment was attacked and held a largely superior force in check until supports came up. In General Rosencrans withdrawal towards Chattanooga it became engaged September 19th and 20th. At Chattanooga for one month it was constantly annoyed by shot and shell from the enemy's batteries, finally participating in the struggle which drove the enemy from Lookout mountain, afterwards assisting in fortifying the heights on the mountain itself, their provisions being carried to them on pack mules.

In the campaign of 1864, it was engaged at Tunnel Hill, Buzzard Roost Gap, Reseca, Dallas, New Hope Church, and Kenesaw mountain; thence moved to Chattanooga and guarded railroad supply trains for the army. It was then first ordered to Tallahoma, and next to Athens, Alabama, but both orders countermanded, it again marched to Nashville. Assisting in the affray of the 27th at Pulaski, it again returned to Nashville, thence to Franklin and as mounted infantry served a short time under Gen. Rosseau in southern Tennessee, returning to Nashville a few days after its term of service expired. It was next ordered to Pennsylvania for muster out of service. Few regiments did so much of the same kind of duty, and in this sketch we have given but a faint outline of its various movements, and of the suffering from lack of food at Nashville and Chattanooga, or the suffering from effects of the southern climate they were called upon to endure. We would call attention to the death rate in these companies as indicated on the rolls, and note the fate of the McLaughlin family, large and apparently healthy men, "six-footers" the boys say, all four of whom died, victims to the climate.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

This unfortunate regiment was recruited in the counties of Clarion, Butler, Armstrong, Allegheny and Indiana. Co. G was almost all from Indiana county. Enlisted in the fall of 1861 and winter of 1861 and '62, at a time when the Federal Government was hard pressed to arm and uniform its troops, the regiment suffered for want of proper clothing. Being sent to the front in the spring of 1862, its first service was in the miasmatic swamps of the Peninsula, and it experienced greater suffering than regiments more used to hardships by having wintered in camps at the front. It participated in the battle at Williamsburg, Va., during the rebels' retreat toward Richmond, and came out of the fight with credit; captured a rebel flag during the engagement, changing position under fire without a break, going on advance picket for the night after the close of the battle.

The regiment was among the first troops at Seven Pines, on the Richmond road, after crossing the Chickahominy river, and for a few days was engaged in constructing temporary breastworks. Part of the regiment was on picket in front of Seven Pines, May 31, 1862, when the enemy advanced in force on that point and Fair Oaks Station, and the regiment soon became engaged in support of the picket line, where it did creditable work, falling back slowly until, it is claimed, the Union guns, in attempting to get range of the rebel lines, fired into its ranks, when it scattered, falling back to the earth works, afterwards getting into the works in detachments, where they remained till night. This regiment, with others of Casey's division, fell into disrepute here, which, in the cooler judgment of survivors of the war, who have had eighteen years in which to reflect, may now be deemed unjust. Much was expected of Gen. Casey, and but little performed, but his men were not well drilled,—the enemy was in strong force, as was fully demonstrated by the bloody field of Fair Oaks—other regiments, not of Casey's division, failed later in the day, and we cannot help but believe that the plan all through the early part of the war, of fighting a brigade or a division at a time, was a fatal mistake. * * The loss in disabled and killed in the 103d was heavy, and speaks in their defense at this place. The regiment participated in the battle at Malvern Hill, and served on rear guard in the further retreat to Harrison's Landing.

Leaving the Peninsula at the same time with McClellan's army, by special order Wessel's brigade was sent to Norfolk, thus separating from the army of the Potomac. It was next moved to Suffolk, and assisted in fortifying the place; also, built winter quarters, which were left on December 5, 1862 when the brigade moved to Newbern, N. C., where it joined the forces under General Foster. A little later the regiment was in the movement toward the interior, having a slight skirmish at Southwest creek, and supported a battery in the attack upon Kingston.

The 103d regiment was then ordered to cross the swamp in

front and charge the enemy's works. Getting through the swamp as best they could, in mud and water, under a heavy fire from the rebel batteries, the regiment formed on the opposite side and gallantly charged and captured the enemy's works in its front, capturing almost an entire regiment of infantry. Other regiments were hastily brought forward and the enemy driven from the entire field.

The regiment then returned to Newbern, and were stationed in barracks at Neuse river, where it remained for the winter.

In the spring of 1863, it was moved to Plymouth, N. C., on the Roanoke river, which place it assisted in fortifying, and afterwards occupied. The available force at that point being only about 1,600 men in the spring of 1864. The rebels in the meantime constructed the ram Albemarle, which was run past Plymouth in the night without discovery. It immediately attacked and destroyed the Union gunboats in the river, and then directed its fire on the little garrison. At the same time a land force of 7,000 to 8,000 men moved upon the works. The garrison fought through the day against hope, and on the next day, April 20th, was compelled to surrender. Then ensued suffering and starvation of which but few are now left to tell the tale.

Bates' History says: "The officers were immediately separated from the men, not again to be united, the latter being sent to Andersonville to starve, and die by scores; the former to Macon, Georgia, and subsequently those of the highest grade, including Colonel Lehman, to Charleston, S. C., where they were placed under the fire of the powerful Union batteries, then engaged in bombarding the city." The wounded were left in the hands of the enemy, most of whom died. Of about 400 men and officers of the 103d taken prisoners, 132 died at Andersonville, seven more at Florence, some by the way in transfer to the coast—others on the way to Camp Parole—others again at Camp Parole—while a very few reached home on furlough to eventually die of disease caused by starvation. Indiana county mourns her loved brave who were thus inhumanly put to death.

The proof is evident that we can be generous as well as brave, in the fact that the lives of these murderers were spared by a government representing the widows and orphans of the brave men whose lives were thus pitilessly crushed by concerted plan. When a brother fell by the enemy's bullet, we accepted it as the result of war, but when fiends like Wirtz were put in charge of our loved ones, with orders to starve them into a condition to unfit them for further service, before exchanging for well-fed rebel prisoners, and we see the evidence that he did his work so well, it adds poison to the dart already so keenly felt by the bereaved ones.

In preparing a roster of Indiana county soldiers, we notice the numbers of some of the graves are about 11,000, which indicates that just that many were starved to death before their turn came.

On June 25, 1865, eighty-one men were mustered out of service, the remainder of that regiment once numbering over 1,000 men. A few had been mustered out by expiration of term, but nearly all had re-enlisted for the war.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment was recruited by Captaim Amor A. McKnight, of Jefferson county, under permission granted by the Secretary of War. Captain McKnight had served in three months' volunteers, as captain of company I, 8th regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers. The regiment was organized at Pittsburgh, Pa., September 9, 1861, then nine companies, of which B, G, H, and I were almost wholly from Jefferson county; C, Clarion county; D, Clearfield county; A, Jefferson and Indiana counties; F, Indiana county; and K, Indiana county; the first organization being a militia company, it was recruited to the required number from Westmoreland, Clearfield, and Jefferson. Company E was obtained from Col. Leasure's "Roundhead" regiment, after both regiments had gone to the front. This company was almost wholly from Westmoreland county.

During the winter of 1861–2, the regiment encamped south of Alexandria, Va., and the time was spent in drill and detail work on forts, with an occasional visit to the vicinity of Pohick church on picket duty, or in expectancy of meeting the foe, for frequent alarms were manifest on this portion of the line; a detachment of the 105th receiving and returning the fire of rebel pickets here on one occasion.

In March, 1862, the regiment moved by transport to the Peninsula, and suffered all that those miasmatic swamps produced of sickness, and many brave men fell victims to the climate.

During the siege of Yorktown, it was subjected frequently to fire from rebel batteries, and after the evacuation by the rebels, the regiment reached the battle line at Williamsburg, in time to relieve other worn out and weary engaged forces, and was the first to occupy the city, and its flag was triumphantly flung to the breeze on the court house.

It crossed the Chickahominy river May 23d, and moved to the Richmond and York River railroad, remaining till the 29th, when it was moved to the railroad bridge, but on the 31st, was pushed forward to the line of battle left of Fair Oaks Station, and front of Seven Pines. The seven companies first on the ground were ordered to charge upon the enemy, who now had possession of Casey's camp. Meeting the enemy at the edge of the camp, the 105th, on its portion of the line, drove the rebels back through the camp and into the woods beyond, but the right of the line being forced back, the regiment experienced difficulty in withdrawing, and waded out through the swamp. Companies A and I reaching the field a little later, were ordered into service on the left of the 57th P. V., holding their portion of the line until ordered to withdraw. Amongst others who fell was brave Lieut. Cummiskey, of Indiana. This battle, survivors tell us, was one of the most terrible of the war to this regiment. It was a day of losses to the Pennsylvania regiments, and we refer to the 23d, 61st, 63d, and others. In some histories of the war, the 105th scarcely get justice, but this may be accounted for by the manner in which written. In speaking of army corps, Keyes' corps suffered two-thirds of the loss, or 4,000 men out of a force of 12,000, while the general loss to Heintzelman's corps was not great, yet the 105th regiment sustained a loss as great as some regiments of Keyes' corps. Headley makes the loss to the 105th over 250 officers and men, but by comparing the best reports obtainable, we place the loss in killed, wounded and missing near 200. The regiment dearly earned its blood-bought laurels, but from this time to the end of the war, it never once flinched when called upon to meet the foe.

It was attacked again June 25th, when on picket duty, losing two killed and six wounded, and in the retreat to Harrison's Landing, participated in the engagement at White Oak swamp, but were not in the immediate front.

June 30th, they were engaged all day in the battle at Charles City Cross Roads, hotly engaged most of the afternoon, losing 56 in killed and wounded; and again at Malvern Hill, July 1, it lost one-half of the entire available force of the regiment in killed, wounded and missing, in that fierce and terrible battle, in which the bravery of our troops was equaled by the daring and terrible charges of the enemy. Yet our own arms were truly victorious, and the Union forces withdrew from the field the victors.

Resting at Harrison's Landing till August 14th, the regiment proceeded to Yorktown, thence to Alexandria, and on August 22d, to guard the railroad from Manassas to Catlett's Station. Portions of the regiment barely escaped capture. Com-

panies E and K had but scarcely left Bristoe Station when Gen. Jackson's column reached it, capturing Capt. Consor and his company, (4). Companies E and K returning towards Bristoe to reconnoitre, ran into the rebel force, and the shrewdness of Sergeant Keiflim probably saved them from capture, for, when challenged, his reply, "First brigade of Kearney's division," was effective. The officers giving loud commands indicative of an advance of a full regiment, quietly ordered a retreat. The next day the regiment was in support of batteries. The morning light had discovered to them 10,000 of the enemy in battle array, which, members of Co. K say to us, was one of the grand sights of the war. The movements of the rebels could be distinctly seen, and the danger for the time seemed forgotten in the interest in the panorama. The next engagement was that of companies B and G, a detachment of the 87th N. Y. V., and a few pieces of artillery, when on guard at Manassas. Captain Craig and a portion of his command were captured after a brief struggle in the darkness of the night.

The entire regiment was brought into battle at Bull Run, August 29th, lying all day under a heavy artillery fire, until five o'clock P. M., when they were advanced to the front, stubbornly fighting, gaining and losing by turns, and were finally forced to retire. Still hopeful of ultimate success, it stopped at the railroad and renewed the fight. The rebels interposed a force rearward, causing confusion in the ranks for a time, but the regiment reformed in the face of all this, and a second retreat was ordered. The loss was great. Some who fell have never been accounted for, and are supposed to have yielded up their lives on this bloody field. It was still further engaged on the 30th, under artillery fire, a terrible ordeal for infantry. There seems nothing in war so despicable as to be subject to a destructive fire that cannot be returned for lack of range. Under cover of darkness a retreat was effected, and the next day the regiment went into position near Fairfax C. H., where it participated in the fight of the day, in a raging storm, at Chantilly, and deployed as skirmishers on the line at night.

The regiment was now withdrawn to the defenses at Washington for recuperation, and did not participate in the Maryland campaign.

After the Antietam battle, in the subsequent marches up and down the Virginia valleys, the regiment participated, and at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, it was moved forward to support the Pennsylvania reserves then engaged, but was too late to retrieve the disaster of the day to these noble regiments. It was moved forward in close proximity to the rebel works, and for forty-two hours lay exposed to the fire of the rebel sharpshooters and artillery, suffering a loss of three officers and eleven men. We stop here to note the fact that the rebels here positively refused to allow the wounded and dying to be removed under flag of truce, until many had died of exposure and lack of attendance. Excusers and apologists for the rebels have never given any valid reason for this, and here we began to realize how these southern demons proposed to conduct the war, this being but the beginning of hellish acts of cruelty and inhumanity, which survivors of the war can never fully condone; and what a striking contrast the tender care bestowed upon their dying left on the field at Antietam. After this the regiment had its share of the discomforts of the "Mud March," and for the winter encamped near Potomac creek, Va.

At Chancellorsville, May 1st, 1863, the regiment with its brigade, formed in battle line near Chancellor House, receiving a severe shelling, and next day went on skirmish line, and on the 3d of May, became hotly engaged with the foe, in the afternoon charging upon the works the 11th corps had hastily evacuated the day before. The first line was taken and held till the men were out of ammunition, when it fell back to Chancellor House. In leading the charge, Col. McNight fell—Capt. Kirk, of company F, of Indiana county, was killed instantly. The loss of officers and men was seventy-seven. After this battle, the Kearney badge of honor was conferred upon the commissioned officers, and those non-commissioned officers especially mentioned for bravery. Whether selecting a few in a regiment where all were brave, was wise or not we cannot judge, but we know that the recipients of the badge afterwards did honor to themselves, the donors, and their counties. Among those of Indiana county, the lot fell to Sergeant Robert Doty, afterwards killed at Gettysburg, Pa.; James Sylvis, promoted to 2d Lieutenant of company B, and George J. Reed, who died of wounds received in the Wilderness, Va. Of Jefferson county, among others we name Sergt. A. H. Mitchell who came home Captain of his company, and since the war has been for many years a resident of Indiana county.

At Gettysburg, on Pensylvania's soil, the regiment won new laurels, if such could add to its honor. It fought on the line of the Emmettsburg road, losing heavily, yet retiring in good order—the loss to the regiment being over one-half its number. Sergeant Doty, of company F., was killed in the early part of the engagement by a sharp-shooter (as supposed) while the regiment was in support of the skirmish line. During the engagement, Lieutenant McHenry, of company K, was wounded and disabled for further service. We would gladly mention others did space permit, but we quote Col. Craig, who said: "the one hundred and fifth never fought better than at Gettysburg," and this was great praise, for of the battle at Fair Oaks, Headley's History says: "Napoleon's veterans never stood firmer under a devastating fire." Following this battle, Gen. Sickles having lost a leg and disabled for service, the 2d and 3d corps were consolidated, and the 3d corps ceased as a distinctive organization.

After Lee was driven south, in the retrogade to Centreville, Va., the regiment became engaged with the rebel cavalry at Auburn, Va., September 13th, 1862. In the movement southward again, had a slight skirmish at Kelly's Ford, and a sharp one at Locust Grove; thence moved to Mine Run, and suffered the extreme cold and fatigue of that short but terrible campaign, and during the winter of 1863-4, nearly all the available force of the regiment re-enlisted for the war, and the regiment was furloughed in a body.

May 4th, 1864, it crossed the Rapidan, and entered upon the Wilderness campaign, passing over the field of Chancellorsville of one year before. They found the bones of their comrades exposed to the elements, for the rebels had never buried them, only throwing a little dirt or rubbish over the bodies where they lay, the skull of Capt. Kirk, protruding from his sepulchre, and some of his bones exposed to the air. His remains were recognized by distinctive marks. It is hard to write these things of "southern chivalry," but all manly virtues seemed to have left the breasts of leaders and followers, and even now, when cooler judgment should rule, many of them glory most in what was most to their shame. On the evening of the 5th of May, the regiment became engaged in the Wilderness, having a severe battle, losing the Colonel, badly wounded, and Lieut. Colonel, mortally wounded, and many brave officers of the line dead or wounded; among the latter we name Lieut. Wm. Kimple and James Sylvis. Again on the 6th, the regiment was moved front and participated in the terrible struggle of the day, where none could tell the turn of battle except by sound, and on the 7th, were in reconnoitering force, to ascertain the rebel position. The remnant of the 63d Pennsylvania volunteers, was now assigned to duty with the 105th, and on the 9th, at Potomac river, the regiment was severely shelled by the enemy, and afterwards, during the progress of the battle of days before Spottsylvania, was in the successful charge led by General Hancock on the enemy's works, Lieut. A. H. Mitchell, of company A, capturing the flag of the 18th North Carolina re-

giment; Corporal Kendig of company A, 63d, capturing the flag of another North Carolina regiment. The color bearer of 105th being disabled, Sergeant John W. Smith, of company F, was appointed color bearer, and was killed at Petersburg, a month later.

The regiment participated in the battles from May 9th to 18th, and in the subsequent movements reached the North Anna at Taylor's bridge, and charging on the enemy without firing, drove him, capturing some of the works, and held the position until night, thence by way of Hanovertown on the Pamunkey river, Salem Church, and Tolopotomy creek to Cold Harbor, taking position in general line at a point near the Mechanicsville road, and took part in the series of battles at Cold Harbor. It is told of Wm. W. Hazlett and Charles Gill, of Co. F, that during Hancock's charge of the rebel line they were taken prisoners. Being stripped of all except clothing they were ordered to the rear. Picking up guns in the rear somewhere they started for the Union lines, encountering a company of rebels between the two picket lines. By a little ruse on their part they succeeded in inducing the company to ground arms, and the two boys marched them prisoners to Gen. Hancock's headquarters. The General afterwards granted them a furlough of thirty-five days, but Gill in the meantime had been wounded and captured, his leg amputated, and could not take advantage of the merited favor. Hazlett was of Georgeville, Indiana county, and Gill of Meadville, Pa.

The 105th performed an active part in the battles before Petersburg, Va., June 16th to 30th, and we give the summing up of its losses in the summer campaign by quoting from the history of the 105th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers: "During the months of May and June the regiment lost three commissioned officers, killed, fifteen wounded and one missing; 61 enlisted men killed, 168 wounded and 20 missing; total 268. When they started in the campaign they had 331 guns and 21 officers; at this date, July 4th, they had 121 guns, the entire force. The list of killed did not include those who died after being sent to northern hospitals."

In July, 1864, by additions in recruits forwarded by Gov. Curtin, the regiment was enabled to hold its organization, and the 63d Penna. Vols, by its own choice, was consolidated with it in preference to all others, having served in the same brigade for three years, and as part of the regiment for the spring and summer. Thus the brave and reliable 63d ceased to exist as an independent organization.

We cannot follow the regiment in the arduous work and duties of the siege of Petersburg, more than to say it was frequently engaged with the enemy, in each instance keeping up its well earned reputation for bravery and efficiency.

In the closing campaign of the war at Hatcher's run and Sailor's creek it did excellent service in the battles, and in the capture of men, ordnance and supplies after the assault and victory at the latter place. By this time Wm. Kimple had by a series of promotions become captain of Co. F, and in like manner Milton W. Adair captain, and John M. Bruce 1st lieutenant of Co. K; all three of these men had enlisted as privates in 1861.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment was organized and mustered for nine months' service in the latter part of August, 1862. James R. Porter, of Indiana county, was appointed colonel, and the staff officers partly from the three Indiana county companies A, D, and I, commanded by Captains Samuel T. Nicholson, John G. Wilson and John A. Kinter.

The term of service expired at a time when drilled and effective men were needed at the front, and were relieved of service when in the presence of the enemy which had twice defeated the Union forces in the attempt to effect a permanent lodgment south of the Rappahannock. A number of the men of the Indiana county companies, after a short visit to their homes, reenlisted in the regiment of three year men at the front, and we find their names in the 40th, 41st, 55th, 61st, 67th, 78th and 105th regiments; also in the 4th and 14th calvary; those remaining going into the 206th regiment for one year's service, or in the companies enlisted in 1865 for one year's service, or assigned to 67th and 74th regiments, and we find it almost impossible to glean out of all this list the remaining ones. We presume the same statement is true in regard to companies F and G from Westmoreland, and B from Jefferson counties, for most all of the list of regiments we named, received recruits largely from these counties.

The regiment was composed of excellent men, and with the patriotic spirit evidenced, no doubt desired to make a more effective record, but General Wadsworth, upon its arrival at Washington, assigned it to duty in detachments as provost guard, prison guard and kindred duties, till April, 1863, when it joined the forces on the Rappahannock near Fredericksburg, and was assigned to duty with first brigade, third division, first army corps.

April 29, 1863, the regiment had an introduction to genuine warfare in a sort of long range duel with sharpshooters on the opposite bank of the Rappahannock; by a brisk fire, preventing them from picking off our gunners at the batteries in position near the river. During the day the regiment lost some wounded. It remained in support of the batteries until ordered to join Hooker's force at Chancellorsville, where it participated losing a few men prisoners when on duty as skirmishers in front of its brigade, but did not become engaged.

This regiment did all duty required of it at any time, and many of the men afterwards served in the hard fought battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania C. H., Cold Harbor and Petersburg, in all of which some of the above named regiments were hotly engaged. Quite a number of crippled and disabled ones can refer to the 135th regiment as the preparatory school through which they passed.

COMPANY E, ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

This company was recruited in Indiana county by John F. Sutton, assisted by J. H. Benford, but was partly made up of men from Jefferson and Armstrong counties. Sutton had some military experience, having enlisted for three months' service in 19th Ohio volunteers, participating in the defeat of the rebels at Rich Mountain, West Va., and also in driving them from Beverly. He had also assisted in recruiting company G, 103d Pennsylvania volunteers. The company was fully organized, and mustered into service September 2, 1862, and assigned to 148th Pennsylvania volunteers, Colonel James A. Beaver, of Centre county. Charles Stewart, captain of the company, was wounded at Chancellorsville and resigned, Lieutenant John F. Sutton succeeding to the captaincy.

The three companies from Indiana, Jefferson, and Clarion, formed a very effective force in the regiment, and did work for which Pennsylvania's history gives no credit, but it is our business to write of Indiana county soldiers, and we therefore correct errors only as far as Indiana county men are concerned.

The first battle was at Chancellorsville May 1st, 2d, and 3d, 1863, a terrible initiation, but came out of that unfortunate battle with honors gained by bravery and duty; the loss in the regiment was one hundred and twenty-five killed and wounded.

We omit the routine of marches, which were similar to those already written in the 61st, 40th, and others, until we reach the field at Gettysburg July 2, 1863, where the 148th occupied a position in what was called the "Wheatfield" near "Round Top." Here for one hour the regiment was engaged in a deadly contest, and again on the 3d came into action in the general

attack along the lines. No pen can describe the scene at Gettysburg—author and artist both have failed, and the name *Gettysburg* indicates daring, bravery, and slaughter we cannot portray.

In the advance down the valleys of Virginia again, the regiment participated in all movements of the second corps to which it was attached.

In October, during the retreat of the army of the Potomac to Drainsville, the 148th was in the engagement near Auburn Mills and Bristoe Station. Upon the advance again to south of the Rappahannock, it participated in the Mine Run campaign, one of short duration, but memorable on account of suffering.

May 3, 1854, the regiment crossed the Rapidan, stopping on the ground fought over just one year before, Lieut. James M. Sutton sleeping on the same spot upon which he had slept one year before. During the two first days in the Wilderness the regiment was not called into action on the front, acting only as supports to the troops engaged on the night of the 7th, within range of the enemy's rifles, and were finally pushed forward on the skirmish line. In the thicket of brush, which all so well remember, it was very difficult in some instances to tell friend from foe, and here Lieut. J. M. Sutton, with privates D. Sutton and Wm. M. Hallowell, were ordered to discover the position. Creeping forward on their hands and knees to find who were in front, they could distinctly hear the rebels talking. In further reconnoissance they discovered a line proving to be a New York regiment, also in trouble, having no connection on the right. The two then joined, forming a line and closing the gap. This incident is but one of many such that occurred in troops getting into position in the woods in midnight darkness. On the night of the 8th, the regiment, while on picket, got divided by a mistaken order none have ever been able to account for, and it again became the duty of Lieut. Sutton to discover their position. In the light of the great fire of the rebels' burning breastworks, it was a dangerous mission, and in the terrible rumbling noise of two moving armies, a difficult one. Halted at one point, whether by friend or foe he knew not, he promptly answered, giving the name of the regiment, when he found a detachment of a regiment, in command of a lieutenant, lost, and formed in hollow square, for protection from assault on any quarter. After much difficulty, all was righted, and the movement continued towards Po river. Such were the nights in the wilderness, never to be forgotten by the participants.

Crossing the Po river on the 9th, the 148th drove the force of the enemy from the hill beyond, suffering some loss, and on the 10th were in the terrible fight best known as Spottsylvania. The rebels drove in their skirmishers with serious loss, and the regiment was finally compelled to fall back on its brigade, having lost 200 officers and men. Lieut. James M. Sutton was wounded, losing a leg. Again in the terrible carnage of the 12th, the 148th was engaged, being in the successful charge of the morning upon the enemy's first line of works, and in the after struggle at the second line, losing 20 killed, and the usual proportion of wounded.

It then participated in the series of marches, skirmishes and battles on the line from the Wilderness to Petersburg; at Cold Harbor being in a charge on the enemy's works, which was successful at the time, but could not be held, the entire line falling back and fortifying another line. For a further history of this we refer to sketch of 55th Pa. Vols. The work of Pennsylvania regiments in the army of the Potomac is so inseparably connected, we ask the reader to read all, as though he read the history of one.

On the evening of June 16th the regiment, with others, was repulsed in a charge on the enemy's works at Petersburg, but the contest was kept up the 17th and 18th, until the enemy abandoned a portion of his works. From the 15th to the 30th, it was continuous duty and fight, and on the 27th of July, at Deep Bottom, north of the James river. Again, on August 25th, in a terrible engagement at Reams' Station, when the rebels made a desperate attack, compelling the division to fall back. Col. Beaver was here wounded for the third time, losing a leg, and Captain John F. Sutton commanded the regiment for some time at Fort Steadman.

The 148th were now armed with Spencer repeating rifles, Gen. Hancock designating the regiment for this special honor in its division.

On the 27th of October, a detachment of the 148th of 100 men were ordered to take a portion of the enemy's works, Captain Sutton was asked to command the storming party, but having just returned from two days' picket in the swamps, he could not run, having stood in the water of the swamps until his knees were stiffened. The work was undertaken by Capt. J. Z. Brown, a gallant officer. The enemy's works were scaled, and more men captured than there were men in the assault, including four commissioned officers. The enemy now moved forward on him, compelling him to retire.

We now quote from Bates' History Pa. Vols, correcting the quotation: "Upon the opening of the spring campaign of 1865, the regiment moved with the brigade on the 25th of March, and participated in the action at Hatcher's run, and on the 31st at Adams' farm. On the 2d of April it moved five miles through the enemy's lines, and came upon the South Side railroad at Sutherland's Station, the 1st division in advance, where the rebel forces were well posted and determined to stand. The second brigade led, supported by the fourth, and as it approached the enemy's well chosen position he opened a terrible fire which checked its advance, killing and wounding large numbers. Seeing the disaster Gen. Miles detached the 148th and deployed as skirmishers, he ordered it to advance. With Captain Sutton in command of the regiment,* it moved resolutely forward, and by a skilfully executed manouvre, flanked the enemy's works and opened a well directed and enfilading fire from the repeating rifles. Stunned by the suddenness and severity of the blow nearly an entire brigade threw down its arms and surrendered, Major Ulmer of the 4th North Carolina surrendering his sword and pistol to Captain Sutton.* On the following day Gen. Miles issued an order commending the gallant conduct of the regiment, announcing the result of the charge to be 700 prisoners, two pieces of artillery and two flags." Its last battle was at Farmville, April 7th, but it participated in all the closing movements of the campaign, including Lee's surrender.

At muster out, June 3d, 1865, Captain Sutton was the only officer with the regiment who had mustered into service with it in 1862, and he was commander of the regiment from March 28th, 1865, to the close of its duties.

We now close with its battle record, including skirmishes and assaults upon it by the foe, so far as we have been able to gather the record: Chancellorsville, May 1 to 3, 1863; Haymarket, July 25th, 1863; Gettysburg, Pa., July 2d and 3d, 1863; Auburn and Bristoe Station, October 14th, 1863; Kelly's ford, November 7, 1863; Mine run, November 30, 1863; Wilderness, May 4 to 7, 1864; Po river, and Spottsylvania, May 9 to 14, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 3 to 10, 1864; Petersburg, June 15 to 30, 1864; Deep Bottom, July 27, 1864; Reams' Station, August 25, 1864; second Deep Bottom, August 14 to 20, 1864; charge on works at Petersburg, October 27, 1864; Hatcher's run, Adams' run, Sutherland Station, and Farmville, March 21st to April 7, 1864; and Lee's surrender.

One hundred and thirty-seven men at muster out represented the old regiment, with a few more serving as commissioned officers not included in the count.

*Correction of Bates' account.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS—FOURTEENTH CAVALRY.

There were probably more Indiana county men in this cavalry regiment than in any other one, and while it is a great task to write the work of an active cavalry regiment for three years of service, we try to note a few things in which Indiana county men participated, and prefer to let the boys tell their own story. To this date, 1879, there is a very incomplete record of the men of the this famous fighting regiment. In company K alone, we find the names of seven men in succession marked by Bates, "not accounted for," who were all killed, or died in the service. The death rate among Indiana county men, is not large however.

The larger part of the men of this county, went into service in 1862, at the time the regiment was organized, and passed through the most active service of the war.

In May, 1853, the regiment was attached to Averill's mounted force in West Virginia, and in detachments, served at Philippi, Beverly and Webster; and later, in a body at Philippi, had a sharp skirmish with rebels surrounding the post at Beverly, July 2d, forcing them to withdraw, and again at Huttonville, on the 4th. At this time the battle of Gettysburg, was reported in progress, and the cavalry division was ordered to join the cavalry of the Potomac. This was not accomplished till Lee's army was safely across the river into Virginia. In pushing forward in pursuit, the rebels were encountered near Martinsburg, on the 15th.

During the month of August, the regiment was in a continuous list of skirmishes and battles, at ane time near the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, fighting dismounted, repelled their infantry charges—in this alone losing eighty men.

In November, 1853, the regiment was in the Droop Mountain raid, and engaged the enemy, fighting on foot, and drove them from their position.

Again, December 8th, the regiment moved on the raid to the Virginia and Tennesse railroad, where heavy damage was inflicted by the destruction of railroad bridges, rebel stores, &c., and in the retreat occurred an incident, the survivors of the war frequently refer to as one of the memorable events of their service. At Jackson river, the 14th cavalry being in the rear with trains which it was almost impossible to move, got separated from the main force and were surrounded by the rebels. Under a flag of truce, a surrender was demanded, but the men carroled the train and set fire to it. The command swam the river and drew the guns with them across, cheered by the rebels, while crossing. While the Colonel seemed to be in a study what to do, walking back and forth with arms folded, waiting a further communication on terms of surrender, a private called from the ranks "death in preference to Libby prison!" which was echoed by a hundred voices, which decided the matter. Their ammunition was all drowned, so the order was given to sling their carbines and draw their sabres, and a break was made for freedom. We quote the words of one who was in this desperate charge: "We selected Jackson's cavalry, and broke for them—they thought they had us, and were so surprised they fled in every direction, and we fairly flew through; our pieces of artillery seemed to scarcely touch the ground as they went, and before the rebels recovered from their surprise, we were almost out of range." Prom the same soldier, we gain the information that at Craig's creek, the cold was so intense as to freeze their horses manes "stiff like a board," and we quote from Averill's report, "I was obliged to swim my command, and drag my artillery with ropes across Craig's creek seven times in twenty- four hours."

The 14th, in its retreat, encountered more frozen streams; their horses being smooth shod, they were compelled to walk most of the time for three days. A few, already crippled, tried to ride, and we know of some yet living, who were yet further injured by their horses falling with them. The loss to the regiment in this raid was about fifty. From Bates' History we quote: "In recognition of the great service which the command had performed, the War Department ordered the issue of a complete suit of clothing to each member of the command as a gift from the Government." From one of the men we quote: "Our shoes were worn out so much, our toes stuck out to the cold, and several had their feet frozen badly." Averill's official report says, "my command has marched, climbed, slidden, and swam three hundred and forty-five miles since the 8th inst."

During the winter of 1863–4, while supposed to be in winter quarters, having a general headquarters at Martinsburg, W. Va., it was kept on duty much of the time, and early in the spring of 1864, it moved forward in another raid upon the Virginia and Tennessee railroad. On May 10th, at Cove Gap, in a fight with the enemy, they lost fifty men killed and wounded, besides losses in minor skirmishes.

The regiment was next in the campaign under Gen. Hunter. As part of the regiment was engaged at New Market, and again at Piedmont, dismounting and charging earthworks when advantage was to be gained by it.

It participated in the fight at Lexington June 12th, and skirmished nearly all day June 13th, and again at Lynchburg ou the 15th. Again on the 17th at Liberty in a sharp fight of several hours, it succeeded in holding a large rebel force in check while the forces under Averill and Crook were retiring to the Kanawha. The loss here was about twenty-four, and the regiment suffered a further loss of eight men near Salem in a charge by Schoonmaker's brigade, to recover guns taken by an unexpected charge by Rosser's rebel cavalry.

We now pass to time of Early's raid into Maryland in July, when the 14th had part in the attack at Winchester, July 20th, which was successful, but a few days later the whole force was compelled to fall back to Hagerstown, Md. After the burning of Chambersburg, Pa., the 14th was in the chase of the rebels into West Virginia, and at Moorefield had a sharp fight, losing thirty-five men, in this fight having the satisfaction of completely routing the enemy.

Its next movements were in connection with the army under Sheridan in the valley, participating in all the movements, being highly complimented for gallantry, especially at Winchester, Cedar creek, Harrisonburg, Wier's cave and Front Royal.

The winter of 1864 and '65 was a disastrous one, the regiment losing heavily at both Millwood and Ashby's gap. We would be glad to add a complete battle record to this, but as it was an almost continuous list for two years over so great an area, we do not see that we can do justice to it, but we do know that while the children of the survivors live the heroic deeds of the 14th cavalry will be fireside stories to be remembered by the generation to come. Captain Duff, of Armstrong county, under whom the Indiana county boys mostly served, has a warm place in their hearts, and we have heard Lieut. McLaughlin of this county highly commended.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment was organized in the fall of 1862, for nine months' service, having company K credited to Indiana county recruited mostly in that portion of the county adjoining the Cambria county line, and there were also men of this county in other companies. Hugh J. Brady, of Indiana county, was appointed lieutenant colonel.

The more complete individual record of these men will be found in regiments in three year and one year service, and the

history of them would in a measure be a repetition of accounts given of the men of the 135th regiment.

In December, 1862, the regiment was forwarded from Camp Curtin by way of Washington, D. C., to Newport News, and afterwards to Suffolk, reporting to Gen. Viele, on the east bank of Nansemond river, where it was put to work at clearing away the forest on the west bank of the river.

In January, 1863, while a strong reconnoissance was being made to the Blackwater, the 177th was left to guard the works at Suffolk and were attacked by a body of rebel cavalry. This occurrence caused a strict vigilance on the part of the men and Gen. Corcoran returning to the works in the night, attempting to pass without giving the countersign, "came near losing his life."* The general afterwards complimented them for good conduct. In March, 1863, it was sent to Norfolk, and ordered on duty at Deep creek with Colonel Wiestling, of 177th, in command of the post.* The duty here seems to have been as guard to prevent the carrying of mails to the south, as this business had been carried on much to the detriment of the Union army.

The 177th regiment has the credit of breaking up the mail routes, capturing a number of carriers, and considerable mail matter; also destroyed a large number of rebel boats in the river, engaged in a sort of piratical business and blocade running conveying goods to the south.

It was transferred to the army of Potomac, then in Maryland in July, 1863, and assigned to the 12th army corps, but before it was called upon to do duty in battle line, the enemy had retreated to Virginia again. Its term of service being almost expired, it did not move with the army into Virginia again, but remained on Maryland heights until ordered to Harrisburg, to be mustered out of service.

So far as we have been able to gather information, there were no deaths of Indiana county men, though the regiment suffered much from sickness, both at Suffolk and Deep creek.

The record shows a large percentage of desertions, nearly all from Harrisburg—these records may be unjust. The record would indicate that the men came home from Harrisburg, and failed to return until it had removed to the front, where they found difficulties in the way of reaching it again, and never reported.

TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment was organized at Pittsburgh, Pa., September 8th, 1864, by the election of Hugh J. Brady, of Indiana county, colonel; John T. Fulton, of Westmoreland county, lieutenant colonel, and Josiah B. Ferguson, of Indiana county, major. Colonel Brady had considerable military experience, having served in the Mexican war—served as major of the 10th regiment Pennsylvania militia, in the emergency call of 1862—was lieutenant-colonel of the 177th regiment for nine month's service of 1862-3.

Companies A, C, D, F, G, H and I, were recruited in Indiana county, company B in Jefferson county, and E and K, in Westmoreland county.

Most all the field and line officers had seen service in other regiments, and the greater part of the men who served in the 135th Pennsylvania volunteers, nine month's service of 1862-3, now returned to service again in this regiment.

Proceeding to the front, it was attached to the 18th corps, near Bermuda Hundred, but soon after, moved to the north side of James river, and was assigned to duty with the engineer corps and built Fort Brady, north of Dutch Gap. In the latter part of October, it was assigned to the 3d brigade, 1st division, 10th corps, and went into winter quarters, its duties principally drill and routine camp duty.

*Bates' History.

Upon the re-organization of the army corps, the 206th was assigned to the 24th corps, and continued on duty with the army of the James, under General Ord.

When the spring campaign opened, the 206th was ordered to remain in camp, doing provost duty, and were thus partially prevented from participating in the historical events of the general assault upon the lines of the enemy; yet, upon the evacuation of Richmond, the 206th was the first to enter the city, a thing desired much by veterans in service long before. Some of the men composing the 206th, had participated in the Peninsular campaign under McClellan, when the most ardent desire was to enter Richmond in triumph.

For a time the regiment did provost duty in the city, and afterwards, for a short time, performed the same duty at Lynchburg. The record of the regiment is not a bloody one, and to the writer of this sketch, and probably many others, it is a relief to write or speak of at least one company or regiment whose bodies do not lie buried in southern soil.

The men did the duty assigned them, and in this stand on equality with their comrades in arms. The regiment had its place in the army, and is entitled to share in the honor that crowned the Union arms in the campaign of 1865. It lived to see the result thousands died to accomplish, and to be the first to fling to the breeze in the rebel capital, the stars and stripes of the Union.

MILITIA OF INDIANA COUNTY, 1861 TO 1865.

The militia organization of the county in 1861, were but few and not much interest manifested; but such as they were, they formed the basis of organization of some of the companies of men recruited in 1861 for three years' service.

In 1862, when General Lee, after defeating our armies at Bull Run, moved northward into Maryland, the southern counties of Pennsylvania were in danger of invasion, and Governor Curtin issued a call for the people to arm, (September 4, 1862,) and a little later issued a general order calling for volunteers to organize and arm for defense of the State, (September 10, 1862); immediately following this with a call for fifty thousand men, (September 11, 1862,) promising the men they should be held for service only for the emergency, and should be mustered out as soon as, in the opinion of the Executive, it would be prudent to do so.

The call was heralded throughout Indiana county, and so early as the 10th, the day the Governor called for actual enrollment of men, there were several companies ready to move. One company, Captain Lawrence S. Cautrell, Lieutenants John Hill and Joseph K. Conner, getting transportation, was assigned to the 10th regiment as company H. The other companies followed as fast as transportation could be procured, and by the 15th, four more companies were to the front, assigned to the 23d regiment, Colonel Weistling. These companies were company B, Captain Ephraim Davis, Lieutenants William B. Marshall and James E. Coultar. Company H, Captain Thomas R. McComb, Lieutenants Josiah Work and J. B. Hinds. Company I, Captain Samuel J. Craighead, Lieutenants Alexander Hazlett and Robert Anderson. Company K, Captain George E. Smith, Lieutenants John Gibson and Josiah M. Ansley. Hugh J. Brady, of North Mahoning township, was appointed major of this regiment.

Another company was recruited in the vicinity of Saltsburg, Captain, Hail Clark; Lieutenants, Andrew D. Ferguson and Wm. H. Junkins, but was not assigned to any regiment.

These companies, forming almost a regiment of men, were all gathered together in the interim between September 4th and 12th, *eight days*. There were men in some, if not all of these companies, who had already seen service in the early campaigns of the war, and while they were not called upon to contend with the foe in deadly strife, the uprising of an army in

the space of a week in the state of Pennsylvania, had an encouraging effect upon the weary troops of the army of the Potomac, we judge equally disheartening to the rank and file of the Confederate forces beaten and driven back from the bloody field of Antietam.

These militia forces were disbanded upon the retreat of the invading foe, but their services to the State and Nation were not yet ended, as we shall see. Col. Weistling at once proceeded to organize a regiment, securing as many of the men of the 23d militia regiment as could go, and by the 20th of November, the organization of the 177th Pa. Vols. for nine months' service was effected. Major H. J. Brady, of Indiana county, as lieutenant colonel of the regiment, and of this we give history elsewhere. (See 177th Pa. Vols.)

In the spring of 1863, Lee, after repulsing our attacks upon his stronghold at Fredericksburg, planned a second invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, the blow being most directly struck at Pennsylvania, and as introductory to the action of our citizens at this memorable time, we should recall the fact that much discontent was felt at the north, and opponents of the war were at work with a will, adding fuel to the fire of discontent, and disapproval of the war. Lee was several days in advance of the Union army, finding no considerable force in his way. Capturing a portion of Gen. Milroy's force at Winchester, and compelling the balance to seek safety in the works on Maryland Heights, opposite Harper's Ferry, he triumphantly marched into Pennsylvania. The small force in the way at all was that under General Couch, with headquarters at Harrisburg, Pa., and General Brooks' small force on the border of Western Pennsylvania, and extending to Ohio, The general Government seeing the danger, called for troops from the nearest states, asking of Pennsylvania 50,000 men. The people were disheartened by rebel successes south, and diversions in their favor north, and responded slowly, no considerable force of militia being organized until Lee's army, 100,000 strong, was on Pennsylvania soil, levying contributions of money and material upon its defenseless towns, asking the town of York, Pa., alone, for $100,000 in cash, and $28,000* were actually paid, besides food and clothing furnished.

Very few regiments from Pennsylvania were organized until the decisive battle at Gettysburg was fought, July 1st to 3d, yet we shall see that Indiana county "came to the front" with a will, for we find it had eight companies mustered into service as early as July 3d to 8th, and followed this with six more before July 23d. There was some dissatisfaction on the part of some of the troops on account of being mustered into United States service, and Governor Curtin, being called upon, assured the troops that they would be discharged as soon as the danger to the state was averted, and more than this, gave them the choice to elect to serve six months, or during the emergency. We do not learn that there was much demur among Indiana county men, the first companies all being sworn into United States service on the plighted word of Gov. Curtin that they wauld not be detained beyond the exigency calling them to arms.

The 54th regiment, Colonel Gallagher, of Westmoreland county, was mustered July 4th, with Thomas K. Weaver, of Indiana county, lieutenant-colonel. Company A, Captain Joseph K. Weaver, with Lieutenants John Hill and J. K. Anderson, was nearly all from Indiana county. Company D, Captain John H. Devers, Lieutenants Byron Porter and Josiah Henderson, all from Indiana county. Company E, Captain Nelson Henry, Lieutenants D. A. Ralston and James Patton, largely of Indiana county. Company H, Captain Rev. Samuel Henderson, Lieutenants Robert Smith and David M. Reed, all of Indiana county.

The 57th regiment was mustered in by companies July 3d to 8th, and organized by electing James R. Porter, of Indiana county, colonel. Company A, Captain William R. Ford, Lieutenants Robert A. Henderson, (provost adjutant), and Alexander Craig. Company C, Captain Hugh Wier, Lieutenants Jas. B. Sansom (editor *Democrat*) and James Fleming, (color company). Company E, Captain Joseph Pershing; Lieutenants, James P. McClelland and Hugh Pershing. Company F, Captain George E. Smith; Lieutenants, Robert N. McCombs and Wm. C. Gordon; all of Indiana county.

The next six companies were organized into an independent battalion, under John C. Lininger, of Indiana county, as lieutenant-colonel, including three other companies, the first, company B, under command of Charles McClain from Jefferson county, partly made up of Indiana county men; the second, company C, Captain William Neel; Lieutenants, Thomas K. Hastings and W. C. Brown; was made up very largely from Indiana county, the balance from Jefferson county; the third, company H, Captain Charles W. Whistler, mostly from Westmoreland county.

The other companies, A, D, E, F, G and I, we claim as Indiana county companies. Company A, Captain Thomas J. Moore, Lieutenants Daniel C. Davis and Marion M. Davis. Company D, Captain John W. Coleman, Lieutenants George W. Wilson and Wm. T. Jackson. Company E, Captain Wm. P. Altemus, Lieutenants Wm. W. Altemus and George R. Bolar. Company F, Captain Daniel Tincom, Lieutenants Samuel W. Campbell and O. S. McHenry. Company G, Captain Robert L. Ritchie, Lieutenants Benj. F. Speedy and David Latshaw. (In this company probably enough Westmoreland men to balance what we allow Jefferson county, in Captain Neel's company.) Company I, Lieutenant Wm. B. Marshall. This battalion was elected to serve for six months, and were so mustered into the United States service.

We will follow each in a brief description of their duties. The 54th and 57th regiments were both assigned to the command of Gen. T. H. Brooks, and rendezvoused in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, Pa. The rebel cavalry leader, Gen. John H. Morgan, then on a raid through Indiana and Ohio, had by this time got so far north, as to make his escape somewhat doubtful, and the more so after Lee had been driven back defeated, into Virginia. The 54th, Colonel Gallagher, and 57th, Colonel Porter, were both moved down into Ohio, and posted at fords of the Ohio river, by some of which Morgan had hoped to make good his escape, the gunboats having effectually stopped him from crossing the river lower down, and he was also closely pursued by a land force under Gen's Shackelford and Hobson. Attempts to cross over were made at several points, and some 500 of his men had effected a crossing at different points on the river. These, with the loss of 600 in prisoners in the engagement at the ford above Pomeroy, had reduced his force very much, and made his chances for escape still less; and with the loss in prisoners at Belleville, left him with scarcely 1,000 men.

In the race for life, his scouts were constantly trying the passes to the fords, if possible to find a way of escape, but found the militia regiments so posted at each as to make it very hazardous to attempt even crossing. These regiments were rapidly moved from one ford to another by rail roads, making quicker time than the rebels on horses, and consequently were well posted at each ford in good time. At one point the 57th captured the scouts sent to examine the ford.

At Warrenton, it was feared Morgan would cross, but the 57th regiment by a quick movement of some three miles, reached the place, and being first on the ground, Colonel Porter so disposed his men that any force attempting a passage to the river, must have done so under a concentrated fire of the regiment, on a space where not over six abreast could have formed to charge the obstructed path. Morgan then tried the position o-

*Greeley's Am. Conflict.

the 54th regiment, Colonel Gallagher, but found it impracticable also.

The Ohio militia in the meantime were pressing the rebel chieftain closely, as also, Shackelford and Hobson in his rear. Being thus closely pursued and environed, he surrendered to General Shackelford, and the work and duties of the Pennsylvania regiments over, they were soon disbanded.

The independent battalion under Col. Lininger was retained in service over seven months, doing duty on railroad guard and at crossings on the upper Potomac river, with headquarters at Green Spring Run, West Virginia. It is to the credit of these hastily summoned together troops for state defense that there was a willingness to move out of the state when necessary for the welfare of the country, and there is no doubt but the militia force mustered at this time had a wholesome effect upon the general result, and had it been in the field promptly at the call of the President, might have added very materially to the amount of material captured from Lee in his retreat, for there was but a small force in the army of the Potomac in fit condition to follow and harass Gen. Lee in his retreat. Couch's militia, as well as Crooks', may have been laughed at as worthless, but we must not forget "what Washington, Gates and Jackson severally did with militia; but, though they had only been held in reserve, or set to guarding trains, their presence would have had a wholesome moral effect,"* and we do know they did good service in the campaign, those in the west rendering effectual help in the capture of Morgan and his troopers, and those in the east dispute every foot of advance of Lee's detached forces there, and on looking over the field we believe would have prevented the crossing of the Susquehanna, even if Lee had not ordered his detached force under Gen. Early to return to the main body for the struggle with the army of the Potomac at Gettysburg.

Many of the men in these Indiana county companies of 1863 had seen hard service before, having been discharged from regiments in the army of the Potomac for wounds received in action, and had now so far recovered as to be able for duty on a short term; others to whom this service was the beginning, enlisted in regiments that went to the front, and proved by their future service that they had soldierly qualifications.

MILITIA OF 1864.

There were two companies largely made up of Indiana county men. The first was mustered into service July, 1864, and disbanded in the latter part of November, 1864; Captain, J. G. Wilson; Lieutenants, Samuel McHenry and Peter C. Spencer, Captain Wilson and Lieut. Spencer afterwards recruiting a company for one year's service assigned to the 74th Pa. Volunteers, and Lieut. McHenry and others recruited a company for one year service, assigned to the 67th Pa. Volunteers.

The second company was mustered into service November 3, 1864, and served till August, 1865; Capt. Joseph K. Weaver; Lieutenants, Anthony Ewing and John W. Ellinger.

These did general guard duty whenever required, and were regularly mustered into United States service, Capt. Wilson's company doing duty on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL CORPS.

During the months of January and February, 1864, there were enlisted in Indiana county, about fifty men for United States signal service for three years, under order No. 417 of the War Department. The men served in every department of the army from Virginia to Texas; those serving with the army of the Potomac, and middle division, being discharged in August, 1865; those in Texas serving longer.

The signal towers on the front were often shelled by rebel batteries, and the occupants had narrow escapes, and the position of the men an unenviable one. The tower at Point of Rocks, Va., was 125 feet high; one on James river 130 feet high; and one at Welden railroad 158 feet high. The one at Cobbs' hill, near Point of Rocks, Va., was arranged with windlass and a platform, raised or lowered by this means. At one time the men stepped on the platform a little too soon for the man at the windlass, and the crank slipping from his hand, the platform fell a distance of 100 feet, with A. S. Thompson and J. S. Wyncoop on it. The rains had swelled the woodwork of the hoisting apparatus so that at a distance of twenty or thirty feet from the ground, a friction ensued which so checked the force of the fall that they landed without any serious damage except the scare, from which they did not recover easily, finding it difficult for some time, for them to occupy the tower.

At the outpost station at Cedar creek, Va., October 19, 1864, when the rebels attacked and surprised Sheridan's force, but two out of the six signal men occupying the station escaped with their lives; one of the survivors was of this county.

THIRTY-EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS—NINTH RESERVES.

Company C—Kirkpatrick, J. F., 2d lieutenant, wounded at Gaines' mill, Va.; resigned Nov. 25, '62. Carson, D. R., July 1, '61; killed at Bull run, Va., August 30, '62. Hart, W. B., July 1, '61; served three years. Daugherty, R. J., July 20, '61; died at Harrison's landing, Va., July, 1862. Portser, Israel, July 20, '61; served three years. Portser, Labanna, July 20, '61, corporal; served three years. Robinson, R. M., July 1, '61; discharged Jan. 25, '62. Stewart, Samuel, July 20, '61; wounded; served three years. Thompson, William E., May 1, '61; discharged Dec. 6, '61,

Company F—Robinson, Joseph F., corporal, July 17, '61; veteran; served through the war. Young, Samuel C., corporal, July 6, '61; served three years. Chapman, Henry, private, July 9, '61; killed at Antietam, Md., *Sept. 17, '62. *Cline, David, July 6, '61; wounded at South Mountain, Md., and killed at Antietam Sept. 17, '62. Detwiler, William, July 17, '61; served three years. Long, William J., July 1, '61; served three years. Moore, Adam, July 6, '51; served three years. McPherson, Hiram A., July 15, '61, veteran, served through the war. McCormick, David B, July 7, '61; died at Smoketown, Md., October 7, '62. McKee, James, July 17, '61; died at Washington, D. C., August 31, '61. Painter, Ashford, July 6, '61; transferred to battery C, 5th U. S. artillery, Nov. '62. Painter, Linas, July 6, '61; transported to battery C, 5th U. S. artillery, Nov. '62. Smiley, David, July 13, '61, veteran; died while home on veteran furlough, Feb. '64.

FORTIETH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS—ELEVENTH RESERVES.

Field and Staff.—James R. Porter, lieut. col. (See Co. B). Daniel S. Porter, lieut. col. (See Co. B), Hugh A. Torrance, quartermaster. (See Co. E).

Company A.—Books, Geo. W., June 25, 1861, corp'l, wounded, discharged Dec. 23, '62. Books, Sam'l, Sept. 19, '62, wounded; transferred to 190 P. V.; discharged June 1, 1865. Boring, Jacob S., July 11, 1861; vet.; trans. to 190th P. V.; discharged on surgeon's certificate Jan. 6, '65. Books, J. W., Sept. 19,62; disc'd by special order same year. Baringer, John R.; Sept. 19, '62; disch'd Jan. 5, '64. Baringer, Wm., June 25, '61; died Dec. 9, '61. Camp, John L., June 25, '61; killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, '62. Dumm, Thomas P., June 25, '61; disch'd April 8, '62. Davis, Benjamin, Sept. 19, '62; wounded; trans. to 190th P. V.; discharged Jan. 24, '65. Dunlap, William, Sept. 19, '62; transferred to 190th P. V. Helman, Lawrence, June 25, '61; mustered out with company. Helman, Daniel, June 25, '61; killed at Gaines' Mill, June 27, '62. McCreary, John O., June

*Horace Greeley.

*Bates says killed at Fredericksburg, Va.

25, '61; mustered out with company. McCreary, William, No. 1, Sept. 19, 1862; discharged March 3, 1863. McCreary, James S., June 25, '61; veteran; transferred to 190th P. V.; absent, sick at muster out. McCreary, William, No. 2, Feb. 16, '64; captured; transferred to 190th P. V.; died at Florence, S. C., Nov. '64. Makin, John A., August 29, '62; transferred to 190th P. V.; discharged June 1, '65. Mardis, Jacob L., August 29, '62; transferred to 190th P. V.; captured; died at Andersonville prison pen, July, '64; burial record August 9, '64. Moore, Jno., June 25, '61; discharged March 20, '63. Moore, Camp, June 25. '61; discharged April 11, '62; died Sept. 11, '62; buried at Point Lookout, Maryland. Miller, William, June 25, '61; discharged Dec. 22, '62. McCreary, Joshua L., June 25, '61; died at Point Lookout, August 17, '62. Patrick, Dallas, Sept. 19, '62; transferred to 190th P. V.; prisoner from August 19, '64, to Feb. 28, '65; discharged June 6, '65. Powell, William K., June 25, '61; mustered out with the company. Rummell, James P., Sept. 19, '62; died at Wind Mill Point, Virginia, January 20, '63. Ruth, Leonidas, Sept. 19, '62; died at Belle Plain, Virginia, Nov. 6, '62. Ruth, Edmund S., Sept. 19, '62; transferred to veteran reserve corps. Smyers, Philip, Sept. 19, '62; transferred to 190th P. V.; discharged by general order June 1, '65. Shoepf, John, Sept. 22, '62; transferred to 190th P. V. Woodford, Andrew, June 25, '61; mustered out with the company. Woodford, Powers, June 25, '61; mustered out with the company. Wise, John, June 25, '61; died at Washington, Nov. 28, '61. Wareham, Henry H., June 25, '61; transferred to veteran reserve corps, came home sick and died.

FORTIETH PENSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS—ELEVENTH RESERVES.

Company B.—James R. Porter, captain, June 10, '61; promoted to lieutenant colonel July 2, '61; resigned October 24, '61. Daniel S. Porter, first lieutenat, June 10, '61; promoted captain July 2, '61; lieutenant colonel May. 14, '63; resigned March 10, '64; brevetted colonel March 13, '65; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, '63. Hannibal K. Sloan, second lieutenant, June 10, '61; promoted first lieutenant July 2, '61; captain August 17, '63; to brevet major March 13, '65; mustered out with company June 13, '64. Archibald Stewart, June 10, '61; promoted second lieutenant July 2, '61; to first lieutenant August 17, '63; wounded May 5, '64, and died of wounds May 20, '64. John S. Sutor, June 10, '61; promoted from sergeant to first sergeant; to second lieutenant September 22, '63; to brevet captain March 13, '65; transferred to 190th regiment Pa. V. May 31, '64. T. M. McCandless, first sergeant; June 10, '61; promoted quartermaster sergeant September 1, '61; mustered out at expiration of term. Ephraim Davis, June 10, '61; promoted from corporal to sergeant; discharged May 31, '62. Richard H. Fair, June 10, '61; promoted from sergeant May 1, '62; died July 14, '62, of wounds received at Gaines' Mill. Thomas R. Weaver, June 10, '61; promoted from sergeant July 15, '62, to second lieutenant 135th Pa. V. Dec. 16, '62. William D. Kuhns, June 10, '61; promoted from sergeant to first sergeant; wounded at Antietam Sept. 17, '62; killed at Fredericksburg Dec, 13, '62. Henderson C. Howard, June 10, '61; promoted from corporal to sergeant July 15, '62; to first sergeant Sept. 22, '63; wounded and prisoner at second Bull Run; mustered out with company June 13, '64, receiving three wounds; paroled. Jas. L. O'Neil, sergeant, June 10, '61; promoted to sergeant July 1, '61; prisoner at the Wilderness May 5, '64; never heard from. Sam'l McCutcheon, June 10, '61; promoted June 1, '62; dis. Dec. 18, '62. Benj. F. Laughlin, sergeant, June 10, '61; promoted from corporal to sergeant; wounded at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, '62; wounded at Wilderness, Va.; mustered out with company June 13, '64. John W. Humphrey, sergeant, June 10, '61; promoted to corporal and sergeant; mustered out with company; good record. Gawin A. McClain, sergeant, June 10, '61; promoted to corporal and sergeant; wounded at Bull Run August 30, '62; wounded at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, '62; mustered out with company. Michael O'Neil, sergeant, June 10, '62; died at Richmond, Va., Feb. 27, '65. John M. Johnston, corporal, June 10, '61; promoted to corporal; died at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 14, '62, of wounds received Dec. 13, '62. Wm. M. Cummins, corporal, June 10, '61; promoted to corporal; discharged Dec. 23, '61, for disability. Charles Shambaugh, corporal, June 10, '61; wounded at Bull Run, August 30, '62; leg amputated; captured a battle flag from the enemy at Charles City Cross Roads; discharged October 13, '62. George W. Stewart, corporal, June 10, '61; wounded at Antietam, Sept. 17, '62; discharged March 24, '63. Theodore Henderson, corporal, June 10, '61; wounded at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, '62; transferred to veteran reserve corps, July 1, '63; promoted to corporal. James W. Howearth, wounded at Antietam, Sept. 17, '62; at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, '62, transferred to veteran reserve corps Sept. 1, '63. Constantine Morton, corporal, June 10, '61; wounded at Charles City Cross Roads, June 30, '62; at Bull Run, August 29, '62; at Antietam, Sept. 17, '62; mustered out with company. Henry Prothero, corporal, June 10, '61; good record; mustered out with company. George Spaulding, corporal, June 10, '61; wounded at Fredericksburg, Sept. 13, '62; promoted to corporal; prisoner May 5, '64, to Dec. 11, '64; discharged Dec. 17, '64. John M. Shields, corp'l, June 10, '61; pro'd to corp'l; good record; mustered out with comp'y. J. J. Oatman, corporal, June 10, '61; wounded: prisoner at Charles City Cross Roads, June 30, '62; wounded at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, '62; at Gettysburg, July 2, '63; promoted to corporal; mustered out with company. Daniel Laughner, musician, June 10, '61; promoted principal musician; discharged Dec. 12, '62. John F. McLain, musician, June 10, '61; appointed regimental postmaster. James N. Adams, private, June 10, '61; good record, mustered out with company. E. E. Allen, private, June 10, '61; promoted to corporal; prisoner May 30, '64, to Feb. 22, '65; discharged Feb. 28, '65. Joshua A. Allison, private, October 5, '62; wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862; transferred to veteran reserve corps. Wm. Atkinson, private, June 10, '61; died at Georgetown, D. C., March 29, '62, of fever. Oscar Bush, private, June 10, '61; died at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, mustered out with company. A, F. Bartlebaugh, private, June 10, '61; killed at Charles City Cross Roads, Virginia. John Berger, private, June 10, '61; served in several battles and afterwards deserted. John R. Campbell, June 10, '61; mustered out with company. W. H. H. Coleman, June 10, '61; promoted commissary sergeant, mustered out with company. Thomas M. Coleman, June 10, '61; discharged February 3, '63, for disability. Samuel Carbough, June 10, '61; wounded and prisoner at Charles City Cross Roads, wounded at Fredericksburg, and discharged April 6, '63. Harrison Conner, June 10, '61; wounded and prisoner at Charles City Cross Roads, and discharged January 9, '63. Edwin Chesley, June 10, '61; wounded at Fredericksburg, discharged May 7, '63. Jacob L. Craig, June 10, '61; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., transferred to veteran reserve corps. William A. Compton, September 19, '62; good record, transferred to 190th Pennsylvania volunteers, discharged by general order, June 1, '65. William Conner, June 10, '61; prisoner at Charles City Cross Roads, Virginia, wounded at Fredericksburg, and died of wounds. Moses B. Charles, June 10, '61; killed at Gaines' mill, Virginia, June 27, '62. James Devlin, June 10, '61; wounded at Fredericksburg, Virginia, mustered out with company. E. J. Devinney, June 10, '61; record good, mustered out with company. Hiram N. Dumm, June 10, '61; wounded at Gettysburg, mustered out with company. Johnston Davis, June 10, '61; teamster, mustered out with company. John R. Devlin, June 10, '61; wounded at Fredericksburg, transferred to veteran reserve corps. James W. Davis, June 10, '61; wounded at Bull Run, and deserted from convalescent camp. Alexander G. Eakman, June 10, '61; wounded at Gettysburg, mustered out with

INTERIOR VIEW OF **HETRICH BROTHERS** DRUG STORE, INDIANA, PA.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRUGGISTS & STATIONERS

Physicians Prescriptions carefully compounded.

OLD COURT HOUSE AT INDIANA, BUILT IN 1807.

ASSOCIATED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NOW UNITED PRESBYTERIAN FIRST CHURCH BUILT IN INDIANA IN 1827.

From a Scetch by R.C. Taylor.

company. William B. Elliott, June 10, '61; captured a battle flag at Spottsylvania, mustered out with company. William H. Empfield, June 10. '61; wounded at Bull Run, and discharged October 20, '62. David Fyock, June 10, '61; record good, mustered out with company. H. W. Fetterman, June 10, '61; killed at Charles City Cross Roads, June 30, '62. J. T. Gibson, Feb. 23. '64; musician, trans. to 190th P. V., dis. by G. O. June 24, '65. James Glenn, June 10, '61; wounded and taken prisoner at Charles City Cross Roads, and died at Richmond, Virginia, July 14, '62. John J. Gromley, Sept. 9, '62; transferred to 190th P. V. Joseph Huffman, June 10, '61; regimental butcher and served in three battles; mustered out with company. W. M. J. Harbison, June 10, '61; wounded at Bull Run and Wilderness, Virginia. Frank Harbison, June 10, '61; wounded at Bull Run and at Bethesda church, Virginia. Solomon Harman, June 10, '61; prisoner at Charles City Cross Roads; wounded, leg off; mustered out with company. William M. Hazlett, June 10, '61; wounded at Charles City Cross Roads; mustered out with company. Samuel B. Harrison, June 10, '61; discharged July 8, '62. William Hill, July 11, '61; wounded at Bull Run; discharged Jan. 12, '63. Thomas B. Hood, June 10, '61; discharged Jan. 29, '63, for disability. John L. Hall, June 10, '61; veteran, good record; transferred to 190th P. V. Samuel B. Hall, Jan. 7, '64; transferred to 190th P. V. David Hoover, Sept. 8, '61; good record; transferred to 190th P. V., captured; died at Salisbury, North Carolina, November 30, '64. Jethro W. Hill, June 10, '61; killed at Charles City Cross Roads, June 30, '62. William Henry, June 10, '61; killed at Spottsylvania C. H., Virginia, May 8, '64. Henry C. Hazlett, June 10, '61; killed at Charles City Cross Roads, June 30, '62. David Hauser, died at City Point, Virginia, July 4, '64. Geo. W. Johnson, discharged Dec. 26, '63. William T. Kinter, July 11, '61; transferred to veteran reserve corps; discharged at expiration of term. William Kunkle, July 11, '61; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa.; transferred to veteran reserve corps. John G. Kimberlin, June 10, '61; wounded at South Mountain, Maryland, and died of wounds. George W. Lowman, June 10, '61; wounded at Bristoe station, Virginia, arm amputated; discharged February 15, '64. Allison Lowman, Sept. 19, '62; good record; transferred to 190th P. V.; discharged by general order, June 1, 1865; Jacob N. Layman, July 10, '61; wounded and captured at Charles City Cross Roads, Va.; transferred to veteran reserve corps. Samuel Lowman, June 10, '61; died from wounds received at Charles City Cross Roads, Virginia, June 30, '62 J. M. Laughrey, June 10, '61; died September 8, '62, of wounds received at Bull Run, Virginia, August 29, '62. Wm. Laughrey, June 10, '61; Killed at South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, '62. Lewis, John, June 10, 61; wounded at Charles City Cross Roads, Va., and killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, '62. Mack, W. H. H., June 10, '61; good record; mustered out with company. McCurdy, John G., June 10, 61; captured at Wilderness May 5, '64. McDonald, Wm. P., June 10, '61; prisoner May 5, '64, to Dec. 6, '64; mustered out with company. McHenry, Oliver S., June 10, '61; discharged June 21, '62. McCurdy, Samuel R., Sept. 8, '61; transferred from Co. D to Co. B; discharged June 4, '62. McKelvey, Thomas H., April 4, '62; discharged on surgeon's certificate. McGuire, Joseph H., July 10, '61; veteran; wounded and prisoner at Charles City Cross Roads, Va.; transferred to 190th Pa. V. Mitchell, Robert M., July 12, 61; died at Washington, D. C., May 31, '62, of fever. Moore, Thomas S., June 10, '61; died Sept. 18, '62, of wounds received at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, '62. Powell, Henry, Aug. 29, '62; killed at Bristoe Station, Va., October 14, '63. Ray, Hugh, June 10, '61; discharged Jan. 7, '69, for disability. Ray, Samuel, July 10, '61; veteran; good record; transferred to 190th Pa. V.; prisoner May 3, '64, to April 15, '65; mustered out with company. Richardson, Wm., March 21, '62; veteran; transferred to 190th Pa. V. Smith, John L., June 10, '61; deserted Sept. 1862; returned March, 1863; mustered out with company. Shick, Samuel, June 10, '61; good record; mustered out with company. Stewart, John W., June 10, '61; discharged Dec. 5, '61. Sheffler, Uriah, June 10, '61; wounded at Charles City Cross Roads, Va., June 30, '62, and discharged Oct. 6, '62. Sherman, Robert F., June 10, '61; wounded at South Mountain, Md,, Sept. 14, '62, and discharged. Shadrach, William, June 10, '61; discharged May 6, '63, for disability. Smith, Marshall S., June 10, '61; promoted to sergeant major; mustered out with regiment. Smith, John A., July 11, '61; veteran; good record; transferred to 190th P. V.; mustered out with company. Stork, William, June 10, '61; transferred to veteran reserve corps. Stephens, James, September 19, '62; wounded at Fredericksburg December 13, '62; transferred to 190th P. V. Henry Stuchel, July 11, '61; killed at South Mountain, Maryland, September 14, '62. George Trimble, June 10, '61; discharged Dec. 30, '62. William K. Thomas, June 10, '61; wounded at South Mountain, Maryland, September 14, '62, and at Fredericksburg, December 13, '62, transferred to veteran reserve corps. James H. Trimble, June 10, '61; killed at Fredericksburg, December 13, '62. John Wagner, June 10, '61; wounded at Charles City Cross Roads, arm amputated and discharged, date unknown. James Wineman, July 17, '61; wounded and prisoner at Charles City Cross Roads, died at Richmond, Virginia, July 11, '62. Frank T. Young, June 10, '61; promoted 2d lieutenant company G, 67th Pennsylvania volunteers, Nov. 5, '62, and mustered out at expiration of time, enlisted in U. S. regular army, served two years, returned to Indiana and died.

Company D—Wm. C. Coleman, 1st sergeant, Sept. 8, '61; veteran; promoted from private to corporal, to 1st sergeant; transferred to 190th P. V., and promoted to 1st lieutenant; served through the war; wounded three times. Peter Bedillion (or Bedilier),* July 16, '61; died Jan. 17, '62. James G. Devinney, private, Sept. 21, '61; discharged May 9, '62. Israel Gibson, March 17, '64; transferred to 190th P. V.; died in rebel prison. Mark Gilpatrick, March 17, '64; transferred to 190th P. V. Samuel F. Hazlett, Sept. 10, '61; discharged Nov. 21, '62. Joseph B. Hazlett, March 3, '62; transferred to veteran reserve corps. Oscar C. Hoyt, Sept. 21, '61; died in hospital. James H. McComb, Feb. 9, '64; transferred to 190th P. V.; taken prisoner and died. Wm. R. McNeal, Sept. 8, '61; died October 25, '62, of wounds received at second Bull Run. James Robertson, Feb. 16, '64; transferred to 190th P. V. Andrew Shauk, Sept. 8, '61; veteran; transferred to 190th P. V.; mustered out with regiment. Wm. M. Shearer, Sept. 8, '61; discharged August 27, '62, and died. Thompson Smith,† Sept. 8, '61; discharged August 1, '62, and died. John Shauk, Feb. 26, '64; veteran; transferred to 190th P. V. James (or John S.) Stanley, March 31, '64; transferred to 190th P. V.

Company E.—Nathaniel Nesbit, captain, June 21, '61; died September 21, '62, of wounds received at South Mountain, Maryland. Daniel R. Coder, 1st lieutenant, June 21, '61; promoted to captain, April 18, '63, to brevet major, March 13, '65, wounded at Bull Run, August 30, '62, mustered out with company, June 3, '67. Hugh A. Torrence, 2d lieutenant, June 21, '61; promoted regimental quartermaster, July 2, '61, brevet captain, March 13, '65, wounded at South Mountain, mustered out with regiment. Richard M. Biskman, 1st sergeant, June 21, '61; promoted to 2d lieutenant, May 13, '62, to 1st lieutenant, April 10, '63, transferred to 190th Pennsylvania volunteers, brevet major, April 9, '65, mustered out with the company. J. P. R. Cummisky, 1st sergeant, June 21, '61; promoted to 1st sergeant, promoted to 1st lieutenant company D, 105th Pennsylvania volunteers, January 13, '62, killed at Fair Oaks, Virginia, May 31, '62. Charles W. Herring, sergeant, June 11, '62; promoted 1st sergeant, mustered out with company. James C. Marshall; sergeant, June 21, '61; died of wounds received in

*Accounts differ. †Bates has "Samuel F. Smith."

action. James L. Hazlett, sergeant, June 21, '61; wounded at South Mountain, Maryland, and died at home from effects of wounds. Theodore L. Marshall, sergeant, June 21, '61; promoted from corporal, wounded, discharged June 9, '63. John C. Doran, sergeant, June 21, '61; promoted from corporal, wounded at South Mountain, Maryland, mustered out with the company. Edward T. Means, sergeant, June 21, '61; promoted to sergeant, wounded at Fredericksburg, mustered out with the company, and died since from the effects of wounds. William H. H. Lyons, sergeant, June 21, '61; promoted corporal and sergeant, mustered out with company. John Uncapher, sergeant, June 21, '61; promoted to sergeant, mustered out with company. William H. H. Edricks, corporal, June 21, '61; wounded at Mechanicsville, Virginia, taken prisoner and died at Richmond, Virginia, January 9, '63. Robert S. McCall, corporal, June 21, '61; transferred to veteran reserve corps. James A. Short, corporal, June 21, '61; promoted to corporal, died of wounds received at Gaines' mill, June 26, '62. Samuel Spires, corporal, June 21, '61; promoted corporal, discharged on sergeant's certificate. George K. Nesbit, corporal, June 21, '61; promoted to corporal, died October 14, '61. J. L. McFarland, corporal, June 21, '61; died from wounds received at Gaines' mill, June 27, '62. Robert McGuire, corporal, June 21, '61; died from wounds received at Gaines' mill, June 27, '62. John C. Rugh, corporal, September 9, '61; promoted to corporal, transferred to 190th Pennsylvania volunteers, June 1, '64. Samuel H. Coon, corporal, September 9, '61; promoted to corporal, transferred to 190th P. V., June 1, '64, discharged at expiration of time. James J. Fritz, corporal, June 21, '61; vet'n, capt'd at Wilderness, Va., transferred to 190th P. V., June 1, '64, wounded at Gettysburg. James W. McGinley, corporal, July 15, '61; mustered out with company. W. H. H. Bell, musician, June 21, '61; discharged February 5, '63. Robert B. Carrol, musician, July 15, '61; color bearer at South Mountain until relieved by Sergeant Hazlett; mustered out with company. John P. Bell, private, June 21, '61; mustered out with company. John Brinks, June 21, '61; mustered out with company. John C. Barkley, June 21, '61; discharged January 8, '63. T. H. Butterfield, September 21, '61; promoted to hospital steward November 1, '63. Jas. M. Brown, July 25, '61; killed at Charles City Cross Roads, June 30, '62; Wm. Carlisle, June 21, '61; wounded at Wilderness, May 6, '64. J. M. Clawson, June 21, '61; disch'd May 17, '63. William Connor, September 22, '61; prisoner at Wilderness; transferred to 190th P. V. June 1, '64. Thompson Cramer, September 12, '62; wounded at Fredericksville; transferred to 190th P. V. June 1, '64. Thomas Carson, September 9, '61; killed at Gaines Mill, Virginia, June 27, '62. Robert W. Cathcart, June 21, '61; killed at South Mountain, Maryland, Sept. 14, '62. Alfred Canada, July 29, '61; died September 29, '62. Martin Doran, February 10, '62; discharged February 10, '63; re-enlisted in United States regular army; killed at Wilderness, Virginia. Gillis D. Dunlap, September 12, '62; wounded at Fredericksburg, Bristoe Station, and once afterward; transferred to 190th P. V. June 1, '64. Samuel W. Davis, June 21, '61; transferred to company I; discharged February 10, '63. William H. H. Doak, July 15, '61; died of wounds received at Gaines' Mill, Virginia. John Dunkle, September 12, '62; died of wounds, date unknown. Joseph W. Elder, July 15, '61; mustered out with company. John W. Ewing, teamster, June 21, '61; mustered out with company. Joseph B. Eakman, June 21, '61; mustered out with company. Henry Eshbaugh, June 21, '61; mustered out with company. Jas. M. English, March 1, '62; discharged January 30, '63. Abram Eshelman, December 9, '63; transferred to 190th P. V. June 1, '64. Boyd E. Ewing, June 21, '61; died October 31, '61. William T. Ewing, June 21, '61; died May 16, '62. Sol. S. Edwards, June 21, '61; killed at Gaines' Mill, Virginia, June 27, '62. Aug. A. Ferguson, June 22, '61; transferred to 10th United States infantry. Scott M. Ferguson, June 21, '61; killed at South Mountain, Maryland, September 14, '62. William C. Foy, June 21, '61; died of wounds received at Fredericksburg, December 13, '62. Joshua L. Gray, June 21, '61; mustered out with company. Joshua A. Groft, June 21, '61; wounded; discharged May 18, '63. George C. Gwinner, June 21, '61; discharged January 13, '63. James Gourley, June 21, '61; discharged November 24, '63. Samuel M. Garris, March 1, '62; wounded at Fredericksburg; discharged on surgeon's certificate. Robert Gordon, June 21, '61; discharged July 15, '63. David Griffin, September 12, '62; transferred to 190th P. V. June 1, '64; died in Andersonville prison. Lemuel C. Harold, June 21, '61; mustered out with company. Nicholas P. Hughes, June 21, '61; discharged May 20, '63; Sal. Hatch, June 21, '61; killed at Gaines' Mill, June 27, '62. John D. Hart, September 9, '61; died of wounds received at Gaines' Mill, June 27, '62. Thos. J. Jenkins, June 21, '61; killed at Fredericksburg, Virginia, December 13, '62. Jacob Kimple, July 25, '61; wounded at Gaines' Mill and South Mountain; mustered out with company. Jacob Libengood, June 21, '61; wounded in action and discharged December 17, '62. George W. Miller, June 21, '61; mustered out with company. Robert Makin, July 15, '61; mustered out with company. Alex. C. Miller, June 21, '61; mustered out with company. Robert McKeen, June 21, '61; on detached service with artillery; mustered out with company. Thomas J. Moses, June 21, '61; prisoner May 5, '64, to February 27, '65. John C. Myers, June 21, '61; mustered out with company. James S. McGuire, June 21, '61; mustered out with company. Uriah Marsh, July 15, '61; mustered out with company. Jas. J. Marshall, July 15, '61; mustered out with company. Willian McPhilimy, July 25, '61; discharged Dec. 7, '61. A. W. McCullough, June 21, '61; (Lutheran minister now); discharged May 11, '62. Jas. S. Moorhead, July 29, '62; disch'd, date unknown. James E. Meanor, June 21, '61; discharged August 23, '62. G. R. McElhaney, July 15, '61; discharged February 2, '63. John N. McKelvey, June 21, '61; discharged October 16, '63. John N. Means, June 21, '61; discharge date unknown. Nelson McCormick, June 21, '61; discharged May 10, '63, Norman L. Moore, transferred to veteran reserve corps July, '63. Samuel A. McLain, June 21, '61; killed at Gaines' Mill, June 27, '62. G. M. McFarland, July 21, '61; killed at Gaines' Mill, June 27, '62. Louis McFarland, July 29, '61; killed at Gaines' Mill, June 27, '62. William H. Mangaw, June 21, '61; died March 21, '64, at Alexandria, Va. William S. Marshall, June 21, '61; died at Point Lookout, Md., September 14, '62. W. E. McCausland, June 21, '61; died July 8, '62, at Philadelphia, Pa. John McPhilimy, July 25, '61; killed at Fredericksburg December 13, '62. Andrew R. Mitchell, June 21, '61; wounded and prisoner at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, '62; died at Richmond, Va., January 9, '63 Robert A. Park, June 21, '61; wounded at Antietam September 17, '62. Jacob Pehel, June 21, '61; discharged December 12, '61. Samuel Russell, September 12, '62; wounded at Fredericksburg; transferred to 190th P. V. June 1, '64. Archibald C. Rankin, February 20, '62; killed at Gaines' Mill June 27, '62. Cornelius B. Riddle, June 21, '61; killed at Fredericksburg December 13, '62. Daniel S. Spires, June 21, 61; mustered out with company. Harrison D. Sacket, February 24, '62; discharged September 16, '62. Samuel M. Shields, June 21, '61; wounded at South Mountain and discharged. James M. Shearer, Jan. 13, '62; discharged Jan. 19, '63. John W. Smith, September 9, '61; discharged Feb. 7, '63. James Simpson, June 21, '61, wounded at Fredericksburg; discharged March 24, '63. Oliver H. Scott, June 21, '61; wounded; transferred to veteran reserve corps, '63. John P. Snowden, June 21, '61; transferred to veteran reserve corps, '63. Josiah Sloan, March 3, '62; transferred to 190th P. V. June 1, '64. James N. Simpson, June 21, '61; wounded at South Mountain Sept. 14, '62; died Sept. 24, '62. Robert P. Sutor, June 21,

'61; died at Smoketown, Md., October 19, '62. Ira G. West, June 21, 61; was transferred to naval service. George Watkins, June 21, '61; died October 22, '61. Armstrong A. Wiley, June 21; killed at Fredericksburg December 13, '62.

Company I—David Berry, 2d lieutenant, June 17, '61; promoted 1st lieutenant April 10, '63; mustered out with company. Mitchel R. Brown, corporal, June 17, '61; killed at Fredericksburg, December 13, '62. Alexander Bruce, private, July 9, '61; prisoner May 10, '64; died in Andersonville prison pen, October 23, '64; grave 11,329. John Brandon, Sept. 10, '61; killed at Gaines' mills, June 27, '62. Washington Curry, July 29, '61; discharged August 30, '61. Francis Cruise, June 17, '61; absent without leave, Nov. 9, '62. Thomas K. Crusaw, Sept. 21, '61; discharged October 12, '62. Joseph. J. Davis, June 17, '61; sergent; promoted to 1st lieutenant of company E, 177th regiment P. V., Nov. 21, '62. Samuel W. Davis, June 21, '61; discharged Feb. 10, '63. Cyrus Eakman, June 17, '61; corporal; mustered out with company. John A. Flickinger, July 1, '61; transferred to U. S. regular army Nov. 9, '62; John Grumbling, July 1, '61; promoted to sergeant; transferred to veteran reserve corps, October 3, 63'; John A. Hill, June 17, '61; sergeant; promoted to sergeant major; killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, '62; Henry A. Harkins, June 17, '61; promoted corporal and sergeant; wounded and prisoner at Wilderness, May 65, '4, to Dec. 6, '64; discharged Dec. 12, '64. Joseph Henderson, June 17, 61'; mustered out with company. John A. Hendricks, June 17, '61; discharged Dec. 5, '62. William S. (or I.) Hamilton, June 17, '61; missing in action at Wilderness, May 5, 6'4; supposed to have died in Andersonville prison. William Hosack, Sept. 10, '61; captured at Wilderness; absent at muster out. David R. Jenkins, June 17, '61; corporal; discharged February 4, '63. Lemuel W. Jenkins, June 17, '61; corporal; mustered out with company. George Jones, February 2, '64; transferred to 190th P. V.; wounded at Wilderness; missing at muster out. John King, July 18, '61; absent without leave, August 25, '62. David Kinkaid, June 17, '61; sergeant; discharged February 10, '63; John L. Kuhn, July 9, '61; missing in action at Bethesda Church, May 30, '64. William Kelley, June 17, '61; killed at Gaines' mill, June 27, '62. Henry Mundorf, June 17, '61; killed at Bethesda Church, May 30, '64; Benjamin C. McDowell, February 3, '62; transferred to 190th P. V.; captured and died in Andersonville prison. James W. McMasters, June 17, '61; corporal; veteran; transferred to 190th P. V. Huston Munshower, August 24, '62; discharged January 2, '63; Peter Palmer, February 2, '64; veteran; transferred to 190th P. V. Absolom Palmer, January 2, '62; discharged June 4, '62. Thomas S. Rutherford, Sept. 17, '61; discharged June 9, '62. William Spires, June 17, '61; mustered out from hospital. Lawson Spires, June 17, '61; mustered out with company. Joseph Sides, June 17, '61; transferred to veteran reserve corps. John Wilkins, July 1, '61; died at Alexandria, Va., October 27, '62.

SOLDIERS OF MEXICAN WAR.

William Matthews, Co. B, 2d Penn. Vols.; died in Mexico. Mathias Palmer, Co. B, 2d Penn. Vols.; died in Mexico, John L. Tincom, Co. B, 2d Penn. Vols.; promoted to drum major. Henry Schnetberg, corporal, Co. B. 2d Penn Vols.; now resident of Indiana county. Jacob Kuhn, Co. E, 2d Penn. Vols. Hugh J. Brady, Co. E, 2d Penn. Vols.; colonel of the 206th Penn. Vols. in the war of 1861–5. George Hutchison, Co. D. 2d Penn. Vols. Joseph Mardis, Co. D, 2d Penn Vols. Samuel D. Killen, Co. D. 2d Penn. Vols. David Buchanan, Co. D, 2d Penn. Vols. Samuel C. Moorhead, 2d Penn. Vols. William Campbell, 2d Penn. Vols.; died at home soon after the war. David Kuhns, 2d Penn. Vols.; killed at the gates of the City of Mexico. Kirtland Keely. John Shoef. William Todd. Simon Wise. Jas. Kelley, died in Mexico. William Hood, of Bairdstown, 2d Penn. Vols. Pliny Kelley, served in war of 1861–5 in California battalion, 2d Massachusetts cavalry.

FORTY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS—TWELFTH RESERVES.

Company H—A. J. Bolar, captain, July 24, '61; promoted to major, July 8, '62, wounded and prisoner at Fredericksburg, discharged on account of wounds received in action, June 30, '64. Samuel M. Elder, captain, July 24, '61; promoted to 1st lieutenant, August 20, 61, to captain, July 8, '62, mustered out with company. James S. Kelly, 1st lieutenant, July 24, '61; resigned August 3, '63. William H. H. Kern, 1st lieutenant, July 24, '61; promoted to 1st lieutenant, July 8, '62, discharged April 28, '64. Thomas H. Dix, sergeant, July 24, '61; promoted to sergeant, wounded May 8, '64, mustered out with company. John Bills, sergeant, July 24, '61; promoted to corporal and sergeant, mustered out with company. James Irwin, sergeant, July 24, '61; promoted to sergeant, mustered out with company. John Evans, sergeant, July 24, '61; promoted to hospital steward, mustered out with regiment. M. T. Moorhead, sergeant, July 24, '61; discharged October 31, '62. W. R. Bracken, sergeant, July 24, '61; wounded and prisoner at Charles City Cross Roads, Va., died of wounds. John P. Griffith, sergeant, July 24, '61; promoted to sergeant, killed at Fredericksburg, December 13, '62. James D. Love, corporal, July 24, '61; wounded at Bull Run, prisoner from December 13, '62, to May 8, '63, mustered out with company. Andrew Kerr, corporal, July 24, '61; mustered out with company. John H. Brown, corporal, July 24, '61; promoted to corporal, mustered out with company. Samual H. McNutt, corporal July 24, '61; promoted to corporal, mustered out with company. Samuel Johnson, corporal, July 24, '61; transferred to veteran reserve corps, mustered out at expiration of term. Samuel Cunningham, corporal, July 24, '61; wounded at Bull Run, and discharged, (attorney at Indiana, Pennsylvania.) John C. Lardin, corporal, July 24, '61; discharged December 13, '62. George W. Robertson, corporal, July 24, 61; wounded at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, '62, and dis'd. Henry W. L. Drips, musician, March 8, '62; trans. to 190th P. V. William Altemus, July 24, '61; wounded at Mechanicsville, Va., and discharged. William W. Altemus, July 24, '61; wounded at South Mountain and discharged. Franklin R. Barr, July 24, '61; mustered out with company. William Bracken, July 24, '61; mustered out with company. Foster Bracken, July 24, '61; discharged June 20, '62. Thomas Barr, July 24. '61; discharged, date unknown. Enoch Benson, July 24, '61; died from wounds received at Antietam, September 17, '62. David W. Barkley, July 24, '61; killed at Fredericksburg December 13, '62. George C. Cribbs, July 24, '61; mustered out with company. John C. Cameron, July 24, '61; mustered out with company. William W. Campbell, July 24, '61; veteran; transferred to 190th P. V. Timothy Connelly, July 24, '61; discharged October 15, '62. John J. Crossmire, July 24, '61; transferred to 51st regiment P. V. October 29, '61. John W. Campbell, July 24, '61; died August 22, '61. Thompson Dick, July 24, '61; mustered out with company. Samuel W. Drips, July 24, '61; veteran, transferred to 190th P. V., commissioned captain—not mustered. Ezekiel Davis, February 25, '64; transferred to 190th Pa. V. Andrew J. Duncan, July 24, '61; died of wounds received at Fredericksburg, December 13, '62. Samuel W. Evans, July 24, '61; mustered out with company. Robert C. Edelblute, February 25, '62; wounded at South Mountain and discharged. John C. Fulton, July 24, '61; mustered out with company. Joseph Faloon, July 24, '61; mustered out with company. Samuel J. Ferguson, July 24, '61; veteran, transferred to 190th P. V. Wm. Grumbling, July 24, '61; mustered out with company. David L. Ginter, October 16, '61; veteran, transferred to 190th P. V. Jedediah Grover, July 24, '61; discharged Dec. 28, '61. Wm. H. Gamble, July 24, '61; discharged Dec. 30, '61. J. Grumbling, July 24, '61; dis. Dec. 31, '62.

Alexander N. Hart, July 24, '61; mustered out with company. J. D. Hildebrand, July 24, '61; prisoner December 13, '62 to May 17, '63; wounded at Spottsylvania; mustered out with company. Joseph D. Henderson, July 24, '61; discharged December 5, '62. William M. Hadden, March 14, '62; discharged April 1, '63. Thomas Hogan, July 24, '61; served two years and deserted. William Junkins, July 24, '61; mustered out with company. John Lawson, July 24, '61; wounded at Fredericksburg, Virginia; mustered out from hospital. James McDonald, July 24, '61; mustered out with company. M. McLaughlin, July 24, '61; mustered out with company. Henry Merritts, July 24, '61; wounded May 8, '64; absent sick at muster out. Samuel McClaran, July 24, '61; veteran; transferred to 190th P. V. James McClune, veteran; transferred to 190th P. V.; came home sick and died. Joseph Mintzer, July 24, '61; veteran; transferred to 190th P. V. Benjamin May, July 24, '61; discharged December 23, '61. Archibald Miller, July 24, '61; discharged October 15, '62. Wm. Mintzer, July 24, 1861, discharged April 12, 1863. George Merritts, July 24, 1861; discharged October 8, '62, (dead). Calvin Martin, June 15, '61; veteran; transferred to 190th P. V. William Myers, June 24, '61; promoted to sergeant major, to 1st lieutenant Co. I, to brevet captain March 13, '65; mustered out with company. Alexander R. McMullen, July 24, '61; killed at Charles City Cross Roads, June 30, '62. Stotler Mintzer, March 4, '62; died July 6, '62, of wounds received at Charles City Cross Roads. George Martin, July 24, '61; killed at Spottsylvania C. H., Virginia; May 12, '64; Stewart Meredith, July 24, '61; died May 16, '64, of wounds received at Spottsylvania C. H., Virginia. William Makin, February 18, '62; killed at Bull Run, August 30, '62. Francis C. Overdorf, July 24, '61; discharged September 24, '61. Harvey Overdorf, July 24, '61; killed at Charles City Cross Roads. David C. Overdorf, July 24, 1861; killed at Antietam, Maryland, September 17, '62. Thomas Painter, July 24, '61; wounded at Antietam, September 17, '62, and discharged. Henry Painter, July 24, '61; transferred to 190th P. V. Archibald M. Rogers, July 24, '61; wounded at Bull Run; mustered out with company. Bennett Rhodes, July 24, '61; mustered out with company. Jeremiah A. Rhodes, July 24, '61; mustered out with company. Alexander Ream, July 24, '61; discharged October 23, '62. William Ream, August 26, '62; transferred to 190th P. V. William Reckord, July 24, '61; killed at Wilderness, Virginia. Robert B. Stewart, July 24, '61; mustered out with company. William B. Somers, July 24, '61; wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, '62; absent sick at muster out. David Simpson, July 24, '61; wounded at Fredericksburg and discharged. James S. Stewart, July 24, '61; wounded at Antietam, Maryland, and discharged. Edward Stephens, July 24, '61; discharged February 25, '62; Geo. W. Stouteagle, June 15, '61; veteran; transferred to 190th P. V. Berd B. Sherman, July 24, '61; veteran; transferred to 190th P. V.; died in Andersonville prison. Robert Stunkerd, July 24, '61; died at Georgetown, D. C., October 13, '64. Henry Shuman, March 19, '62; killed at South Mountain, Maryland, September 14, '62. Oliver Sproul, July 24, '61; killed at South Mountain, September 14, '62. John Swarts, July 24, '61; veteran; killed at Wilderness, Virginia. James F. Tomb, July 24, 1861; prisoner, December 13, 1862, to May 17, 1863; mustered out with company. James E. Thomas, yuly 24, '61; died at camp Pierrepont, Virginia, March 21, '62. Abel B. Wilson, July 24, '61; mustered out with company. John W. Williams, July 24, '61; veteran; transferred to 190th P. V. Henry Waltermeyer, July 24, '61; veteran; transferred to 190th P. V. Andrew Wolf, July 24, '61; veteran; transferred to 190th P. V. Joseph Williams, July 24, '61; wounded at Bull Run, August 30, '62, and discharged. William Waltemeyer, February 13, '64; transferred to 190th P. V.

FORTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS—FIRST LIGHT ARTILLERY—FOURTEENTH RESERVES.

Battery A, "Easton's."—Levi Adams, Feb. 17, '64; wounded, and died near Chapin's farm, Virginia, Sept. 30, '64.

Battery F, "Ricketts."—Charles F. Farren, February 22, '64; mustered out with battery; died since. John Myers, February 16, '64; mustered out with battery. William Wissinger, March 8, '64; mustered out with battery.

Battery G, "West's."—Thomas C. Baker, February 22, '64; Edward Boring, Feb. 16, '64; Reuben S. Boring, Feb. 16, '64; George S. Buchanan, Feb. 9, '64; Andrew Carney, Feb. 22, '64; James B. Elder, Feb. 17, '64; Frank R. Fleck, Feb. 24, '64; George Freck, Feb. 17, '64; Solomon Fulmer, Feb. 17, '64; mustered out with battery. William J. Fuller, Feb. 20, '64; veteran; on detached duty with 5th U. S. artillery, battery L; was killed at Winchester, Va., July 24, '64. James W. Hopkins, Feb. 24, '64; promoted to corporal; mustered out with battery. David Hancock, Feb. 25, '64; mustered out with battery. Cassius C. Harrison, Feb. 22, '64; mustered out May 23, '65. A. G. Kettering, March 5, '64; mustered out with battery. Isaac F. Kitner, Feb. 17, '64; mustered out with battery; died since. Daniel Long, Feb. 10, '62; Henry McDermitt, Feb. 9, '64; Wm. R, Myers, Feb. 18, '64; Josephus Osborn, Feb. 17, '64; Robert W. Rowe, Feb. 8, '64; mustered out with battery. W. S. Shields, Feb. 22, '64; mustered out with battery; was physician at Marion. John D. Snyder, Feb. 17, '64; Orlando Snyder, Feb. 25, '64; mustered out with battery. Daniel D. Smith, Feb. 24, '64; veteran; died at Harper's Ferry, June, '65. John A. Vanhorn, Feb. 24, '64; Andrew Wissinger, Feb. 24, '64; mustered out with battery.

FORTY-SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

James T. Adair, August 4, '63; promoted to first lieutenant and assistant surgeon of 77th Pennsylvania Volunteers. John Barkey, July 13, '63; mustered out with regiment. John Ballentine, July 14 '63; mustered out with regiment. Joseph Clingenberger, July 30, '63; mustered out with regiment. Jas. Duncan, July 13, '63; discharged by general order May 26, '65. James Frederick, July 13, '63; mustered out with regiment. George Grove, July 13, '63; mustered out with regiment. Andrew Hancock, July 14, '63; mustered out with regiment. William Hancock, July 14, '63; mustered out with regiment. Armstrong Henderson, July 14, '63; mustered out with regiment. Adam (or Elijah) Hefner, August 11, '63; mustered out with regiment. George Kroft, July 14, '63; had feet frozen on picket duty; toes amputated. Dennis McSweeney, July 13, '63; wounded at Decard Station, Tenn.; mustered out with regiment. James (or John) McIntire, July 13, '63; served to June 20, '65. Matthew T. Rankin, July 13, '63; mustered out with regiment. William T. Smith, July 13, '63; promoted to corporal; mustered out with regiment. William Stivison, July 13, '63; mustered out with regiment. Robert K. Stuchel, July 13, '63; mustered out with regiment. J. Watt Smith, luly 14, '63; discharged by general order, June 8, 1865. Jacob Strong, February 27, '64; mustered out with regiment. Washington Wilhelm, July 13, '63; mustered out with regiment. James S. Nesbit, captain, December 4, '61; wounded at Cold Harbor, Virginia, discharged by special order, September 28, '64. John McElhany, 1st lieutenant, Sept 19, '61; captured at Edista Island, prisoner one year, resigned February 6, '63. William W. Stewart, 2d lieutenant, September 19, '61; promoted 1st lieutenant, March 26, '63, resigned September 30, '63. Blaney Adair, 1st sergeant, September 19, '61; promoted 2d lieutenant, March 11, '63, to 1st lieutenant, April 5, '64, to captain, September 19, '64, not mustered, killed at Chapins' farm, September 29, '64. R. E. McCrea, sergeant, enlisted October 14, '61; discharged September 6, '62. Matthew Longrey, sergeant, Oc-

tober 7, '61; promoted 1st sergeant, March 11, '63, com. captain, May 12, '65, not mustered, wounded in action, arm amputated. Jacob L. Shank, sergeant, September 30, '61; veteran, wounded at Cold Harbor, mustered out with company. John Kelly, sergeant, September 17, '61; tranferred to United States regular army. Samuel Moorhead, corporal, September 30, '61; veteran, promoted sergeant then com. sergeant, then 2d lieutenant, com. captain, March 21, '65, killed at Petersburg, April 2, '65. Wm. J. Petticord, corporal, September 30, '61; veteran, promoted sergeant, absent, sick at muster out. Curtis McCornish, corporal, September 30, '61; veteran, promoted sergeant, 2d lieutenant, 1st lieutenant, wounded at Cold Harbor Virginia, mustered out with company. Isaac Wike, September 19, '61; died at Beaufort, South Carolina, December 25, '62. William Cunningham, corporal, October 21, '61; killed at Edisto Island, South Carolina, March 29, 1862. John D. Glass, corporal, September 26, '61; veteran, promoted sergeant, mustered out with company. John Houston, corporal, September 26, '61; veteran, promoted com. sergeant, 2d lieutenant and 1st lieutenant, resigned March 19, '65. George W. Stoops, corporal, November 7, '61; discharged May, 1862. C. S. McCrea, musician, October 14, '61; veteran, mustered out with company. Mathias Altemus, private, April 8, '65; mustered out with company. Matthew Askim, October 24, '62; died in hospital. P. W. Pridenbach, February 11, '64; mustered out with company. Barnabus B. Black, February 20, '64; mustered out with company. Taylor Bryan, February 9, '64; discharged by G. O. May 13, '65. Joshua Brown, September 19, '61; transfer'd to U. S. reg. army. J. H. Bridenbach, Feb. 13, '64; transferred to veteran reserve corps; discharged August 28, '65. William Cummins, October 25, '61; veteran; mustered out with company. John S. Coy, October 14, '62; mustered out with company. Abraham S. Coy, October 9, '61; veteran; captured; mustered out with company. Samuel Campbell, October 15, '61; veteran; absent, sick at muster out. William Cochran, August 24, '62; wounded in action at Chapin's farm; mustered out from hospital. Robert Crytzer, Sept. 19, '61; veteran; captured; mustered out with company. William L. Craig, January 9, '65; mustered out from hospital. Westley Cameron, October 14, '61; transferred to U. S. regular army. Nicholas Cramer, Sept. 19, '61; veteran; killed at Petersburg, Va. Nicholas Cameron, Sept. 19, '61; veteran; captured; killed at Cold Harbor, June 3, '64. Daniel Clawson, Feb. 2, '64; wounded at Cold Harbor, June 3, '64, and died June 23, '64. Abraham D. Coy, June 8, '63; died in hospital. Ephraim Cramer, Sept. 19, '61; veteran; captured; died in Andersonville prison; grave, No. 9,134. John Craig, Sept. 19, '61; promoted corporal; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va.; mustered out with company; veteran. Anderson Carbaugh, Sept. 19, '61; promoted corporal; killed at Cold Harbor. Frank Davis, Sept. 19, '61; veteran; mustered out with company. John W. Dick, Sept. 15, '62; discharged June 26, '63. Samuel D. Devlin, August 21, '62; wounded at Cold Harbor; discharged by general order, June 11, '65. Benjamin F. Devinney, February 11, '64; not on muster out roll. Thomas J. Davis, September 19, '61; promoted corporal; died at Fortress Monroe, November 27, '61. Joseph Everett, August 21, '62; wounded; discharged on surgeon's certificate. Samuel B. Eckman, February 10, '64; mortally wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, '64. Isaac Empfield, September 19, '61; died December 8, '63. John Fetterman, October 7, '61; veteran, wounded at Cold Harbor; mustered out with company. Andrew Farren, October 9, '61; captured at Edisto Island; on detached duty at muster-out. Noah Fisher, November 5, '61; captured; transferred to United States regular army. James Fowler, September 29, '61; discharged July 26, 1862, (by company roll book.) Moses Fry, February 9, '64; died near Petersburg, Va. Henry Fetterman, September 26, '61; died October 26, '63. Solomon Fetterman, October 27, '62; killed at Chapin's Farm, Va. John Foust, September 19, '61, veteran; promoted to corporal and sergeant; mustered out with company. Daniel George, October 25, '61, veteran; wounded at Petersburg; mustered out from hospital. John D. Glass, September 19, 61, veteran; mustered out with company. John H. Green, February 22, '64; mustered out with company. William R. George, October 24, '61, veteran; promoted corporal and sergeant; mustered out with company. Charles W. Gibson, August 24, '62; promoted to corporal; discharged by general order June 11, '65. A. Hendrickson, Feb. 15, '64; mustered out with company. George J. Hadden, February 10, '64; mustered out with company. Joseph Houston, February 24, '64; wounded at Petersburg and discharged from hospital. Thomas Hamilton, August 25, '62; killed at Petersburg. John Howearth, Sept. 30, '61, veteran; promoted to corporal; wounded at Drury's Bluff; mustered out with company. Eli Isenberg, February 18, '64; wounded at Cold Harbor; transferred to veteran reserve corps; discharged September 15, '65; was in the six months service of 1863. John Jacoby, February 10, '64; mustered out with company. J. T. Jamison, February 12, '64; discharged by general order, June 18, '65. Joshua Jones, February 6, '64; missing at Cold Harbor June 16, '64. William King, February 15, '64; mustered out with company. David S. Kerr, February 18, '64; wounded; mustered out with company. John Keller, August 8, '62; killed at Cold Harbor, June 3, '64. Samuel King, February 10, '64; mortally wounded at Cold Harbor, June 3, '64. Dominick Kennedy, Sept. 19, '61; veteran, promoted corporal; died at Saulsbury, S. C.; eaptured; company record says he was killed. William Lydick, September 30, '61; veteran; mustered out with company. Andrew Lydick, October 7, '61; veteran; mustered out with company. Jackson Lemon, Sept. 19, '61; veteran; mustered out with company. Noah Lohr, Feb. 12, '64; wounded at Cold Harbor and at Petersburg; leg amputated. John Lydick, September 30, '61; killed at Petersburg. David Long, March 28, '62; died at Hilton Head, Aug. 1, '62. Wm. H. Long, Sept. 30, '61; veteran; promoted corporal and sergeant; mustered out with company. John Montgomery, Sept. 19, '61; veteran; mustered out with company. Wm. McDermott, Feb. 13, '64; mustered out from hospital. Edward D. Murphy, Feb. 9, '64; Joseph Muller, Feb. 1, '64; William S. McClain, February 18, '64; William B. Myers, February 18, '64; Henry Myers, February 22, '64; mustered out with company. H. Munshower, February 10, '64; discharged by general order, May 15, '65. George Milliron, February 26, '64; discharged by general order, May 31, '65. John A. McGee, February 12, '64; veteran; transferred to veteran reserve corps. Stephen Marker, October 14, '61; veteran; killed at Chapin's farm, Va. David Myers, Sept. 30, '61; veteran; promoted to corporal and sergeant; mustered out with company, Nelson McCornish, August 24, '62; discharged by general order, June 11, '65. Robert E. McCrea, November 5, '61; discharged Sept. 6, '63. John Martin, Sept. 19, '61; promoted corporal; died at Fortress Monroe. Samuel Overdorff, October 25, '61; veteran; wounded at Petersburg; mustered out with company. Isaac Overdorff, October 28, '61; veteran; mustered out with company. Alexander Ow, February 18, '64; mustered out with company. Frank Overdorff, February 13, '64; captured; discharged on surgeon's certificate. Harrison Overdorff, October 12, '61; veteran; promoted to corporal; mustered out with company. Joseph Pittman, October 14, '61; veteran; mustered out with company. Nathan S. Parson, October 7, '61; veteran; mustered out with company. William Powell, January 4, '65; mustered out with company. Wm. P. Patterson, Sept. 19, '61; prisoner four months; mustered out at expiration of term. Jacob Replogle, October 28, '62; mustered out with company. Josiah Risinger, October 14, '62; discharged by general order, June 2, '65. James H. Roberts, Sept. 27, '62; transferred to veteran reserve corps. Edward Roser, Sept. 19, '61; died March 16, '64. Joseph Reed, October 15, '61; veteran;

killed at Petersburg, Va. Daniel Shank, October 24, '61; veteran; promoted corporal; mustered out with company. Jacob Shank, October 24, '61; veteran; wounded at Chapin's farm and Petersburg; mustered out with company. Thomas Simpson, Sept. 19, '61; veteran; John Steffy, October 9, '61; veteran; captured; Samuel R. Shank, October 27, '62; Tobias Stiles, Oct. 23, '62; Abraham Steffy, Feb. 20, '64; David Simpson, Feb. 19, '64; veteran; Frederick Sprankle, Feb. 18, '64; Josiah Stake, Feb. 18, '64; Louis W. Smith, Feb. 18, '64; Michael D. Sprowle, April 11, '65; wounded at Chapin's farm and Petersburg; mustered out with company. Jeremiah Stake, February 18, '64; wounded; discharged on surgeon's certificate. William A. Stewart, August 21, '62; discharged by general order, June 11, '65. Henry Strong, October 17, '62; wounded at Cold Harbor; discharged on surgeon's certificate. H. S. Swarts, February 22, '64; wounded; arm amputated. Isaac Slippy, October 31, '61; veteran; discharged on surgeon's certificate. Daniel Strong, Sept. 13, '62; discharged by general order, June 11, '65; Levi Shank, Sept. 13, '62; discharged by general order, June 11, '65. Wm. Stout, October 20, '62; died at Beaufort, S. C., Sept. 29, '63. David Snyder, February 19, '64; wounded at Petersburg and died from wounds received. John Strain, February 9, '64; killed at Chapin's Farm. John C. Smith, February 18, '64; promoted principal musician; mustered out with regiment. Alfred Slippy, September 19, '61; veteran; promoted to corporal; mustered out with company. John Sebring, September 13, '62; promoted to corporal; killed at Cold Harbor. William W. Templeton, February 18, '64; mustered out with company. L. L. Thompson, November 5, '61; captured; tranferred to United States regular army. John L. Taylor, October 12, '61; veteran; promoted corporal, sergeant and second lieutenant; mustered out with company. George S. Willett, September 19, '61; veteran; mustered out with company. Thomas C. Wilson, October 14, '61; veteran; mustered out with company. Robert Wilson, Sept. 19, '61; veteran; mustered out with company. Thomas B. Wilson, Feb. 20, '64; mustered out with company. George Waltemire, Feb. 13, '64; mustered out from hospital. George Walters, October 21, '62; wounded in action and absent at muster-out. William W. Wolf, February 18, '64; mustered out with company. Samuel Wolf, April 11, '65; mustered out with company. David Waltemire, September 19, '61; discharged June 26, '63. James M. Watt, February 18, '64; discharged by general order, June 8, '65. James B. Work, February 18, '64; discharged on surgeon's certificate. George Wike, October 28, '62; discharged on surgeon's certificate, date unknown. Daniel Waltemire, October 9, '61; veteran; died of wounds received at Petersburg. Joseph C. Young, February 1, '64; mustered out with company.

FIFTY-SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

*Company B.**—Willard McIntire, captain; discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability, October 15, '62. Jesse A. Cunningham, first lieutenant; promoted to captain; discharged Nov. 6, '63, on surgeon's certificate of permanent disability. David Davis, second lieutenant; resigned May 18, '62. Samuel McCune, first sergeant; promoted to second lieutenant and first lieutenant; discharged March 4, '63. Thomas D. Cunningham, second sergeant; promoted from sergeant to second lieutenant and first lieutenant; discharged on account of wounds received in action, July 1, '63. Albert A. Kuhn, third sergeant; died from wounds received in action at second Bull Run, August 30, '62. Joseph P. Lintun, fourth sergeant; discharged November 11, '62, from wounds received August 28, at Gainesville, Va. James Speedy, fifth veteran; sergeant; killed in action at Hatcher's Run, February 7, '65. Privates—Alfred R. Anderson, wounded August 28, '62, at Gainesville; discharged on account of disability. Absalom Brown, transferred to brigade band; mustered with band. William Brown, wounded November 30, '63, at Mine run; discharged September 25, '64, at expiration of service. Joseph Blakely, wounded August 28, '62, at Gainesville; discharged on account of disability, October 14, '62. Archibald C. Brown, promoted to color sergeant December 1, '61; died at Washington March 30, '62. Samuel Bushman, discharged September 24, '64, by expiration of term of service. George Clark, died in camp hospital, near Fredericksburg, June 15, '62. Daniel S. Brush, veteran; wounded June 18, '64, at Petersburg (arm amputated); discharged February 22, '65. George Clawson, discharged January 7, '65, at York, Pa. James W. Compton, died at Findly hospital, Washington City, February 17, '63. Joseph J. Crate, discharged March 18, '63; disability. John W. Crusan, wounded in action at Gettysburg, July 1, 63; died August 10, '63, from wound. John E. Cunningham, wounded April 29, '63, at Chancellorsville; promoted first lieutenant; wounded June 8, '64, at York River Railroad; discharged October 24, '64, on account of wound. Samuel H. Charlton, transferred to veteran reserve corps; discharged on expiration of term of service. Harvey Dixon, died at hospital, Washington, D. C., March 33, '64. Anthony Earheart, wounded July 1, '63, at Gettysburg; discharged November 14, '64, on expiration of term of service. William H. Evans. Matthew H. Fails, wounded August 29, '62, at Bull Run; discharged February 9, '63, on surgeon's certificate. Henry Fox, wounded July 1, '63, at Gettysburg; discharged September 24, '64, on expiration of term of service. Sylvester G. Gettys, discharged on surgeon's certificate, January 28, '63. John D. Gordon, promoted to second lieutenant; killed at Gettysburg July 1, '63. Washington Hammil, died in hospital at Fredericksburg, June 29, '62. John F. Henderson, wounded July 1, '63, at Gettysburg; discharged May 5, '64, on surgeon's certificate of disability. Morgan R. Hunter, wounded April 29, '63, at Chancellorsville; discharged on expiration of term of service. Jacob Hicks, taken prisoner Aug. 28, '62; discharged February 23, '63. Geo. H. Johnston, promoted sergeant; wounded April 30, '63, at Chancellorsville; arm amputated; discharged July 20, '63. Richard Kelley, wounded August 29, '62, at Bull Run. James Kelley, wounded at Chancellorsville, April 29, '63; leg amputated at hip joint; discharged December 7, 63. Robert Kelley, killed at Gettysburg, July 1, '63. John Kerr, died April 4, '63, in hospital, at Washington City. James E. Lant, discharged November 1, '64, expiration of term of service. Christian Ling, wounded July 1, '63, at Gettysburg; died from wounds July 18, '63. George Marker, discharged May 19, '62, on account of disability. James S. Matson, wounded August 28, '62, at Gainesville; discharged February 20, '63, on account of disability. James A. Miller, discharged February 9, '63, on account of disability. James McCrea, wounded May 25, '64, at North Ann river, Va.; died from wound, May 26, '64. Hugh McFadden, killed at Weldon railroad, Va., August 18, '64. John Martin, discharged February 9, '63. James McFarlnd, discharged December 5, '62. Robert Miller, veteran; died in hospital December 30, '64, at Beverly, New Jersey. James M. Neil, discharged May 25, '62. William F. Patch, veteran; wounded at Laurel Hill, Va., May 10, '64; died from wound, May 26, '64, in Washington City. John C. Reid, killed at Bull Run, August 30, '62. William Richardson, discharged Sept. 28, '64, on account of expiration of service. Charles Seigfried, transferred to veteran reserve corps, October 24, '63. James S. Stimmel, died January 24, '62, in Blairsville. John W. Triece, wounded at South Mountain, Sept. 14, '62; died May 6, '64, at battle of Wilderness. John Walker, discharged December 5, '62, on account of disability. Richard Wallace, wounded Aug. 28, '62, at Gainesville, Va.; discharged March 6, '63, on account of wound. David Weir, discharged Feb. 4, '63, on account of disability. Hugh Wiley, discharged on expiration of term of

* All mustered as enlisted, September 25, 1861.

service, October 28, '64. Lawrence Kesler, discharged in 1863. Theodore M. Carney, promoted drum major; mustered out with band, January 9, '65; veteran. Frederick C. Black. James Repine. Benjamin F. Earheart, wounded at Gettysburg, July 1, '63, on account of wound. The. A. Earhart, veteran, wounded Aug. 28, '62, at Gainesville, Va.; discharged March 2, '65. Jos. G. Marshall, discharged on expiration of term of service, Sept. 24, '64. Geo. Uncapher, mustered out at expiration of term of service, Sept. 24, '64. Robert Ewing, died July 25, '62, in hospital near Fredericksburg, Va. David L. McPhilemy, discharged March 25, '63, on account of disability. Wallace Elric, wounded July 1, '63, at Gettysburg, Pa., discharged September 25, '64, at expiration of term. George U. Reid, discharged June 4, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability. James Lancy, wounded May 8, '64, at Laurel Hill, Va., died in hospital, May 9, 64, from wounds. John A. Black, promoted 2d lieutenant, 1st lieutenant, captain, major, lieut. colonel; wounded July 1, '63, at Gettysburg, Pa.; wounded at North Ann River, May 23, '64, discharged July 5, '65. Westley Brubaker, veteran; promoted sergeant May 5, '65, mustered out with regiment July 5, '65. William Clark, veteran, wounded June 18, '64, at Petersburg, Va., mustered out with regiment, July 5, '65. Daniel W. Dougherty, veteran, promoted sergeant, 1st lieutenant, mustered out with regiment, July 5, '65. David Frew, veteran, taken prisoner July 1, '63, at Gettysburg, mustered out with regiment. Johnston Lawson, veteran; taken prisoner July 1, '63, at Gettysburg, taken again a Spottsylvania, and sent to Andersonville prison, mustered out with regiment, July 5, '65. Richard Neil, veteran; wounded August 28, at Gainesville, Va., mustered out with regiment, July 5, 65; veteran. Samuel Nesbit, veteran; wounded at York River railroad, May 25, '64, promoted sergeant, wounded at Hatcher's Run, Va., February 5, '65, mustered out with regiment July 5, '65. Henry O'Neil, veteran; promoted 1st sergeant; 2d lieutenant, mustered out with regiment, July 5, '65. John J. Rankin, veteran; wounded August 28, '62, at Gainsville, Va.; wounded May 9, '64, at Wilderness; promoted sergeant; 2d lieutenant, mustered out with regiment, July 5, '65. William H. Richardson, veteran; wounded at Bull Run, August 30, '62; wounded May 10, '61, at the Wilderness, mustered out with regiment, July 5, '65. Joshua Swartz, veteran; wounded at Laurel Hill, Va., May 10, '64, mustered out with regiment, July 5, '65. Stewart Trimble, veteran; wounded at Laurel Hill, Va., May 10, 64, mustered out with regiment, July 5, '65. Samuel McKisson, veteran; taken prisoner at Gainesville, Va., August 28, '62, mustered out with regiment, July 5, '65. John Z. Earheart, veteran; taken prisoner at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, '63, wounded June 18, '64, at Petersburg, promoted color sergeant, October 10, '64, mustered out with regiment, July 5, '65. John McClaran, veteran; wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 17, '64, mustered out with regiment, July 5, '65.

SIXTY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Company A—George R. Lewis, surgeon; promoted from assistant-surgeon of 54th Pennsylvania volunteers, September 18, '63; mustered out with regiment June 28, '65. Jacob Creps, captain, wounded at Fair Oaks and Banksford; mustered out at expiration of term. John Pollock, first lieutenant, wounded at Fair Oaks and died at Portsmouth, Va. George W. Brady, second lieutenant, wounded at Fair Oaks and resigned. Frank M. Brown, first sergeant, promoted to first lieutenant; wounded in Wilderness and died of wounds. Frank Donahue, sergeant; wounded at Fredericksburg; mustered out at expiration of term. William L. Buchanan, sergeant, promoted first sergeant; wounded at Fort Stephens, arm amputated. B. F. Rowland, sergeant, wounded at Fair Oaks, prisoner three months, killed at Spottsylvania. A. T. Brewer, sergeant, wouneded at Fair Oaks; served three years. W. A. S. Work, corporal, wounded at Fair Oaks, mustered out at expiration of term. T. H. Brewer, corporal, wounded at Antietam and discharged. Wm. Weaver, corporal, wounded at Fair Oaks, and died of wounds. James M. Ayers, corporal, wounded in Wilderness, and mustered out at expiration of term. Andrew Pearce, corporal, wounded at Fair Oaks, and discharged. Lemuel Brady, corporal, wounded at Fair Oaks, promoted sergeant, wounded at Fredericksburg May 3, 1863; killed at Spottsylvania May 8, 1864; best tactician in the regiment; drill sergeant. Isaac N. Price, corporal, promoted second lieutenant; wounded at Cold Harbor, and mortally wounded at Charlestown, Va. last day of three years service. Israel Grey, corporal, promoted to sergeant; wounded at Fredericksburg May 3, 1863; wounded at Spottsylvania; promoted sergeant-major; mustered out expiration of term. J. M. Walker, musician, wounded at Malvern hill; mustered out at expiration of term. John Snyder, musician and regimental post master; mustered out at expiration of term. A. B. Allison, private, died near Alexandria, Va., Feb. 11, 1862. J. E. Allison, wounded at Fair Oaks, and at Wilderness May 6, 1864; mustered out expiration of term. Fulbert Alteband, wounded at Fredericksburg and transferred to veteran reserves corps. Thomas Anderson, wounded at Fair Oaks and discharged. John C. Armor, veteran; wounded at Wilderness; promoted commissary sergeant Sept. 4, 1864; served through the war. J. M. Brewer, wounded at Fair Oaks and discharged. C. M. Brewer, discharged June, 1862. Hugh Brady, wounded at Fair Oaks and discharged. Isaac V. Brady, wounded at Fair Oaks; killed at Wilderness May 6, 1864. Daniel H. Bee, wounded at Fort Stephens, D. C.; leg amputated. J. K. Black, veteran; served to close of war. Samuel Barr, died in hospital near Providence, R. I. Eli J. Campbell, wounded at Rappahannock station, mustered out at expiration of term. C. W. Cessna, killed at Fair Oaks May 31, 1862. J. M. Chambers, veteran, promoted sergeant, then first sergeant; served through the war. Zach. T. Chambers, veteran, promoted corporal and sergeant; served through the war. Robert Cravan, discharged 1862. Robert Craig, died near Alexandria, Va., Nov. 1862. J. L. Crawford, wounded at Fair Oaks and discharged. J. C. Cameron, discharged; date not known. Marion M. Davis, wounded at Fair Oaks and discharged. Abram Davis, veteran, wounded at Spottsylvania; promoted second lieutenant of company G, 1865; served through the war. E. D. Daymond, died April, 1862. Peter W. Dilts, promoted corporal; taken prisoner on skirmish line at Gettysburg, Pa.; mustered out at expiration of term. Wm. S. Derby, wounded at Malvern hill; mustered out at expiration of term. James Donahue, wounded at Fair Oaks and discharged. Orlando A. Ellis, veteran; wounded at Fair Oaks; prisoner three months; wounded at Fredericksburg May 3, 1863; wounded at Wilderness; arm amputated. Asaph A. Ellis, veteran, served through the war. William Donahue, wounded at Fair Oaks, died on the field. E. W. Fairbank, killed at Fair Oaks May 31, 1862. R. W. Fairbank, killed at Fort Stephens July 12, 1864. Perry E. Horn, wounded at Wilderness; mustered out at expiration of term; afterwards 2d lieutenant Co. B, 74th P. V., in one year's service. John Herbison, wounded at Spottsylvania and discharged. Alex. Harman, wounded at Wilderness and died of wounds at Philadelphia. Peter S. Justice, wounded at Spottsylvania and discharged. T. W. Kinter, wounded at Fair Oaks; never found or heard from. Wm. Johnston, cannot get record; mustered out from hospital. Robert Jamison, died near Alexandria, Va., Jan. 10, 1862. Peter Keel, promoted corporal; wounded, think at Fort Stephens. Thomas Lemon, wounded at Seven Pines taken prisoner at Savage Station; wounded at Spottsylvania, May 10, 1864, again May 12, and died at Fredericksburg, Va. Davis A. Lukehart, veteran, wounded at Fair Oaks and Fredericksburg, promoted corporal, wounded at Spottsylvania; promoted second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain, serving

to close of war. Frank L. Lydick, taken prisoner at Banks' ford, paroled, served three years. A. B. McQuown, killed at Fair Oaks. W. L. McQuown, discharged June, 1862. Alexander Moore, wounded at Fort Stephens, foot amputated, died, sent home; buried at Gilgal, Indiana county. Thomas Moore, wounded at Fair Oaks, mustered out at expiration of term. D. McCullough, discharged August, 1862. G. B. Mott, wounded at Fair Oaks, killed at Fredericksburg, May 3, 1863. Wm. H. Mott, veteran, wounded, promoted sergeant, served through the war. A. P. Neff, discharged June, 1862. Benj. Neal, killed at Fair Oaks. J. S. Neal, wounded at Fredericksburg, May 3, 1863, and transferred to veteran reserve corps. Hugh S. Pollock, wounded at Wilderness, mustered out at hospital. David Price, died at Point Lookout, Md., August, 1862. J. T. Pearce, wounded by accidental discharge of pistol in hands of comrade and discharged. John W. Row, transferred to Co. B, promoted sergeant; mustered out at expiration of term. David Riddle, wounded at Malvern Hill and died in hospital. Joseph Rager, veteran, wounded at Fair Oaks and at Spottsylvania, pro. corp'l. Luther Richards, wounded at Fair Oaks, promoted corporal; wounded at Spottsylvania. H. V. Stewart, wounded at Fair Oaks, promoted corporal, taken prisoner at Banks' Ford; paroled, killed at Wilderness, May 5, 1864. J. H. Stewart, veteran, wounded at Spottsylvania, killed at Petersburg. Wm. H. Stanley, wounded at Fort Stephens, mustered out at expiration of term. Henry Sylvis, killed at Fredericksburg, May 3, 1863. John Short, killed at Fair Oaks May 31, 1862. James Short, good record, mustered out at expiration of term. John R. Stumpf, wounded at Spottsylvania, mustered out from hospital. A. J. Stuchel, killed at Fredericksburg, May 3, 1863. William Smith, veteran; wounded at wilderness, absent at muster-out of regiment. J. A. Streams, promoted corporal, wounded at Spottsylvania, mustered out at expiration of term. James S. Smith, discharged August, 1862. Israel D. Spencer, veteran; wounded at Fair Oaks, first Cedar creek and Wilderness, discharged. Nathaniel S. Tozer, veteran; promoted to sergeant, served through the war. Thomas Tozer, discharged in the fall of 1861. Thomas C. Thompson, promoted corporal, wounded at Wilderness. John P. Thomas, detailed for work at regimental hospital, mustered out at expiration of term. Geo. R. Walker, transferred to Co. B, killed in Wilderness. Calvin J. Work, promoted corporal, killed at Spottsylvania. J. A. Work, killed at Williamsport, Md., September 20, 1862. Harvey J. Work, wounded at Fair Oaks and Fort Stephens; mustered out at expiration of term. Samuel Wissenger, mustered out at expiration of term. William Wissinger, wounded at Malvern Hill and discharged. George F. Weaver, wounded at Spottsylvania and discharged. Alexander Walker, wounded at Fair Oaks and discharged. Johnston Walker, wounded by accident and died in hospital. James T. Work, teamster; mustered out at expiration of term.

Company B—Wm. A. Allison, Aug. 22, '62; prom'd serg't of Co. F, November 1, '64. Christian Albright, July 14, '63; wounded at Cedar creek, September 19, '64. G. Aikens, July 14, '63; killed at Spottsylvania, May 12, '64. Joseph Burton, July 16, '63; wounded and taken prisoner at Spottsylvania. John H. Beckley, July 16, '63; served to close of war. D. B. Brewer, August, 1862; mustered out June 20, 1865. J. E. Brewer, August, 1862; wounded at Spottsylvania, discharged by G. O., June 3, 1865. J. H. Brown, August, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, discharged by special order, June 20, 1865. John S. Baker, February 15, 1865; discharged by G. O., June 15, 1865. Samuel Barnett, February, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, served to the close of the war. Philip Bowen, February 25, 1864; killed at Fort Stephens, July 12, 1864. John D. Brown, February 25, 1864; mustered out June 20, 1865. Samuel Brogan, October 31, 1864; mustered out with company. A. S. Crawford, August, 1862; discharged January, 1863. Peter F. Custer, February 18, 1864; mustered out with company. George Coy, March 3, 1865; mustered out with company. Joseph T. Dodson, September, 1862; mustered out June 20, 1865. George Duff, October 12, 1864; discharged by G. O. May 30, 1865. Andrew Dick, February 25, 1864; wounded at Spottsylvania, transferred to veteran reserve corps. John N. Dick, February 25, 1864; transferred to veteran reserve corps. John Ellis, February 25, 1864; killed at Ford Stephens, July 12, 1864. William Filmore, July 14, 1863; promoted to corporal, served to the close of the war. Samuel Gibson, February 25, 1864; mustered out with company. Charles Hart, February 25, 1864; died at Alexdria, June 11, 1864. Daniel Helman, February 2, 1864; wounded at Spottsylvania, trans'd to veteran reserve corps. Joseph Hoover, Feb. 25, '64; wounded at Wilderness, mus. out with Co. Alexander Howe, February 25, 1864; wounded at Wilderness; mustered out with company. Jacob K. Helman, February 2, 1864; wounded at Wilderness; discharged June 5, 1865. John Hazlett, March 3, 1865; mustered out with company. John Harper, November 26, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, May 5, 1864. William H. Hewitt, April 4, 1864; mustered out with company. Isaac S. Helman, February 19, 1864; promoted corporal; mustered out with company. Alexander Jamison, September 1, 1862; discharged June 20, 1865. James T. Jamison, February 25, 1864; missing at Spottsylvania. J. C. Johnston, February 25, 1864; wounded severely at Spottsylvania and discharged. John L. Kaufman, October 26, 1864; died at City Point, April 25, 1865. John R. Keel, August 21, 1862; discharged May 30, 1865. George A. Kurts, August 21, 1862; wounded at Wilderness and discharged. Irwin Lydick, February 25, 1864; wounded at Spottsylvania. Daniel Loughrey, February 15, 1865; mustered out with company. Josiah Lockard, February 23, 1864, missing at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864. Nathaniel W. Lemon, Feb. 23, 1864, died March 8, 1865. Mratin Moot, August 21, 1862, killed at Wilderness. J. McPherson, September, 1862, wounded at first Cedar creek and Spottsylvania, discharged June 20, 1865. Samuel McMannus, February 25, 1864, wounded at Wilderness and died at Alexandria, June 1, 1864. John McCullough, February 25, '64; wounded at Spottsylvania, Virginia, discharged June 9, 1865. Amos A. Miller, Feb. 21, 1864, wounded at Wildernees. John C. Matthews, February 14, 1864, wounded at Cedar creek, promoted to sergeant and corporal, mustered out with company. S. W. McCoy, February 2, 1864, wounded at Fort Stephens, mustered out with company. Daniel Mock, February 2, 1864, mustered out with company. Jacob Mangus, September 2, 1864, discharged June 20, 1865. Samuel L. Myers, mustered out with company. N. S. North, August, 1862, wounded at Fredericksburg May 3, 1863, served to close of war. William Ober, February 14, 1864, promoted corporal, mustered out with company. F. M. Patterson, July 14, 1863, promoted sergeant company G, Nov. 1, 1864. Daniel Palmer, Feb. 15, 1865; mustered out with company. T. J. Postlethwait, Aug. 21, 1862; discharged June 20, 1865. Daniel Replogle, Jan. 25, 1864; died same year. Edward J. Robinson, Aug. 2, 1862; promoted sergeant Co. F, Nov. 1, 1864. Peter Stoy, Feb. 4, 1864; wounded October 19, 1864. S. Swartswalter, July 13, 1863; wounded at Spottsylvania and Petersburg. Christopher Stuchel, October, 1861; discharged August, 1862; became blind. John A. Stewart, July 21, 1862; wounded near Bank's ford, taken prisoner, lost one arm and part of other hand at Spottsylvania, May 12, '64; was in hands of rebels eight days. Jonathan Stahl, Feb. 3, 1864; wounded in Wilderness campaign. William B. Stahl, Jan. 29, 1864; wounded at Spottsylvania, promoted corporal, mustered out with company. Edward Smith, April 7, 1864; mustered out with company. William Smith, Feb. 13, 1864; veteran, wounded at wilderness and absent at muster out. John Titterington, Feb. 25, 1864; taken prisoner in Wilderness, health and mind both impaired by starvation in Andersonville prison pen. Aaron Titterington

ton, Feb. 25, 1864; son of John, left at Cold Harbor sick, had permit for City Point in Ambulance; was lost. Robert Torrens, Sept. 1, 1864; discharged June 20, 1865. R. N. Work, Feb. '64; killed at Wilderness. J. M. Webster, October, 1861; absent without leave, Dec. 1862. John T. Warden, Sept. 10, 1862; promoted corporal, discharged June 20, 1865. Simeon B. Wigle, July 16, 1863; wounded at wilderness; mustered out with company. Simon Weaver, July 14, 1863, wounded at Spottsylvania; mustered out with company.

Note.—The veterans of Co. H. also served in Co. A from September 4, 1864, to the close of the war; they were excellent men. There may be a half dozen names in above list not of Indiana county. The names known to not be of the county are stricken out.

SEVENTY-FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Company B—Mustered March 1st to 15th, 1865, for one year's service. Peter C. Spencer, first lieutenant, promoted to captain; had served in the 105th P. V. Perry E. Horn, second lieutenant; had served in the 61st P. V. Ezra Neff, first sergeant; Jackson McMillen, sergeant; Daniel Good, corporal; William Harklerood, corporal. Privates—Samuel C. Brown, Alexander Colkitt, Wm. M. Colkitt, John W. Compton, Samuel Crawford, Frank Flickenger, John Gall (or Gaul), James M. Hadden, Luther Henneigh, Nelson T. Hicks, Charles M. Hicks, Samuel P. Hoover, Samuel M. Jordan, Samuel Knox, James Knox, D. M. McCullough, John C. Peffer, John C. Pifer, John Pearce, Peter Pearce, James B. Rankin, John Rankin, Henry Rater, George Simpson, Jacob Sink, James R. Shields, Adam Shields, Frederick Walker, John Walker, John M. Weston, Conrad Zener.

Company F—Mustered for one year's service March 1st to 6th, 1875; mustered out August 29th, 1865. Gawin A. McClain, captain, discharged May 8, 1865; (see company B, 11th Pennsylvania reserves.) John Kinter, captain, promoted from first lieutenant. John McWilliams, first lieutenant, promoted from second lieutenant. Matthew S. Ray, second lieutenant, promoted from first sergeant. John W. Shields, promoted first sergeant. Peter Freck, (or Freeh,) sergeant. Andrew J. Stumpf, sergeant. Thos. S. McClain, sergeant. Wm. H. Kinter, sergeant. William C, Dilts, sergeant. Alexander Walker, corporal, (61st P. V.) William P. Rowe, corporal. Samuel Wissinger, corporal. William Thompson, corporal. D. T. Faith, (105th P. V.) corporal. Harrison H. Shields, corporal. John G. Barr, corporal. Henry L. Kinter, musician. Henry K. Shields, musician. Privates—John S. Agey, Thomas Anderson, died at Beverly, W. Va., May 19, 1865, Samuel Bethel, Alexander Blue, Jonathan W. Brown, John Brown, of D, Wm. M. Butterbaugh, G. M. Butterbaugh, Jonathan Butterbaugh, Lewis Butterbaugh, Solomon Butterbaugh, James Baker, Thos. Baringer, John L. Baringer, David H. Brady, Samuel Clawson, Wm. Craig, Henry Craig, Wm. A. Conner, Wm. Degarmin, Samuel Donahue, Geo. Donahue, Jas. A. Dickey, Chas. W. Davison, Samuel M. Fails, Wm. Faith, John Faith, John W. Findley, Morton J. Fleming, Samuel Gibson, Robert Galbraith, Robert C. Hopkins, Albert Howe, Andrew Harman, George W. Hanna, John Hunter, William H. Harrison, Andrew Hoover, Joseph Johnson, Thomas A. Johnston, Archibald Kinter, Alexander Kimmel, John Lowman, Thomas C. Laughrey, John K. Lightcap, John S. Longwell, Samuel Munshower, H. Munshower, Henry M. Myers, David Myers, Isaac Myers, Abraham Moore, Robert M. Morris, John McQuown, Thomas H. McQuown, William McQuown, M. McGlaughlin, W. McGlaughlin, Jno. McCunn, Jas. McLeister, R. C. McGaughey, John McCoy, Alex. McMillen, James McMillen, H. K. McCallister, Andrew S. McCall, James W. McHenry, Frederick Pfieffer, William H. H. Price, died at Clarksburg, West Va., April 24, 1865, Augustus Pease, William M. Ray, Myers J. Rhodes, John J. Rowe, Daniel H. Rowe, Nicholas B. Short, David A. Short, John Shaffer, Hiram Stuchel, Silvester Swauger, Caleb Snyder, Henry Weiss,

SIXTY-FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS, FOURTH CAVALRY.

Company C—Tobias Rosensteel, September 12, 1861, promoted second lieutenant December 14, 1864, first lieutenant July 1, 1865; not mustered; mustered out with company. Gillis B. Cribbs, February 27, 1864, veteran; mustered out with company. John G. Doty, February 10, 1864; mustered out with company. Robert Y. Elder, August 31, 1864; discharged by general order, May 15, 1865. William J. Henry, mustered out with company. Samuel Frederick, mustered out with company. John G. Frederick, February 3, 1864; mustered out with company. James Kilgore, February 17, 1864; mustered out with company. W. G. Miller, February 26, 1864; mustered out with company. Isaac Miller, February 24, 1864; mustered out with company. John McGuire, January 1, 1864, veteran, sergeant; mustered out with company. Nelson Miller, March 14, 1864; mustered out with company. James McKelvey, Feb. 28, 1864, veteran, corporal; mustered out with company. Jas. A. Miller, January 20, 1864; mustered out with company. John A. McNeil, February 29, 1864; mustered out with company. Elias Moore, September 17, 1864; discharged by general order May 15, 1865. Theodore Marshall, February 25, 1864, veteran; mustered out with company. John Rosborough, Feb. 16, 1864; mustered out with company. Daniel L. Rosenstell, February 11, 1864, veteran; mustered out with company. Jacob A. Scott, September 12, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate. Alex. Templeton, January 11, 1864, veteran; killed in action May 11, 1864.

Company D—John M. Black, February 26, 1864; mustered out with company. Benjamin Cabel, February 4, 1864; veteran, mustered out with company. Daniel F. Dick, February 26, 1864; wounded, died at Washington, D. C., May 16, 1865. Samuel H. Johnston, March 13, 1862; amount of service not known. J. N. Haskinson, September 16, 1861; mustered out at expiration of term. Isaac Johns, March 31, 1864; dis. by general order, March 8, 1865. Phillip Lichtenfelt, September 16, 1861; prisoner from October, 1863, to August, 1864, mustered out at expiration of term. John T. Lutz, February 26, 1864; killed in action, June 11, 1864. Isaac J. Robb, March 12, 1862; prisoner October, 1863, to August, 1864, mustered out at expiration of term. William J. Ray, February 15, 1864; mustered out with company. David A. Stephens, February 26, 1864; died in the service. Samuel Trimble, February 26, 1864; killed in action, June 26, 1864. Elijah Taylor, March 21, 1864; mustered out with company. David J. Wakefield, jr., February 24, 1864; mustered out with company. Henry C. Wakefield, February 24, 1864; mustered out with company.

Company E—Abraham S. Martin, August 16, 1861; sergeant, mustered out at expiration of term, and commissioned 2d lieutenant, 1st U. S. infantry, September, 1864. Mark Ray, February 26, 1864; mustered out with company. Nelson M. Thompson, Feb. 26, 1864; veteran, wounded at Deep Bottom, mustered out with company. Sylvester Thompson, February 22, 1865; mustered out with company.

SIXTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Harry White, October 31, 1861, major, prisoner from June 15, 1863, to Sept. 29, 1864, commissioned lieutenant colonel Oct. 31, 1864, colonel Jan. 28, 1865, not mustered, promoted to brevet brigadier general March 2, 1865, after discharge, Feb. 22, 1865. John C. Carpenter, May 8, 1862, second lieutenant company E, promoted captain company K February 3, 1863, captured, commissioned major May 1, 1865, lieutenant colonel May 15, 1865, but not mustered, mustered out June 7, 1865, expiration of term and afterwards mustered as colonel June 10, 1865,

and again mustered out with the regiment July 14, 1865. John F. Young, March 15, 1862, commissioned major Oct. 31, 1864, not mustered, promoted brevet captain March 13, 1865, but had resigned March 12, 1865. Robert Barr, Nov. 8, 1861, surgeon, mustered out at expiration of term, promoted surgeon in chief of third brigade, third division, third corps, and to surgeon in chief of third division 6th army corps. William A. Rager, May 2, 1862, veteran, sergeant, promoted first lieutenant April 21, 1865, mustered out with regiment. George W. Sloan, April 10, 1863, promoted from private of company K to hospital steward, sergeant, promoted first lieutenant of company F May 16, 1865. William Keller, March 15, 1862, promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant May 4, 1865, mustered out with the company July 14, 1865. Robert T. Cornwell, Sept. 16, 1862, captain company B, transferred to company I, mustered out Oct. 25, 1864. Alexander Adams, October, 1862, company G, discharged June 2, 1865. Robert Adams, Aug. 28, 1862, company F, promoted corporal, mustered out with company, J. R. Adams, August 28, 1862, company F, discharged by general order June 20, 1865. Jonathan W. Ayers, Sept. 10, 1862, company E, died at Annapolis, Md., Sept. 25, 1862, burial record Nov. 17, 1862. W. R. Black, Oct. 9, 1862, company G, prisoner from June 15 to July 25, 1863, wounded at Sailor's creek, Va., April 6, 1865, leg amputated, commissioned first lieutenant, not mustered, mustered out from hospital. James Bash, 1862, old company B, was lost, thought to be killed, never heard from. Solomon Brown, Oct. 29, 1862, company K, promoted corporal, mustered out with company. Jacob Brown, Nov. 4, 1862, company K, mustered out with company. William Black, Nov. 4, 1862, company K, mustered out with company. Abram Bennett, Nov. 4, 1862, company K, captured, died in Andersonville prison August 20, 1864. John R. Bryan, August 28, 1862, company F, promoted corporal, discharged by general order June 20, 1865. David Barry, August 28, 1862, company F, discharged on surgeon's certificate April 3, 1865. Samuel A. Brown, Aug. 28, 1862, company F, discharged by general order June 20, '65. William Buchanan, Feb. 23, 1865, company K, mustered out with company. Jacob C. Bash, Nov. 18, '64, company G, drafted in West Virginia, mustered out with company. John Barber, April 29, 1862, company E, discharged by general order June 20, 1865. John S. Colgan, Sept. 20, 1862, company E, wounded at Cedar Creek, transferred to veteran reserve corps. Samuel Clawson, company F, lost at Cold Harbor. Samuel W. Curry, Oct. 9, 1862, company G, discharged on surgeon's certificate Sept. 1863. John R. Carnahan, Oct. 29, 1862, company K, mustered out with company. James Crawford, Feb. 15, 1862, company E, veteran, mustered out with company. Elias Cramer, February 27, 1862, company E, veteran, mustered out with company. Thomas Dehaven, November 8, 1861, company G, died at Annapolis, Maryland, July 28, 1863. Robert Degarmin, April 5, 1862, company E, veteran, deserted after serving over three years. Thomas A Douglas, August 28, 1862, company F. discharged by general order, June 20, 1865. Jos. J. Duncan, October 29, 1862, company K, mustered out with company. Alexander Duncan, March 31, 1862, company E, veteran; discharged by special order, August 10, 1864. Jas. W. Davidson, company F, died at Berryville. Edward Degarmin, April 5, 1862, company E, veteran, deserted after serving over three years. John Ebey, March 12, 1862, company E, corporal, veteran, wounded at Cedar Creek Oct. 19, 1864, leg amputated. Levi Esch, Feb. 28, 1862, company E, veteran. Wm. H. Fairbank, March 12, 1862, 1st sergeant, company E, commissioned lieutenant, not mustered; recruiting officer for three months, mustered out at expiration of term. Hiram Ferrier, October 9, 1862, company G, discharged on surgeon's certificate Feb. 5, 1865. John Ferrier, August 28, 1862, company H, discharged by general order, June 20, 1865. John S. Fleming, October 29, 1862, company K, wounded at Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864, mustered out with company. Henry Fisher, August 28, 1862, company F, discharged by general order June 20, 1865. Geo. Fisher, August 28, 1862, company F, discharged by general order, June 20, 1865. Jacob Fisher, August 28, 1862, company F, discharged by general order, June 20, 1865. John Fry, August 28, 1862, company F, discharged by general order, June 20, 1865. Edward Fetterman, April 5, 1862, company E, mustered out at expiration of term. John Fetterman, April 5, 1862, company E, mustered out at expiration of term. Amos Graham, September 20, 1862, company E, transferred to veteran reserve corps. Robert Gamble, March 31, 1862, company E, transferred to invalid corps, killed by accident at Kingston, N. Y. James R. Gailey, August 28, 1862, company F, wounded April 5, 1865. Andrew C. Glass, February 6, 1862, company F, served three years. James W. Graham, September 10, 1862, company F; discharged by general order, June 20, '65. John Graham, November 4, 1862, company K, mustered out with company. Adam Grumbling, February 27, 1862, company E, veteran, promoted corporal, mustered out with company. John M. Hadden, August 28, 1862, company F, discharged by general order, June 20, 1865. Christopher Hill, April 5, 1862, company E, promoted corporal, veteran, mustered out with company. Abraham Hill, Feb. 25, 1862, company E, veteran, mustered out with company. Wm. H. Henry, March 12, 1862, company E, served nearly three years. Samuel Irwin, August 28, 1862, company F, promoted corporal, wounded at Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864, arm amputated. George W. Hill, April 5, 1862, company E, killed at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864. Leonard Huey, company F, killed in Shenandoah valley. Jacob Kookenbrod, Nov. 4, 1862, company K, mustered out with company. Westley Kinter, October, 1862, died in rebel prison. Benjamin Lloyd, Nov. 27, 1862, company K, captured, died at Andersonville Sept., 1864. John B. Lucas, August 28, 1862, company F, discharged by general order, June 20, 1865. William Long, Oct. 9, 1862, company G, died in Andersonville rebel prison. John Lance, Nov. 4, 1862, company K, mustered out with company. Johnson J. Miller, musician, Sept. 10, 1862, company G, discharged by general order, June 20, 1865. David Mentzer, private, Nov. 4, 1862, company K, died Nov. 1864, burial record Nov. 28, 1863. John Miller, Nov. 4, 1862, company K, discharged on surgeon's certificate. William R. Miller, August 28, 1862, company H, wounded at Winchester, Va., discharged on surgeon's certificate May 11, 1865. Williiam R. Miller, Angust 28, 1862, company F, wounded in Shenandoah valley and died. William L. Mahan, Oct. 23, 1862, company K, mustered out with company. Israel Moore, Feb. 23, 1865, company K, mustered out with company. William J. Miller, Oct. 9, 1862, company G, absent without leave, Oct. 6, 1864. James Moore, Oct. 9, 1862, company K, discharged by general order, July 11, 1865. Marshall McDermott, Oct. 30, 1862, company K, wounded, mustered out with company. Daniel Miller, Oct. 9, 1862, company G, mustered out with company. Uriah Moore, Oct. 9, 1862, company G, mustered out with company. John C. Marcle, Oct. 9, 1862, company G, transferred to veteran reserve corps, discharged July 25, 1865. Amos S. Miller, Oct. 9, 1862, company G, discharged by general order, June 15, 1865. R. T. McConaughey, Oct. 9, 1862, company F, mustered out with company. Harman McAfoos, Oct. 9, 1862, company G, missing at Wilderness, May 6, 1864, never heard from. George Mechling, October 9, 1862, company G, died at Fairfax, Fairfax county, Virginia, August 25, 1863. James Mahan, August 28, 1862, Company F, discharged by general order, June 20, 1865. Thomas McClure, Aug. 28, 1862, company F, discharged by general order, June 20, 1865. Albert Miller, February 28, 1862, company E, veteran, promoted corporal, mustered out with company. James Murphy, Feb. 28, 1862, company E, veteran, promoted corporal, mustered out with company. Daniel Marker, March 31, 1862, company E,

veteran, mustered out with company. James Michaels, March 29, 1862, company E, veteran, mustered out with company. John Michaels, August 28, 1862, company E, discharged by general order June 20, 1865. Samuel Mumman, September 20, 1862, company E, discharged by general order, June 20, 1865. William P. Miller, Aug. 28, 1862, company E, died at Annapolis, Md., September 18, 1862. John H. Nupp, October 9, 1862, Company G, killed at Wilderness, May 6, 1864. Henry Overderff, died at Annapolis. Daniel Orner, November 4, 1862, company K, promoted to corporal, mustered out with company. Reuben Overdorff, April 5, 1862, company E, discharged June 18, 1862. Robert Orr, October 9, 1862, company G, mustered out with company. Samuel D. Patterson, Aug. 28, 1862, Co. F, prisoner from June, 1864, to April, 1865, mustered out June 13, 1865. Moses Richie, March 12, 1862, company E, mustered out at expiration of term. John M. Rumbach, Oct 9, 1862, company H, mustered out with company. Amariah H. Reed, Oct. 9, 1862, company G, discharged by general order, June 26, 1865. Jacob Replogle, October 9, 1862, company G, transfered to veteran reserve corps April 1, 1865, discharged by general order, July 31, 1865. Charles M. Reinhart, August 4, 1862, company E, discharged by general order, May 18, 1865. Charles Riddle, 1862, first company B, taken prisoner, paroled, came home and died of fever. Clark D. Rowland, 1862, discharged, date unknown. Isaac Skiles, November 4, 1862, company K, mustered out with company. W. S. Swarts, March 24, 1862, old company B, discharged April 29, 1864. George W. Sutton, February 28, 1862, company E, veteran, mustered out with company. Jonas Sylvis, Sept. 20, '62, Co. E, transferred to veteran reserve corps. Jacob Sterner, Oct. 9, 62, G, died at home, June 16, 1864. James S. Strickler, Oct. 9, 1862, H, discharged on surgeon's certificate, 13, 1864. John W. Snyder, Aug. 28, 1862, F, discharged on surgeon's certificate, March, 1865. Sebastian Sickenberger, Aug. 28, 1862, F, dis. by general order, June 20, 1865. Thomas P. Stephens, Aug. 28, 1862, F, discharged by G. O., June 20, 1865. Jeremiah S. Sebring, Oct. 29, 1862, K, wounded, transferred to veteran reserve corps, then com. lieutenant in a colored regiment. John Sylvis, September 20, 1862, E, promoted sergeant, dis. by general order, June 20, 1865. John H. Shaffer, Feb. 24, 1862, E, veteran, promoted corporal, mustered out with company. Wm. H. Sterner, Sept. 20, 1862, E, promoted corporal, discharged by G. O., June 20, 1865. Adam Titterington, Oct. 29, 1862, K, mustered out with company. R. T. Templeton, Aug. 28, 1862, H, discharged by G. O., June 20, 1865. Geo. L. Vanhorn, Oct. 9, 1862, G, mustered out with company. Alexander P. Watson, Aug. 28, 1862, F, dis. by general order, June 20, '65. George W. Wilson, Nov. 4, '62, K, discharged by G. O., May 15, '65. Allen N. Work, Oct. 9, '62, G, died at home, Feb. 17, '64. Robert D. Williams, Aug. 18, '62, F, discharged by G. O., June 20, '65. W. N. Woolweaver, April 20, '62, E, mustered out at expiration of term. Franklin Wissinger, May 29, '62, E, transferred to veteran reserve corps, mustered out at expiration of term. Alexander Wilson, Nov. 4, '62, K, captured, died July 14, '64, at Richmond, of wounds received in action. John Warner, Feb. 4, '62, F, discharged 1862. William Young, Nov. 4, '62, K, promoted to com. sergeant, Aug. 31, '63.

Company B—One year enlistment. Samuel McHenry, captain; commissioned major June 14, 1865, not mustered. Nathan Z. Seitz, first lieutenant; commissioned captain June 14, 1865, not mustered. Dallas Sutton, second lieutenant; commissioned first lieutenant June, 14, 1865, not mustered. John T. Kinter, first sergeant; commissioned second lieutenant June 14, 1865, not mustered. John O'Neil, sergeant; Francis Latimer, sergeant; Joseph M. Bell, sergeant; George W. Duncan, sergeant; Nelson O'Neil, corporal; Thomas C. Lytle, corporal; Silas W. Work, corporal; John H. Fyock, corporal; Michael Donnelly, corporal; Archibald McGaughey, corporal; James L. Rhodes, corporal; died July 2, 1865; Alexander St. Clair, corporal; discharged June 19, 1865; Daniel D. Fitzhugh, corporal; Nathan C. Giddings, corporal; promoted to hospital steward. Privates—William Blose, Samuel D. Bell, Isaac Beck, Alexander Brown, William Boyles, Charles Boyles, Mathias Conrath, Washington Cook, Porter Clawson, Henry Cooper, Thomas Carpenter, John C. Crosby, Jacob M. Claudy, James E. Dickson, James Dixon, Marshall T. Dick, John O. Drawbaugh, James M. English, Daniel Fyock, George H. Fleming, Walter Gassate, John Goodermuth, John C. Harwick, Peter Henry, Charles Hibbard, J. H. Halderman, James P. Johnston, John H. Kimmel, Solomon Kile, David A. Keefauver, Samuel Lytle, William C. Lowry, William Lowry, Anthony Lowman, Jacob J. N. Lott, John Loughrey, David Mangus, Thos. Martin, William S. McHenry, Clinton D. McKee, George McComb, Wm. M. McCreery, died July 2, 1865, Jeremiah P. Nesbit, Richard Owens, David Pollock, Frederick Pfaff, John S. Plymer, died August 21, 1865, George Ray, Augustus Reed, Matthew Rankin, Robert A. Robertson, Hugh M. Reed, Jas. H. Stumpf, Wm. H. Smith, Madison A. Smith, M. B. Stodmiller, Samuel F. Speedy, George Stahl, Bennett W. Vanhorn, M. B. Wyncoop, Robert C. Wyncoop, Jacob R. Warner, Joseph M. Wilson, Wm. M. Wilson, Joseph C. Weamer, Henry Wentz, Daniel M. Zorger.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH PENNSLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Adam Lowry, quartermaster, October 18, 1861; died at Chattanooga, Tennessee, September 28, 1863.

*Company A**—Except where other dates are given for recruits, this company was mustered into service October 12, 1861. William Cummings, captain, August 2, 1861; wounded at Stone River; promoted from 1st lieutenant; mustered out at expiration of term. David A. Rankin, veteran; promoted from corporal to sergeant, to second lieutenant, to captain; mustered out September 11, 1865. William R. Maize, 1st lieutenant, August 26, 1861; wounded at Stone River; mustered out at expiration of term; afterward lieutenant in United States regular army. John M. Fleming, 1st lieutenant, July 20, 1863; promoted from sergeant to 2d lieutenant, to 1st lieutenant; mustered out with company. Evan Lewis, 2d lieutenant; promoted from sergeant, mustered out at expiration of term. James M. Miller, 1st sergeant; mustered out at expiration of term. Samuel L. Smith, 1st sergeant; veteran; promoted to 1st sergeant, to 2d lieutenant; not mustered; mustered out with company. J. T. Gibson, sergeant; wounded at New Hope Church; discharged December 28, 1864. Samuel Fleming, sergeant; promoted from musician; mustered out at expiration of term. David Blue, sergeant; promoted from corporal; mustered out at expiration of term. James H. Robinson, sergeant, veteran; mustered out with company. John R. Stewart, sergeant, veteran; promoted from corporal; mustered out with company. William A. Miller, sergeant, veteran; promoted from corporal; mustered out with company. William Thomas, corporal; mustered out at expiration of term. George Adams, corporal; wounded in action; mustered out at expiration of term. Wm. Fleming, corporal; mustered out at expiration of term. John Stauffer, corp'l; pro. to corp'l; mustered out at expiration of term. Archibald McBrier, corporal; promoted to corporal; mustered out with company. John Lukehart, corporal; veteran; mustered out with company. John Miller, corporal, September 20, 1862; transferred to veteran reserve corps, June, 1864. Geo. E. Foy, corporal; promoted to corporal; captured; died at Richmond, Nov. 19, '63. John M. Brown, transf'd to veteran reserve corps. John F. Rankin, mus'n; mustered out at expiration of term. Jackson Armstrong, private, August 28, '62; discharged by general order, June, 1865. John L. Adams; trans. to signal corps. Charles R. Aden; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., of wounds received at New Hope Church, Ga. Theodore J. Ballentine; mus-

*The veterans and recruits were mustered out September 11, 1865.

tered out at expiration of term. Nathaniel S. Bryan; mustered out at expiration of term. Andrew J. Belts; mustered out at expiration of term. Daniel Beyers; mustered out at expiration of term. James Buchanan; mustered out at expiration of term. John Bothel, March 2, '65; mustered out with company. Henry P. Brinker, March 14, '65; must'd out with company. Daniel Bothel; discharged March 21, '63. William W. Bell; discharged March 23, '63. George W. Brink, August 1, '64; discharged by general order, June, 19, '65. Leander Baylor; joined U. S. regular army, 4th cavalry, December 1, '62; wounded at Rome, Ga.; mustered out at expiration of term. George F. Currie; mustered out at expiration of term. John O. Campbell; mustered out with company. William Cochran; died of wounds received at Stone River, Tenn. John Conway, discharged June 28, '62. James Campbell, discharged March 23, '63. David Clowes, September 10, '62; discharged by general order, June 19, '65. James Carroll, died of wounds received at Stone River, Tenn. James Carnahan, August 28, '62; died at Stone River, Tenn., February 11, '63. Joseph M. Crooks, died at Louisville, Ky., January 5, '62. William H. Dickie, transferred to signal corps. John Devlin, died at Camp Negley, Ky., Dec. 4, '61. James R. Devlin, died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 4, '62. Thos. M. Fleming, mustered out at expiration of term. Richard B. Fleming, Aug. 16, '64; dis. by gen'l order, June 19, '65. Clay D. Ferguson, March 31, '64; discharged by general order, June 19, 1864. William K. Gibson, wounded in action; mustered out at expiration of term. Andrew Gibson, March 31, '64; mustered out with company. Reuben George, March 28, '62; discharged by general order, June 19, 1865. Martin Gable, March 31, '64; mustered out with company. Jas. A. Guthrie, wounded and died at Stone River, Tenn., Jan. 23, '63. James D. Guthrie, August 25, '62; discharged by general order, June 19, 1865. James Hall, mustered out at expiration of term. Andrew J. Harman, March 31, '64; mustered out with company. John Hefflefinger, discharged Dec. 19, '62, and died at home soon after. George Helman, died at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 31, '61. Philip Harman, prisoner Sept. 20, '63, to Dec. 10, '64; discharged March 15, '65. John A. Hufhan, died at Nashville, Tenn., January 13, '64. Robert Jewett, mustered out at expiration of term. Porter Kelley, mustered out at expiration of term. R. B. Kilpatrick, mustered out at expiration of term. J. H. Kilpatrick, mustered out at expiration of term. Henry Kanouf, January 5, '64; transferred to veteran reserve corps and discharged October 4, 1865. Philip Kunkle, Sept. 10, '62; discharged by general order, June 19, '65. Thomas C. Kerr, killed at New Hope Church, Ga., May, 27, '64. Thompson Kelley, wounded at Stone River, Tenn., and died at Louisville, Ky., April 6, '63. Josiah Lewis, mustered out at expiration of term. Josiah P. Lewis, mustered out at expiration of term. Wm. T. Lewis, mustered out at expiration of term. John Lewis, Aug. 5, '62; discharged by general order, June 19, 1865. Samuel Lewis, discharged by general order, June 19, 1865. Westley Lossen, transferred to United States signal corps. James Little, killed at New Hope Church, Georgia, May 27, 1864. John C. Lewis; died at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 15, 1863. Franklin Marlin; discharged Feb. 20, 1864. Scott M. Miller, Feb. 7, 1865; discharged by general order, May 29, 1865. Ebenezer Mahan, killed at New Hope Church, Ga., May 27, 1864. G. W. McGaughey, mustered out at expiration of term. Daniel McMillen, Sep. 10, 1862, mustered out with company. Eli McCall, Jan. 3, '62; mustered out at expiration of term. Eli McPherson, March 4, 1862; mustered out at expiration of term. Peter McSweeney, August 28, 1862; discharged by general order, May 27, 1865. R. H. McHenry, transferred to signal corps. *J. J. Palmer, mustered out at expiration of term. *Geo. C. Palmer, transferred to 4th U. S. cavalry, and died at New Orleans. David K. Rankin, mustered out at expiration of term. Israel Repine, mustered out at expiration of term. John Replogle, Feb. 1, 1864; veteran; mustered out with company. Wm. H. Ruffner, March 3, 1864; mustered out with company; now a resident of this county. Isaac Rowland, discharged June 28, 1863. John K. Stear, mustered out at expiration of term. John Shetler, mustered out at expiration of term. Charles C. Simpson, mustered out at expiration of term. Alex. K. Stewart, March 31, 1864; mustered out with company. Samuel Smith, Sept. 3, 1863; mustered out with company. Joseph Shields, discharged August 6, 1863. Christian Stewart, August 6, 1864; discharged by general order, June 19, 1865. Peter Smail, Sept. 10, 1862; discharged by general order, June 19, 1865. Peter Spencer, Sept. 15, 1864; discharged by general order, June 19, 1865. John Shaffer, Sept. 14, 1864; discharged by general order, June 19, 1865. John C. Shaffer, Sept. 14, 1864; discharged by general order, June 19, 1865. Wm. Sowers, March 21, 1865. *Jas. Thorn, August 19, 1862. Joseph Uncapher, mustered out at expiration of term. Abraham Wallace, March 28, 1864; veteran; discharged Sept. 19, 1864. Jeremiah Wagoner, died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 27, 1862.

Company D—Mustered in October 12, 1861, except where otherwise noted. Michael Forbes, captain; resigned January, 1863. Robert H. McCormick, first lieutenant; promoted captain April 16, 1863; served three years. William J. Nugent, second lieutenant; promoted first lieutenant April 16, 1863; served three years. A. C. Braughler, first sergeant; promoted second lieutenant April 16, 1863; served three years. John W. Ross, sergeant; promoted first sergeant April 16, 1863; served three years. Joseph L. Buterbaugh, sergeant; discharged June 9, 1862. Wm. W. Hamilton, sergeant; discharged Jan. 14, 1863. David Barkey, sergeant; transferred to veteran reserve corps Jan. 30, 1864. Lewis Z. Shaw, sergeant; died at Stone River, Tenn., May 29, 1863. Thompson M. Bell, sergeant; died at Stone River, Tenn., March 20, 1863. Jacob Durnmeyer, corporal; served three years. Cyrus Daugherty, corporal; served three years. Thomas T. Hill, corporal; served three years. Bartholomew Fleming, corporal; died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., May 1, 1863. Leonard A. Hallister, musician; served three years. David S. Ake, private; served three years. Jonathan Anderson, injured in service; discharged Jan. 20, 1863. Aaron Burnheimer, served three years. Samuel Bartlebaugh, served three years. Mathias Bartlebaugh, discharged April 29, '63; Jeremiah Cook, wounded at Stone River; transferred to veteran reserve corps. Albert Daugherty, served three years. Wm. Duncan, served three years. Wm. S. Douthett, Sept. 20, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 25, 1863. John W. Dougherty, discharged for disability. Frederick Fuller, served three years. Francis S. Fairman, discharged Oct. 17, 1864. Samuel L. Fairman, died at Camp Wood, Ky., Jan. 2, 1862. Robert J. Fairman, Sept 20, 1862; wounded and died at Stone River, Tenn., April 7, 1863. John Fuller, died at Louisville, March 21, 1862. George Ginter, served three years. George Goss, died at Louisville, May 25, 1862. John Hudson, served three years. John C. Irwin, captured; died in Andersonville prison. Samuel Irwin, discharged June 8, 1863. Bethuel Johnson, discharged Oct. 28, 1862, at Nashville. Chas. B. Kerr, served three years. Andrew Kelley, died at Camp Hambright, Ky., Feb. 23, 1862. John Lancy, served three years. Christopher H. Lute, served three years. Alexander Lydick, tranferred to veteran reserve corps. Joseph M Lowry, promoted commissary sergeant; served three years. Archibald McLaughlin, died at Louisville, Ky., December, '61. Thomas McLaughlin, died at Camp Wood, Ky., June 24, '62. Harrison McLaughlin, died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 4, '63. Obadiah McLaughlin, died at Mumfords-

*These were step-sons of John Lucas, of Armstrong township, who also had five sons who served in the Union army, two of them wounded in service.

*James Thorn, a Tennessee lad twelve years old, enlisted in this Indiana county company; was very brave and daring; survivors of the company think the government commissioned him or gave him some appointment; after the war the rebels caught and hung him.

ville, Ky., March 4, '64. Franklin Nupp, served three years. Cyrus Nupp, served three years. Jacob C. Neff, wounded at Stone River; served three years. Austin Rankin, served three years. George W. Rowley, died at Camp Hambright, Ky., Feb. 22, '62. James Rowland, transferred to veteran reserve corps; discharged for disability. Samuel Stahl (1st), served three years. William Stiffler, served three years. John C. Stephens, served three years. John Shetler, discharged June 23, 1862. Samuel Stahl (2d), tranferred to United States regular army, December 1, '62, and was lost at Selma, Alabama. Samuel Stuchel, died at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 16, 1861. Jas. M. Thomas, served three years. Silas F. Templeton, served three years. J. A. Woolweaver, served three years. Jacob Wise, served three years. Banks Woodford, served three years. Robert M. Walker, served three years. Abraham B. Wike, transferred to veteran reserve corps, Dec. 12, 1863. John Yeager, Sept. 12, '62; died at Nashville, Tenn., February 1, '63.

Company G.—J. L. Myers, October 12, '61; served three years.

Men mustered for one year's service.—Co. F, Solomon Black, Jacob Clouse, Wm. W. Elder, Alex. L. Gaston, Samuel Groft, Jas. Kelley. Co. D, Taylor Potts. Co. H. Wm. Klingensmith. Co. G, Wm. A. Stuchel, Joseph Lydick, Scott Miller. Co. I, John Gordon. Co. C, Daniel Switzer. Co. G, J. A. Cessna, died in service; Henry Livengood.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Company G—Mustered in January 10, 1862, except where otherwise noted. John Stuchel, captain, resigned April 15, 1863. James J. Morrow, captain, Dec. 1, 1861, veteran; promoted from 2d to 1st lieutenant, Jan. 1863, to captain July 1, 1863; mustered out with company. Wm. H. Irwin, 1st lieutenant, veteran, promoted to adjutant, Nov. 29, 1862; mustered out with company. Wm. C. Bell, 1st sergeant, veteran, promoted to 1st sergeant, commissioned 2d lieutenant; prisoner from April 20, 1864, to March 1, 1865; mustered out with company. Robert Whitacre, sergeant, veteran, promoted to sergeant; prisoner from April 20, 1864, to March 1, 1865; mustered out with company. Geo. Baker, sergeant, veteran; promoted to sergeant; prisoner from April 20, 1864, to March 1, 1865; mustered out with company. John Black, sergeant, veteran; promoted to sergeant; prisoner from April 20, 1864, to December 1, 1864; absent on furlough at muster out. Andrew Shankel, veteran, promoted to sergeant; prisoner from April 20, 1864, to December 1, 1864; absent on furlough at muster out. John Clark, sergeant, veteran, captured April 20, 1864; died at Florence, S. C., February 1, 1865. Joseph W. Pearce, sergeant; discharged, date unknown. Thomas Moore, Sept. 7, 1861; transferred to veteran reserve corps. Wm. J. Stuchel; discharged, date unknown. Wm. McGary, corporal, veteran; promoted to corporal; prisoner from April 20, 1864, to December 7, 1864. absent with leave at muster out. William Myers, discharged, date unknown. Samuel Barr, corporal; veteran; prisoner April 20, 1864; died at Andersonville, Georgia, July 7, 1864. Jacob Weaver, corporal, September 7, 1861; died, date unknown. Christopher Stuchel, corporal, died, (killed), date unknown. Samuel Spencer, died at Beaufort, N. C., Dec. 23, 1863. Henry K. Barrett, musician, died at Harrison's Landing, Va., July, 1862. Geo. W. Anthony, private; veteran; captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1864. John Adams, veteran; captured at Plymouth, N. C., April, 20, 1864. Jacob Anthony; discharged; date unknown. Geo. W. Brink; discharged; date unknown. John F. Bruner, Dec. 7, 1861; veteran; prisoner, April 20, 1864, to Dec. 7, 1864; absent on furlough at muster out. Frank Brothers, discharged; date unknown. Samuel Bagley, discharged; date unknown. Henry H. Bell, promoted to sergeant-major, Jan. 10, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate, 1862. Peter Barr, October 22, 1862; prisoner, April 20, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 7, 1864. Geo. W. Bruner, veteran; prisoner, April 20, 1864 to Dec. 7, 1864; absent on furlough at muster out. William O. Black, veteran; prisoner, April 20, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., July 18, 1864. William Carson, veteran; prisoner, April 20, 1864 to Dec. 7, 1864; mustered out with company. James Dunlap, veteran; prisoner, April 20, 1864, to Feb. 26, 1865; absent on furlough at muster out. James Frederick, Dec. 1, '61; discharged on writ of *habeas corpus*, Jan. 3, '62. Geo. M. Fee, veteran; prisoner, April 20, '64; died at Andersonville, Ga., August 16, '64. Daniel Fee, died, date unknown. Geo. M. Gourley, veteran; prisoner, April 20, '64, to Dec. 7, '64; absent on furlough at muster out. Daniel Greek, mustered out at expiration of term. Washington Hazlett, discharged, date unknown. James Hopkins, discharged, date unknown. Thomas Jurat, mustered out at expiration of term. Isaac Kuhn, died at Beaufort, N. C., March 21, '64. David W. Lawrence. Thomas J. Laughlin, Sept. 7, '61; veteran; promoted to commissary sergeant; captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, '65; died on the way from Andersonville, Ga. to Florence, S. C. John Miller, veteran; prisoner, April 20, '64, to April 1, '65; discharged July 14, '65. Alexander Maul, discharged, date unknown. Robert Montgomery, discharged, date unknown. William McCullough, discharged, date unknown. Andrew McCullough, discharged, date unknown. William C. McCluskey, veteran; captured at Plymouth, N. C.; died at Florence, S. C., or on the way from Andersonville, Ga. Martin Neff, discharged, date unknown. George C. Peirce, discharged, date unknown. Moses T. Steel, veteran; prisoner April 10, '64, to Dec. 7, '64; absent on furlough at muster out. John Spencer, discharged, date unknown. Jesse C. Stephens, died June 28, '62. John M. Trimble, discharged, date unknown. Andrew Whitacre, Feb. 24, '64; mustered out with company. Jethro Warner, discharged, date unknown. John F. Weaver, veteran; prisoner April 20, '64; died at Florence, S. C., Jan. 25, '65. Henry Wyant, veteran; prisoner April 20, '64; died at Andersonville, June 15, '64. David White, died, date unknown.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Company A—A. H. Mitchell, captain, Sept. 9, '61; resident of Indiana county since the war; promoted from sergeant to first sergeant, to first lieutenant, to captain May 7, '64; not mustered; wounded at Spottsylvania, and discharged for wounds received at Petersburg, June 16, '64; received Kearney badge for bravery. Jos. Cummiskey, sergeant, Sept. 9, '61, veteran; promoted to corporal and sergeant; mustered out with company. Westley P. Hoover, sergeant, Sept 9, '61; promoted corporal and sergeant; mustered out at expiration of term. Wm. J. Mogle, corporal, Sept. 8, '62; promoted to corporal; wounded at Petersburg, Va.; mustered out with company. John McHenry, corporal, Sept. 9, '61; veteran, promoted to corporal; wounded, mustered out with company. Henry Weaver, corporal; April 30, '62; veteran, promoted to corporal; mustered out with company. Henry Aul, private, Sept. 9, '61; teamster, veteran; mustered out with company. Hardman Altebrand, Sept. 9, '61; wounded at Gettysburg and Petersburg; mustered out at expiration of term. Sam'l W. Brewer, Sept. 9, '61, discharged Dec. 24, '61. Isaac Bowersock, Sept. 9, '61; veteran, killed in action Aug. '64, near Petersburg. John Chambers, Feb. 9, '64; mustered 18, out with company. Jonathan Chambers, Feb. 9, '64; killed in action Aug. 21, '64; buried at Petersburg, Va. John W. Cary, Sept. 9, '61; died at Philadelphia Aug. 15, '62. David Cochran, Sept. 9, '61; veteran, wounded at Gettysburg, Pa.; mustered out with company. John A. Dehaven, Sept. 9, '61; discharged June 22, '63. John Henneigh, Sept. 9, '61; transferred to veteran reserve corps. Robert A. Jordan, Sept. 9, '61; veteran, mustered out with company. Robert M. Jordan, March 3, '64; wounded, and discharged on surgeon's certificate May 11, '65.

John Jordan, September 9, 1861; discharged January 22, 1863. John L. Mabon, Sept. 12, 61; discharged April 24, '62. James Mogle, Sept. 8, '62; wounded; discharged by general order, June 2, 1865. John Odell, August 2, 1864; mustered out with company. William Painter, Sept. 9, '61, veteran; wounded and captured at Boydtown Plank Road, Va.; mustered out with company. Henry Sutler, Sept. 9, '61, veteran; killed at Boydtown Plank Road, Va. Jacob Sutter, Sept. 8, '62, died Dec. 20, '62. Berry C. Smith, Feb. 6, '64; wounded at Wilderness; mustered out with company. Peter Walker, Septtember 9, '61; discharged January 12, '62; served a time in United States regular army. Philip Wining, Sept. 9, '61, veteran; wounded at Wilderness; transferred to veteran reserve corps.

Comnany G—Jacob Harshberger, October 25, '61; discharged March 27, '63. David Keller, August 28, '61, veteran; promoted corporal; mustered out with company. Perry Brink, October 25, '61; discharged January 19, '64. John Snyder, Oct. 25, '61; killed at Charles City Cross Roads, June 30, 1862.

Company D.—James Silvis, August 28, '61; promoted from sergeant to first sergeant, to second lieutenant July 1, '61; discharged August 6, 1864, received the Kearney badge for bravery. J. P. R. Cummiskey, first lieutenant; killed at Fair Oaks, Va.

Company I.—Mathias Manner, October 5, '61; promoted to sergeant; killed at Wilderness, May 5, 1864.

Company F—Rob't Kirk, captain, Sept. 9. '61; wounded at Fair Oaks and Bull Run; killed at Chancellorsville. Wm. Kimple, captain, Sept. 17, '61; promoted to corporal, sergeant, 1st sergeant, 2d lieutenant and captain; mustered out with company. David Ratcliff, 2d lieutenant, Oct. 25, '61; resigned Dec. 1861. Ogg Neil, 2d lieutenant, Feb. 19, 1862; veteran; promoted to corporal, sergeant, 1st sergeant, 2d lieutenant, June 8, '65. Wm. T. Stewart, 1st sergeant, September, 1861, veteran; promoted to corporal, sergeant, 1st sergeant; mustered out with company. Jacob L. Smith, 1st sergeant, Sept. 9, 1861; promoted from sergeant; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863. Wm. W. Hazlett, sergeant, Sept. 17, 1861, veteran; promoted corporal and sergeant; mustered out with company. John M. Brewer, sergeant, Feb. 28, 1864, veteran; promoted to corporal and sergeant; mustered out with company. S. H. Pounds, sergeant, Feb. 17, 1862; promoted corporal and sergeant; wounded; mustered out with company. Robert Doty, sergeant, Sept. 9, 1861; promoted corporal and sergeant; killed at Gettysburg; received Kearney badge for bravery. John W. Smith, sergeant, Sept. 9, 1861, veteran; promoted corporal and sergeant; killed at Petersburg, June 18, 1864. Samuel Adamson, sergeant, Sept. 9, 1861; died May 20, 1863, of wounds received in action, Jonathan Brindle, sergeant, Oct. 25, 1861; wounded, transferred to veteran reserve corps. Joshua Pearce, corporal, Sept. 9, 1861; veteran; promoted to corporal; mustered out with company. Joseph Taylor, corporal, Sept. 9, '61, veteran; promoted to corporal; mustered out with company. Wm. H. Hazlett, corporal, Sept. 17, '61, veteran; promoted to corporal; mustered out with company. John N. Means, corporal, Feb. 28, 1864; promoted to corporal; mustered out with company. Ira F. Mott, corporal, Sept. 3, '61; veteran, promoted to corporal; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, '64. George R. Hall, corporal, Sept. 7, '61; veteran; discharged on surgeon's certificate, Oct. 12, 1864. Thomas Neil, corporal, Oct. 19, '61, veteran; wounded, discharged on surgeon's certificate March 4, 1865. Irwin R. Nicodemus, corporal, May 7, 1862; wounded; mustered out at expiration of term. John N. Vanhorn, corporal, Oct. 25, 1861; discharged February 6, 1863. Jonathan Ayers, Feb. 25, '64; missing in action at Boydtown Plank Road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864. Jas. Aul, Oct. 25, 1861; transferred to veteran reserve corps; Wm. W. Brilhart, Feb. 10, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va.; mustered out with company. John H. Bush, February 28, 1864; and Jacob L. Bee, Feb. 11, 1864 wounded; absent sick at muster-out. Thomas Brickel, mustered out at expiration of term. Samuel Cochran, Sept. 9, '61; deserted and returned; discharged at expiration of term. Wm. A. Chambers, April 30, '62; transferred to veteran reserve corps. Wm. H. Dickson, February 14, '64; absent on furlough at muster-out. Jonathan Doty, Sept. 9, '61; mustered out at expiration of term. Chauncy A. Ellis, October 25, '61; good record; mustered out at expiration of term. John M. Fleming, Sept. 17, '61, veteran; mustered out with company. Samuel Fry, October 26, '61; wounded in action and discharged January 2, '63. John F. Fulmer, Sept. 9, '61; mustered out at expiration of term. Samuel D. Fulmer, Sept. 9, '61; wounded in action and discharged, Aug. 24, '64. Joseph Graham, February 23, '65; mustered out with company. George W. Hoover, October 25, '61; wounded in action and died at Fortress Monroe, June 4, '62. Benjamin B. Hall, Feb. 29, '64; captured and died at Andersonville, July 17, '64. James Hopkins, Sept. 9, '62; served one year and deserted. H. H. Hallowell, October 26, '61; served two years and deserted. Simon D. Hugus, Sept. 9, '61; discharged March 14, '62. John C. Hallowell, October 26, '61; discharged Nov 1, '62. Thomas M. Hawk, October 26, '61; discharged Dec. 24, '62. Samuel Hanna, Sept. 9, '61; transferred to 1st U. S. cavalry, January, '63. George K. Hoover, October 26, '61; transferred to veteran reserve corps, October '63; methodist minister in Illinois. Daniel Johnston, October 25, '61; killed at Bull Run, Aug. 29, '62. Robert J. Jewert, Feb. 16, '62, veteran; wounded in action and died at Washington, D. C., June 4, '64. Robert S. Loughrey, Feb. 24, '64; mustered out with company. Wm. C. Martin, Sept. 17, '61, veteran; died Jan. 6, '65. Geo. W. Maynard, Sept. 9, '61; missing in action at Wilderness, May 5, '64. Rob't McManus, Oct. '26, '61; died at Harrison's Landing, Va., July 10, '62. Wm. T. Neil, May 7, '62; discharged Aug. 6, '62. David R. Porter, Jan. 11, '64; died at Philadelphia, Feb. 13, '65. James R. Pounds, Oct. 25, '61; missing in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, '63, and never heard from. James W. Shaffer, March 19, '62; veteran; mustered out with company. George Shields, Sept. 8, '62; served four months, deserted and returned Nov. '64; mustered out with company. David Simpson, Feb. 14, '64; discharged by general order, June 27, '65. David L. Simpson, Sept. 9, '61; killed at Chancellorsville, Va. May 3, '63. Peter C. Spencer, Oct. 25, '61; discharged Dec. 31, '62; afterward 1st lieutenant of company B, 78th P. V., one year's service; promoted to captain. John Stewart, Oct. 25, '65; discharged Jan. 30, '63. David C. Simpson, Feb. 14, '64; discharged by general order, June 2, '65. Samuel W. Walker, Feb. 18, '64; mustered out with company. David Willard, Sept. 3, '61; veteran; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, '64. John P. Williamson, Oct. 26, '61; captured; died 1862. David K. Williams, Oct. 26, '62; transferred to veteran reserve corps.

Company K—Mustered in Oct. 23, 1862, except where otherwise noted. Henry Altman, captain; resigned Dec. 1, '61; recommissioned first lieutenant; resigned Jan. 15, '62. Samuel McHenry, jr., captain; promoted from sergeant to first sergeant, to second lieutenant, to captain March 26, '63; wounded at Chancellorsville, and discharged for wounds received at Gettysburg, July 2, '63. Milton W. Adair, captain, veteran; promoted to corporal, to sergeant, to first sergeant, to first lieutenant, to captain May 15, '65; wounded; mustered out with company. J. M. Bruce, first lieutenant, veteran; promoted to corporal, to sergeant, to first sergeant, to first lieutenant May 15, '65; wounded near Cold Harbor, May 30, '64; mustered out with company. Daniel S. Drum, second lieutenant; resigned Nov. 22, '61. Vincent A. Keiflin, first sergeant, veteran; promoted to sergeant, to first sergeant; died of wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa.; buried in Catholic cemetery, Indiana, Pa. John McGaughey, sergeant, veteran; promoted to sergeant; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., Gettysburg, Pa., and Wilderness, Va.; mustered out with company. Robert T. Pattison, sergeant; killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, '62. George J. Reed, sergeant, Dec.

31, '61; veteran, died Aug. 2, '64, of wounds received at Wilderness, Va.; received Kearney badge for bravery. John Shivler, corporal, veteran; promoted to corporal; wounded near Appomattox C. H., Va.; mustered out with company. Daniel Shomber, corporal, veteran; promoted to corporal; good record; mustered out with company. J. M. Torrence, corporal, veteran; promoted to corporal; wounded; mustered out with company. Calvin S. Adair, corporal, killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, '62. Martin L. Smith, corporal; discharged on surgeon's certificate Feb. 14, '63. Wm. S. McLain, musician; discharged on writ of *habeas corpus* Sept. '62. Robert S. Beatty, private; discharged Dec. 26, '62. John C. Bothel, wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, '62; transferred to veteran reserve corps Sept. 10, '63. Zach. Chambers, discharged on writ of *habeas corpus* Feb 10, '62. Hugh C. Cravan, died at Camp Jameson, Va., Jan. 22, '62. Alpheus B. Clark, wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, '62, and discharged. James M. Cannon, mustered out at expiration of term. Martin Davis, Feb. 8, '64, died May 18, '64, of wounds received at Wilderness, Va. James K. Deemer, Oct. 23, '61, discharged Dec. 17, '62. David T. Faith, March 18, '62, discharged August 14, '62. Michael Faith, Oct. 23, '61, discharged March 19, '62. Frank Grimes, died May 21, '62, of wounds received at Chancellorsville, Va. Joel A. Ginter, discharged Feb. 6, 1863. Samuel T. Hays, discharged Aug. 9, '62. James Hall, wounded, transferred to veteran reserve corps. Solomon Keck, veteran, good record, mustered out with company. Jos. Klingenberger, discharged July 14, '62; (see 46th P. V). John Kelley, discharged Jan. 18, '62. Samuel A. Lydick, wounded at Bull Run August '62, and discharged. James McElhose, discharged June 14, '62. Geo. W. McHenry, wounded at Gettysburg, leg amputated. James H. Peelor, wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, '62, and discharged. James Pease, discharged Dec. 29, 1862. Samuel Rhoads, discharged October 22, '62. James S. Switzer, died at Yorktown, Va., April 1862. James J. Shields, died of wounds received at Fair Oaks, Virginia, May 31, '62. Marshall Shields, discharged August 9, '62. George J. Snyder, wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, '62, and discharged. John Swanger, transferred to veteran reserve corps Feb. '64. Henry Wining, discharged Jan. 29, '63.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS—

Nine months' service.

James R. Porter, colonel, Aug. 26, 1862; mustered out with regiment. Jesse Thomas, com. sergeant, promoted from private, company I. John K. Anderson, quartermaster sergeant, promoted from musician, company D.

Company A—Mustered August 14, 1862. Mustered out, May 24, 1863. Samuel T. Nicholson, captain. Benjamin F. Speedy, first lieutenant. Robert L. Ritchie, second lieutenant. Elisha L. Devinney, first sergeant. J. Stewart Thompson, sergeant. H. H. McCreight, sergeant. John A. Dickey, sergeant. Mathias Drake, sergeant. Wm. D. Fleming, corporal. Theo. Stonrod, corporal. Samuel E. Couch, corporal. Samuel A. Shields, corporal. John A. Walker, corporal. John Wissinger, corporal. Wm. M. Cribbs, corporal. Wm. L. Johnston, corporal. Wm. S. McLain, musician. A. H. Armstrong, musician. Wm. A. Anderson. Wm. Armstrong, died March 7, 1863. Robert F. Armstrong, died December 17, 1862. Washington Allen, died December 12, 1862. Geo. Bothell, John Bell, William Barnett, John Bothell, Calvin Bartley, Wm. Beatty, Wm. Blakeley, Alex. Buterbaugh, died March 28, '63; Washington Cook, Gillis D. Cribbs, Jacob Cribbs, Samuel Cribbs, John A. Cribbs, Joseph S. Carr, Robert Connor, George H. Cribbs, Daniel Clawson, died October 3, 1862; John Downey, Alex. R. Davis, Wm. M. Dodds, John T. Drake, Martin Davis, D. F. Dickinson, John Davis, discharged on surgeon's certificate; died; buried at Washington, D. C.; Jos. S. Fry, Jacob Fry, Joseph Fry, Richard B. Fleming, Wm. S. Gibson. Wm. G. Hotham, Wm. Henderson, John W. Henderson, Findley Hall, David Hall, Geo. T. Hamilton, John M. Hosack, Geo. M. Hildebrand, Isaac Hefflefinger, Wm. Hanna, Alex. Irwin, John Isenberg, Robert Johnston, Joseph M. Johnston, discharged April 9, 1863; Henry Knauf, Michael Kunkle, Thos. C. Lytle, John M. Long, Henry Long, Michael Miller, Henry Myers, John H. Miller, Geo. McLaughlin, Wm. McIntire, Sam'l A. McNutt, Wm. McNeal, John R. McAdoo, Ross McCoy, Sam'l G. McCurdy, disch'd Mar. 6, 63; Nelson O'Neal, David Orts, Joseph Painter, Robert M. Reed, Mathias H. Reed, Jas. Rosborough, James G. Rankin, Daniel Rosensteel, Joseph C. Repine, Martin T. Smith, Samuel S. Smith, Samuel A. Smith, Charles Spare, Daniel Strasler, Jos. Sharp, David Steveson, James R. Spence, Nelson M. Thompson, (see 2d cav.); Lewis M. Thomas, James M. Thompson, John Titterington, (see 61st P. V.); John L. Thomas, John J. Taylor, discharged March 6, 1863; Andrew Wissinger, Alex. Weamer, Benj. Walker, Jas. W. Wiggins, discharged Jan. 8, 1863.

Company D—Mustered August 14, 1862; mustered out May 24, 1863. John G. Wilson, captain; Joseph K. Weaver, first lieutenant; Thomas J. Moore, second lieutenant; Shepherd M. Hawkins, first sergeant; Eli W. Brady, sergeant; Samuel L. Graham, sergeant; Clarence Hart, sergeant; Hugh M. Thomas, sergeant, discharged Nov. 6, 1862; Conrad Peiffer (or Piper), sergeant, promoted to sergeant; Alfred Murray, corporal; McLain Sutton, corporal; Daniel Rhea, corporal, Robert O. McGinty, corporal; Johnston E. Walter, corporal; John R. Brickley, corporal; George W. Lafferty, corporal; John M. Lemon, corporal; Albert H. Hess, musician; John A. Hunter, musician; John K. Anderson, musician; promoted to quartermaster sergeant. Privates—Joseph W. Adams, Isaac Akeright, John Aul, John P. Barber, William Bee, Charles Bender, Wm. G. Beatty, J. G. Buchanan, wounded at Chancellorsville; Solomon Conrath, William Colwell, William L. Craig, George W. Colkitt, David N. Conrath, D. A. Clawson, John C Cochran, died at Belle Plain, Va.; Augustus H. Darby, James Duncan, William F. Dexter, Emanuel Earhart, died at Belle Plain, Feb. 22, 1863; Theo. S. Fleming, Levi H. Fulton, James H. Frederick, Francis M. Fleck, Samuel Frampton, Martin V. Fry, discharged Nov. 5, 1862; Thomas M. Guthrie, Thomas A. Hopkins, Alexander Hughes, Robert C. Hopkins, Wm. M. Hamil, Andrew K. Hist, David Hilty, Andrew Horrell, Alexander Hopkins, discharged February 11, 1863; Jennings Hefflefinger, died November 5, 1862; Samuel V. Johns, John S. Johnston, Archer R. Jones, Reuben Kuhns, John Kelley, John B. Keely, Thos. G. Kelley, James W. Kelley, James M. Laughrey, Sampson Love, John W. Leasure, Daniel A. Laughrey, Abraham Leasure, Theo. S. Marshall, Elijah W. Moore, John C. Matthews, George Morrison, Robert McClanahan, Steele McGinity, Wm. A. McHenry, Oliver S. McHenry, James M. McKelvey, William H. McQuown, Wm. H. McCreery, Elisha B. McGara, Wm. M. McGaughey, Wm. K. McClellan, John C. McClellan, discharged Nov. 26, '62; John McWilliams, died Nov. 13, '62; Hugh R. Pollock, died at Indiana, Pa., on the way home from the army; David R. Pringle, David Pollock, Nelson McD. Piper, John J. Rodkey, Robert M. Ross, Daniel Replogle, John R. Robinson, Samuel Stahl, Robert A. Steel, Andrew J. Stumpf, John M. Stuchel, discharged Feb. 11, '63; Hiram Titterington, John A. Vanhorn, John S. Work, Robert H. Williams, James J. Work, Robert N. Work (see 61st Pa. V.), John A. Work, Phineas A. Work, Stewart J. Wyncoop, James T. Welsh.

Company I—Mustered August 15, 1862; mustered out May 24, 1863. John A. Kruter, captain; Wm. W. Adams, first lieutenant; George R. Bolar, second lieutenant; Samuel W. Campbell, first sergeant; Wm. R. Loughrey, sergeant; Sylvester, C. Thompson, sergeant; Christ. Grumbling, sergeant; John McElhoes, sergeant; promoted to sergeant; Peter Craig Kinter, sergeant; died October 18, 1862; John H. Miller, corporal; H. B. Campbell, corporal; James Dick, corporal; John Todd Kin-

ter, corporal; Daniel Belford, corporal; Andrew M. Duncan, corporal; Samuel B. Harrison, corporal; Garvin S. Hise, corporal; Henry M. Kinter, musician; James M. Watt, musician. Privates—Isaac S. Alcorn, George Ballentine, Joshua Burkey, Samuel Bathurst, Leander Bush, James Bothel, Adam Black, Andrew Burkey, discharged Oct. 30, 1862; Wm. W. Campbell, Findley Campbell, Wm. W. Chrissman, Wm. Coho, Matthew Cochran, John C. Cochran, Findley Carney, John M. Campbell, Daniel Crissman, Abraham Crissman, John Dodson, James E. Dilts, Foster W. Davis, James Elder, discharged Dec. 30, 1861; Alexander Faloon, enlisted in 1865 again; Samuel Fleming, Peter Frech, Daniel Fitshons (or Fitshugh), William Fleming, Franklin Geesey, Samuel S. Hileman, Isaac S. Helman (see 61st P. V.), John Harman, Francis Herlinger, Lewis M. Johnston, John Kinter, Henry Kelley, Thomas Landers, John W. Lomison, David Mardis, Daniel Miller, John K. Myers, Matthew Markey, James Mahan, James Moose, Morris C. Moore, George W. Mitchell, Edward D. Murphy, John N. McCormick, Joseph McGaughey, Wm. H. McCallister, Hugh H. Pershing, Richard W. Porter, George Peffer, Isaac T. Pearce, discharged Nov. 24, 1862; George W. Reed, Matthew S. Ray, William Row, George W. Rhude, Mark Ray (see 4th cavalry), George Roush, Hiram Rager, discharged Nov. 24, 1862; Thomas C. Ramey, discharged Jan. 24, 1863; Harrison Spires, Abraham Smith, Peter Strausbaugh, Wm. A. Stiffey, Samuel E. Shrock, John C. Stuchel, Samuel D. Stiffey, David F. Stewart, Jacob Sensebaugh, Nat. W. Stewart, Henry Y. Steer, W. H. B. Sprankle, Alfred Shaffer, J. L. Strausbaugh, Wm. W. Stewart, James A. Stephens, Sam'l Trimble, Jesse Thomas, promoted to commissary sergeant; Samuel Wolf, Wm. T. Wilson, Thomas Wilson, John P. Wineman, Mathias Yaney.

NOTE.—Many of these men served in other regiments. A few of the men named may not have belonged to Indiana county. We find it impossible, without great labor, to separate the list. Those who re-enlisted in three year regiments will find their credit in them. We find the list of one year men in 67th, 74th 78th and 206th, which embraces most of them, and we give this list that those who served but nine months get their credit, and those who served more get this credit also.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS—*Three years' service.*

Company E—Mustered September 2, 1862. John F. Sutton, captain; promoted from first lieutenant, Nov. 15, '63; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., and Wilderness, Va.; mustered out with company. George Hamilton, second lieutenant; resigned June 1, '63; was in first three months service; served in navy one year. James M. Sutton, second lieutenant; color sergeant from August to November, '63; promoted to first sergeant, to second lieutenant Jan. 13, '64; wounded at Po river May 10, '64; leg amputated; discharged Nov. 8, '64. John L. Mabon, sergeant; veteran, promoted to corporal and sergeant; mustered out with company; William Byers, corporal; promoted to corporal; good soldier; mustered out with company. Robert P. Thompson, corporal; promoted to corporal; captured at Ream's Station, Va., and died at Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 8, '64. Joseph Hallowell, corporal; promoted to corporal; good soldier; mustered out with company. Matthew C. Allison, corporal; promoted to corporal; died May 19, '64, of wounds received at Spottsylvania May 12, '64. Isaiah L. Wells, corporal; promoted to corporal; died at Philadelphia Feb. 26, '63. James Bear, private, discharged June 30, '63; died soon after. John A. Cunningham, wounded in thigh, at Po River, May 10, '64. H. Clingenberger, discharged August 3, '63. James Aden, died at Morrisville, Va., August 17, '63. Thomas Garrett, wounded at Spottsylvania May 12, '64. George Groft, wounded at Gettysburg July 2, '63; discharged May 29, '65; John S. Harman, prisoner near Petersburg June 22, '64; mustered out with company. William M. Hallowell, good soldier; mustered out with company. Henry Horner, wounded at Gettysburg July 2, '63; transferred to veteran reserve corps. John Harman, died at Washington, D. C., August 17, '63. Lewis H. Irvin, died at Washington, D. C., Sept. 18, '64. Jacob Jamison, wounded at Spottsylvania, May 12, '64; arm amputated; discharged Oct. 7, '64. John Kunkle, died of wounds received at Gettysburg, July 2, '63. Thos. R. Lukehart, wounded at Gettysburg, July 2 '63; transferred to veteran reserve corps; discharged June 1, '65. David F. Lukehart, died at Washington, of wounds received at Po River, May 10, '64. William Landers, died at Point of Rocks, Va., of wounds received at Five Forks, Va., March 31, '62. John C. Moorhead, orderly at brigadier headquarters; mustered out with company. John Meekans, wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, '64; foot amputated; discharged May 29, '65. Thomas McElwee, wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, '63; mustered out with the company. William P. Oberlin, discharged by general order, June, 5, '65. Samuel Pilson, wounded at Po river, May 10, '64; discharged by general order, June 5, '65. William Pringle, died August 24, '64. Joseph Rising, prisoner at Petersburg, Va., October 27, '64; mustered out with company. John G. Rowland, captured at Reams Station, Va., died at Saulsbury, N. C., Feb. 1, '65. Malchiah Rhodes, Sep. 22, '62; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, '63; mustered out with company. Hezekiah C. Reed, transported to veteran reserve corps; discharged June 30, '65. John B. Shall, prisoner August 25, '64, to March 1, '65; discharged June 22, '65. Edward Sweeny, discharged May 29, '63. Joseph C. Speedy, wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, '63; discharged April 28, '64. Joseph L. Sutton, died at Falmouth, Va., May 25, '63. George D. Welsh, captured at Reams' Station, Va.; died at Saulsbury, N. C., Feb. 6, '65. Lewis A. Welsh, mustered out with company. Miles Wyncoop, mustered out with company. John S. Wyncoop, died at Fredericksburg, Va., of wounds received at Po river, May 10, '64. James K. Wells, wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, '63; discharged Jan. 25, '64. John S. Weamer, died at Cockeysville, Md., Nov. 30, '62. Clark Whitacre, died at Alexandria, Va., by company record June 20, '63, state record July 7, '63, burial record June 28, '63.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS—FOURTEENTH CAVALRY.

Company K.—J. B. McLaughlin, first lieutenant, Nov. 23, '62; promoted to corporal, sergeant, second lieutenant and to first lieutenant, June 8, '65; mustered out with company. J. A. Austed, Nov. 23, '62. Alex. H. Armstrong, Aug. 24, '64. Alex. Ballentine, Feb. 23, '64; mustered out with company. George Bothel, Feb. 23, '64. David C. Bothell, veteran; mustered out with company. Samuel W. Briggs, Nov. 14, '62; discharged by general order, June 6, '65. James M. Briggs, Nov. 23, '62; promoted to company quartermaster sergeant. John Byers, Feb. 23, '64; mustered out with company. James M. Chambers, Feb. 29, '64, wounded; discharged by general order, May 23, 1865. Jeremiah C. Cooper, Nov. 23, '62; drowned in the Potomac and buried at Mount Olive cemetery, Md. John Downey, Aug. 24, '64; discharged by general order, June 9, '65. John Feit, Nov. 23, '62; mustered out at expiration of term. Joseph S. Fry, Feb. 23, '64; promoted corporal; veteran; mustered out with company. Jacob Fry, reported for this regiment. Daniel A. George, Nov. 23, '62; killed at White Sulphur Springs, Va., August 26, '63. Andrew J. Harman, Nov. 23, '62. David Johnston, Nov. 23, '62; served a term as regimental commissary sergeant. James S. Kelly, sergeant; Nov. 23, '62. James M. Johnston, Feb. 23, '64; transferred to veteran reserve corps. Robert Johnston, Feb. 23, '64; veteran; mustered out with company. John A. Johnston, Nov. 23, 1862. Morrow Lytle, Nov. 23, '62; died in service. Robert Lytle, Nov. 23, '62. H. P. Lewis, Nov. 23, '62; promoted to corporal.

James M. Miller, Nov. 23, '62. Silas Miller, Nov. 23, '62. John Miller, Nov. 23, '62; died in service. William (or Wilson) Morrow, corporal. John W. Matthews, Nov. 23, '62. David Martin, is reported to be of this regiment. Benjamin F. McCreight, February 4, '64; mustered out with company. Wm. H. Repine, February 29, '64, mustered out with company. Henry F. Russell, March 3, '64; promoted to corporal; mustered out with company. Joseph Ross, Nov. 23, '62. Alex. M. Speedy, Nov. 23, '62; mustered out with company. Martin V. Smith, February 23, '64; veteran; mustered out with company. Uriah Sheffler, February 23, '64; veteran; mustered out with company. David Stivison, February 4, '64; killed at Winchester. Frank M. Smith, February 27, '64; mustered out with company. Thomas W. Thompson, Nov. 23, '62. Andrew Wissinger, February 23, '64; veteran; mustered out with company. Levi S. Wissenger, Nov. 23, '62, James A. Walker, August 24, '64.

TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Hugh J. Brady, colonel; Josiah B. Ferguson, major; Jas. L. Crawford, adjutant; John Lowry, quartermaster; Hugh Brady, sergeant major; Jesse Thomas, quartermaster sergeant; Peter K. Jamison, commissary sergeant; John M. Shields, hospital steward.

Company A—Mustered for one year's service August 26, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865. Thomas J. Moore, captain. Robert Cravan, first lieutenant. John N. Vaughom, second lieutenant. John Smith Work, first sergeant, died at Point of Rocks, Va., Jan. 8, 1865. Robert J. Hopkins, promoted to first sergeant. Aaron W. Steele, promoted to sergeant. Conrad Peiffer, sergeant. Wm. H. Work, sergeant. Geo. Roush, promoted to sergeant. John W. Leasure, corporal. Jos. Ruffner, corporal. Daniel Snyder, promoted to corporal. Edward H. Ruffner, corporal. Daniel T. Baylor, corporal. Wm. Bee, promoted to corporal. Wm. Bowers, promoted to corporal. Edwin Chesley, promoted to corporal. Ephraim Lydick, corporal, died Nov. 11, 1864. Norman Park, musician. Frederick Smith, musician. Privates, Jacob Arthurs, George Arthurs, Thomas Arthurs, George S. A. Boyer, Jacob Boyer, John M. Bates, Leonard Bates, Wm. H. Bee, Jacob Bee, Geo. W. Bowers, Jacob C. Brilhart, Thomas Cravan, Benj. M. Campbell, died at Fortress Monroe, Va., Dec. 25, 1864; John Doty, Jas. C. Dilts, James Daugherty, S. L. Frampton, Joseph Fisher, Samuel R. Fisher, Harrison Friedly, Thomas Ferrier, Alex. Gorman, Geo. M. Grumley, Hugh Hopkins, George Hess, James Hazlett, Alfred A. Johnston, Joseph Kennan, Thomas Kerr, Geo. W. Livengood, Joshua Lydick, Wm. Lydick, Geo. Lewis, Andrew Lemrick, David C. Leasure, Joseph L. Langham, Frederick Mock, Martin Myers, Wm. McGara, J. A. McMannes, John McBrier, Samuel S. McCreary, John K. McElhose, Martin McMillen, John O'Harra, Harrison O'Harra, Andrew Pollock, John T. Park, Geo. W. Painter, Levid D. Palmer, died May 29, 1865; J. Oscar Richardson, Andrew H. Ruffner, David M. Ruffner, John Rowley, Augustus G. Rishel, R. Jewell Richardson, William H. Roush, died Feb. 11, 1865; Milton Shields, Clark G. Shields, David S. Smith, Andrew J. Smith, Ephraim Steffy, Samuel Snyder, John Snyder, Milton Stuchel, Tobias Snyder, Henry M. Thing, Daniel Thomas, Robert Trusal (or Truzel), Chas. H. White, Harman Waddle, Geo. W. Wright, David B. Work.

Company C—Mustered in for one year, August 27, 1864—mustered out June 26, 1865. William C. Brown, captain. Samuel W. Brewer, 1st lieutenant. James B. Hinds, 2d lieutenant. Charles W. Brewer, 1st sergeant. Andrew Pearce, sergeant. James E. Dilts, sergeant. Wm. L. McQuown, sergeant. David S. Downey, sergeant. John McHenry, corporal. Thos. H. Ewing, corporal. Abraham C. Pearce, corporal. Franklin Long, corporal. Patrick McGranner, corporal. John M. Hazlett, corporal. Joseph Shaffer, corporal. Thomas P. North, corporal. Privates—Robert B. Adams, Clark D. Allison, died at Point of Rocks, Va., October 4, 1864; David Black, Archibald S. Barclay, Samuel S. Beck, Joseph G. Baun, John Bennett, Isaac S. Bennett, Henry Bennett, John Bishop, William Barber, James Bruce, George Barrett, Michael Borts, died November 24, '64; Benjamin Baird, (on Clearfield county line); Alex. S. Crawford, Joseph Carey, Joseph Coy, Wm. C. Downey, John M. Dilts, Timothy T. Duck, Henry Defenderfer, Samuel Frampton, James Graham, George M. Gromley, David G. Gorman, Samuel S. Gamble, died Dec. 1, '64; George S. Heneigh, James Hanna, John Hickox, Robert C. Huey, Samuel C. Hazlett, Jno. Hill, Thomas Lunger, John Lunger, Obadiah Lockard, Robert Martin, Thad. C. Mogle, George Moot, Joseph Mauk (or Mock), Wm. H. McComb, Addison J. McComb, Coriden J. McComb, David W. McMillen, Isaiah McCullough, killed at Fort Brady, Va., October 8, '64; Abraham Nicodemus, Joseph P. North, Henry C. Peffer, W. P. Postlethwait, John F. Peiffer, David G. Peiffer, Samuel Pearce, John Rinn, Jacob Rish, William Riddle, James M. Rifenberick, George W. Shorthill, Joseph Shields, David Stiver, Daniel Stiver, John F. Smith, William Sutter, James Toy, James D. Taylor, William M. Urey, John Varner, William H. White, Alfred N. Walker, Sharp Wright, Porter Wright, John A. Winebark, Martin Winebark.

Company D—Mustered for one year, August 23 to Sept. 3, '64; mustered out June 26, '65. William C. Gordon, captain; Joseph Atkinson, first lieutenant; John H. Miller, second lieutenant; William C. Blakely, first sergeant; Robert T. McCrea, second sergeant; Mathew H. Fails, third sergeant; Nathaniel Davis, fourth sergeant; Edward McGuire, fifth sergeant; John C. Pattison, first corporal; William Ferguson, second corporal; Robert Thompson, third corporal; Henry Knee, fourth corporal; John Richardson, fifth corporal; William Ramsey, sixth corporal; Alex. R. Davis, seventh corporal; John Gibson, eighth corporal; Alex. Brown, principal musician; died Feb. 28, 1873; Robert H. Fulton, promoted to principal musician; Daniel Repine, musician; James Wilson, musician. Privates—Wm. C. Anderson, died Nov. 23, '64; Wm. A. Anderson, Charles D. Atkinson, James M. Altman, Albert W. Armstrong, John W. Bennett, Franklin Byers, David A. Brown, Joseph R. Brown, Richard A. Clawson, A. H. Calhoun, Lemuel L. Fair, Dan. M. Fair, Wm. H. Fink, James Goe, J. W. Harbison, David M. Henderson, Wm. J. Henderson, Josiah B. Huston, John F. Hartsock, Thomas J. Hill, George W. Hill, Peter Harkins, Joseph A. Johnston, William Johnston, Isaac S. Klingensmith, James Kier, John Kelly, Timothy C. Layton, John B. McIntire, John L. McIntire, Hugh J. McIntire, Hugh McIntire, jr., Alexander McCracken, George D. Miller, William Miller, John Miller, Hugh McGee, William McCabria, William McConnell, Robert McConnell, James M. Marshall, Solomon Mitchell, Thomas C. Maher, James Neil, David Nesbit, John A. Patterson, James E. Palmer, Charles Palmer, George Pease, Richard Porter, Charles M. Reed, Benjamin F. Reed, James Richardson, William J. Siegfried, Daniel Smith, William Smith, William Stewart, Porter Stilsel, John A. Aaron, Robert Scott, Lewis Spires, James M. Shannon James Thompson, John G. Thompson, Andrew L. Wiggins, John Walker, James Wilkins, died Nov. 29, 1864; Milton Wylie, died at Point of Rocks, Va. Dec. 24, 1864.

Company F—Mustered for one year, August 26 to Sept. 2, 1864; mustered out June 26, 1865. John A. Kinter, captain; Wm. W. Bell, first lieutenant, captured; discharged June 5, '65; Wm. T. Kinter, second lieutenant; William Duncan, first sergeant, promoted from private; Samuel B. Harrison, second sergeant, promoted from private; John Bothel, third sergeant, promoted to corporal and sergeant; D. J. Flickenger, fourth sergeant, promoted to corporal and sergeant; James E. Riddle, fifth sergeant, promoted from private; George Rank, first corporal; William Smith, second corporal, died March 12, '65, at Rock Hospital, Va., June 26, '65; Steel McGinty, [illegible] cor-

INDIANA COUNTY HISTORICAL-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INDIANA PENNA.

poral; Mathew Harbison, third corporal; William Black, fourth corporal; William St. Clair, fifth corporal; James A. McCallister, sixth corporal; Byran McSweeney, seventh corporal; Solomon Conrath, eighth corporal; John P. H. Shields, musician; Thomas S. Thompson, musician. Privates—Nicholas Altimus, Ellis Adams, William Bracken, D. J. Broughler, Thomas D. Brady, William Barkey, William Beatty, died July 2, '65, at Camp Reynolds, Pittsburgh, the day he was discharged; Henry Barkey, Hugh Brady, promoted to sergeant-major; Henry K. Biss, Joseph Bell, Austin Cooper, Philander Churchhill, George W. Croyle, died Sept. 30, '64, at Point of Rocks, Va., Andrew Groft, Israel Conrath, Samuel Clark, Gawin Drummond, Westley Drummond, Andronicus Drummond, Joseph Donahue, David H. Dunmire, Jonathan Edwards, Albert Gonts, Sol. J. Hankison, James Hazlett, Alex. Hazlett, Daniel Heneigh, William Harbridge, David Hamilton, Samuel J. Hellman, P. K. Jamison, promoted to commissary sergeant; Robert Kelly, Moses Kanarr, Aaron Kanarr, John Dowry, promoted quartermaster sergeant; W. C. Little, John W. Lewis, Tobias Long, James Laney, David McCardle, Mathias Myers, Miles McSweeny, George Muller, J. D. McAfoose, George Mobly, William McGinity, William P. Meanor, Jeremiah Peterman, Jacob Peterman, James L. Park, William Ruffner, J. G. Stewart, Jacob S. Stuchell, George H. Snyder, Robert Smail, James Spence, William H. Shields, Georgian Slosson, Alfred Sterner, Samuel Stewart, wounded at Hatcher's Run, Va., April 1, '63, absent in hospital at muster out; William Shields, John M. Shields, promoted to hospital steward; Fred. Smith, transferred to company A; William Stuchell, died at White Hill, Pa., Oct. 31, '64; Robert M. Thomas, John H. Thomas, Jesse Thomas, promoted to quartermaster sergeant; Jefferson Wright, Henry Winecoop, Absalom Woodward, Shem White.

Company G.—Mustered August 20th to September 6th, 1864, for one year; mustered out June 26, 1865. Robert N. McComb, captain; John C. Lardin, first lieutenant; Daniel Ramey, second lieutenant; Marsh G. Sanders, first sergeant; Wilson Cramer, sergeant; Jacob P. Uber, sergeant; Samuel X. McClellan, sergeant; Morris C. Moore, sergeant; Wallace Skiles, corporal; Joseph W. Long, corporal; James A. Miller, corporal; William Shiles, corporal; Robert N. Elrick, corporal; Andrew McCleary, corporal; Thomas Daren, corporal, discharged by general order; Jas. G. Shields, corporal, disch'd May 26, '65; F. F. Marshall, corporal, discharged May 30, '65; Christ. G. Lose, corporal; J. F. Cunningham, musician; John F. Pearce, musician. Privates—Noah Byer, Dillman Caho, Samuel Carney, Henry Cay, Thos. W. Coleman, John K. Dick, Stephen Daymond, James R. Ewing, James Fleming, Samuel Fulkimore, Samuel Fisher, John Fry, William Frior, John Gifford, Isaac Griffith, John C. Goddard, Abram Hale, Robert M. Hazlett, Henry Hess, W. N. Hildebrand, Samuel Huey, George W. Henry, Robert John, James John, Henry A. Kinter, James Kelley, George A. Kanarr, Geo. W. Kelley, David B. Lute, Alexander Lytle, Calvin Lytle, Jas. J. Lawsen, Robert Lowry, Adam Lower, James M. Morrison, Robert P. Mears, Jacob Mardis, John McBroom, Andrew McQuistow, Robert McCurdy, James J. McAfoos, Matthew Oliver, David J. Palmer, Thomas W. Rhea, George Rish, Robert Reed, John C. Stuckel, Joseph Springer, Sol. D. Shaffer, Michael Stiles, David K. Stestle, Daniel Spicher, John W. Stewart, David K. Stiles, William C. Taylor, John Taylor, James Thompson, Wm. U. Thompson, Augustus Urius, James Williard, Andrew Wilson, David P. Weaver.

NOTE.—There are a few names in this company that may be of adjoining counties—not many.

*Company H**—Mustered into service for 1 year, August 29 to 31, '64—mustered out June 26, '65. Joseph C. Greer, captain. William P. Altimus, 1st lieutenant. John W. McElheney, 2d lieutenant. William B. Hoskinson, 1st sergeant. Thomas B. Hood, sergeant. David Cunningham, sergeant. John Harris, sergeant. John A. Dickey, sergeant. David S. Altman, corp'l. Hugh C. McCullum, corporal. Thomas Dick, corporal. Joseph T. Brantlinger, corporal. Adam Sides, corporal. Thomas S. McKisson, corporal. John M. Campbell, corporal. Daniel Miller, jr., corporal. Privates—Samuel S. Amsbaugh, George F. Bowers, D. W. Brantlinger, John H. Bowers, William T. Calhoun, Samuel Calhoun, James Campbell, Samuel Cline, J. B. Cunningham, William Cummins, William H. Campbell, John H. Cline, William H. Cunningham, David L. Deyarmin, William T. Deyarmin, Andrew W. Evans, John S. Evans, John A. Findley, William Fleming, Findley Fetterman, Henry Fritz, George S. Gailey, George Grumbling, George Hileman, Joseph S. Kerr, Francis Killen, F. M. Lichtenfels, James F. Lowman, David Lowman, Alexander Morgan, John R. Mullen, Robert Mack, David Mack, John Mack, John H. Miller, Andrew Marsh, James S. Mullen, Jeremiah W. Mikesell, Samuel McNutt, John C. McNutt, Joseph McCracken, Patterson McAdoo, died January 12, '65, buried at City Point, Va.; Aaron Pennross, Samuel P. Palmer, Silas J. Penross, William Palmer, Dennis Pedicord, Edward P. Palmer, Henry Penrose, Elijah T. Penrose, Samuel Reed, Josiah B. Riffle, William Robinson, John Shaffer, Andrew Sharp, Adam J. Sides, William Stills, Michael Stormer, John E. Swarts, John St. Clair, George A. Wood, Henry H. Wood, John Wagner, George Walbock, Levi Walbock, Josiah Wolf, Jacob Wagner.

Company I—Mustered for one year's service, August 30 and 31, 1864. Mustered out, June 26, 1865. Josiah B. Ferguson, captain; promoted to major. Wm. W. Nesbit, first lieutenant; promoted to captain. Arthur T. Steams, first lieutenant; promoted from sergeant. Samuel J. Conrad, second lieutenant; promoted from first sergeant. George M. Stephens, first sergeant. James Fowler, sergeant. William H. H. Adams, sergeant. William A. Steffey, sergeant. Charles Walbach, sergeant. Matthew W. Lowman, corporal. Samuel Pittman, corporal. William H. Orr, corporal. J. M. Bartlebaugh, corporal. Oliver Reed, corporal. Alexander Stuchel, corporal. John Bennett, corporal. William W. Campbell, corporal. Privates, Ephraim Adams, Adam Altemus, Isaiah Bartlebaugh, A. L. Bartlebaugh, Frederick Boyer, Henderson Bracken, Samuel Bowers, Jacob Bowers, Levi R. Brallier, Abraham H. Brown, John M. Byers, died at Hampton, Va., Dec. 28, 1864; Wm. Cameron, Philip Cramer, Michael Cramer, Henry Cramer, Andrew J. Campbell, Dan. Conrad, Oliver Clark, E. H. Daugherty, (see 7th cav.); James Dias, Thos. C. Dias, Jacob Fyock, Geo. Farnwalt, John Fisher, John Fetterman, John D. Findley, John Frits, George W. Foulks, James B. Graham, W. H. H. George, Zach. T. Hatch, Nathaniel Hartman, Samuel Harbridge, Geo. Hess, Edward Irwin, John Irwin, Samuel E. James, Robert T. Kidd, Henry Keller, William Lower, Jacob Lydick, Jacob Mangus, William Mills, Emanuel Miller, William L. McFeeters, Ham. B. McFeeters, Patrick McVey, Jacob McDonald, James McCracken, Frank McKelvey, wounded at Petersburg, Va.; Sam'l A. McKelvey, Christ. C. McCornish, died February 27, 1865, at City Point, Va.; Jacob Overdorff, Zach. T. Overdorff, Isaac Overdorff, John Patterson, Henry Reynolds, John Reynolds, John H. Rogers, Nelson Stephens, Westley Stephens, Wm. A. Stephens, George Stewart, John Swank, wounded at Petersburg, Va.; Thos. Underwood, William Underwood.

*This company was almost all from Indiana county, and we have not been able to get the names from adjoining counties stricken out.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE.

Thomas Bell, Rev. J. P. Barber, Linus L. Barber, Johnston Baird, E. L. Butterbaugh, Samuel Cribbs, John Cribbs, Christ. Carbaugh, David W. Davis, John C. Devinney, 19 months; Jas. G. Devinney, 19 months; James Dickson, Joseph Fry, 19 months; John S. Hastings, over 2 years; McCartney Hildebrand, Samuel Hazlett, Reuben Kuhns, Elliott M. Lydick, 18

months; Porter McClaran, 19 months; Jackson McMillen, William McAdoo, John McAdoo, Ross McCoy, (is now dead); Steele McGinity, Sidney Marlin, 2 years; Robert A. Park, Benjamin Park, J. A. Pearce, (Livermore); Thomas C. Ramey, R. M. Reed, 18 months; Thomas G. Rowe, 19 months; Henry Shambaugh, Edward Shambaugh, killed in service; R. G. Sutton, John Sutton, James M. Stewart, N. W. Stewart, David Shepherd, Archibald S. Stewart, had served in volunteers six months; died March 18, 1865, during Sherman's march; J. Wilson Thompson, Archy S. Thompson, James M. Thompson, George H. Warren, D. B. Weaver, James S. Wyncoop, Lucien J. Young, (now dead); James A. Yingling.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

W. P. Altman, first sergeant, company A, 19th U. S. infantry, three years. J. S. Amond, 1863; company G, 2d battallion, six months service. Henry Altman, 1862; company K, 177th P. V., nine months service. Thomas W. Anderson, 1862; captain of company K, 177th P. V., discharged for disability. W. W. Alsbach, December, 1861; sergeant company K, 84th P. V., discharged February 7, 1863. George W. Altman, April 3, 1862; company I, 55th P. V., died June 23, 1864, of wounds received at Cold Harbor, Va. Thomas Adams, 1861; company K, 84th P. V., died of wounds received at Port Republic, Va. David F. Brown, June 1, 1864; discharged May 3, 1865. Ralston J. Barr, March 17, 1864; 1st P. V., (old 11th), died at Point Lookout, Va., September 3, 1864. David Bagley, company C, 1st P. V. (old 11th), died of wounds received at Bethesda Church, Va. Zachariah Books, in three and nine months service. Washington Butler, September 23, 1864; naval service, discharged June 30, 1865. Albert C. Beatty, September 3, 1861; company C, 15th U. S. infantry, discharged September 1864. Edgar Beatty, September 3, 1861; company C, 15th U. S. infantry, died at Louisville, Ky., March 22, 1863. Joseph Brentlinger, 1862; company K, 177th P. V., nine months service. M. L. Bracken, 1862; second lieutenant of company K, 177th P. V., nine months service; promoted from first sergeant. J. M. Bartlebaugh, 1862; company K, 177th P. V., nine months service. Henry A. Burkhart, 1862; company E, 177th P. V., nine months service. George W. Burkhart, 1862; company E, 177th Pennsylvania volunteers, nine months service. Wilson Cusick, 1862, company E, 177th Pa. volunteers, nine months service. Arthur Casedy, July 4, 1861, company D, 62d Pa. volunteers; wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; arm amputated. John Clawson (or Cleuson), 1862, 177th Pa. volunteers; died March 6, 1863. Wm. Cunningham, 1862; second lieutenant, company E, 177th Pa. volunteers, nine months service. Elias E. Coffman, 1862; corporal, company E, 177th Pa. volunteers, nine months service. Joseph Chapman, 1862; company E, 177th Pa. volunteers, nine months service. Ritner Cramer, 1862; company E, 177th Pa. volunteers, nine months service. Porter Campbell, 1862; company K, 177th Pa. volunteers, nine months service. Ross Classen, 1862; corporal, company K, 177th Pa. volunteers, nine months service. B. F. Campbell, 1863; company E, 2d battalion, six months service. James G. Cogan, served in 37th Iowa volunteers three years. Craig Carney, 63d Pa. volunteers, transferred to 105th Pa. volunteers; served to close of war. Thomas Coleman, 16th United States infantry, three years. George W. Coleman, Dec. 7, '61; veteran, company K, 84th Pa. volunteers; wounded and captured at Chancellorsville; wounded at Petersburg. David Daugherty, June 1, 1864; 101st Pa. volunteers; discharged by general order, May 3, '65. Everett H. Daugherty, Dec. 16, 1861; 7th Pa. cavalry; discharged August, '63; nine months in 206th Pa. volunteers. William Dougherty, December 2, '61; veteran; company G, 101st Pa. volunteers; severely wounded in head at Plymouth, N. C., now resident of the county, and commissioner. John D. Elder, July 24, '61, company D 62d Pa.; promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant; killed at Malvern Hill, July 1, '62. John Ferguson, 1862, company E, 177th P. V.; nine months' service. David Faloon, Feb., '65; served to June, '65, close of war. R. E. Finley, May 17, '64, company D, 1st Pa. Vols. (old 11th); mustered out with company. H. J. Fulmer, 2d Virginia cavalry, four years; resident of this county since the war. Samuel Faloon, nine months' service. F. E. Goodell, 60th Mass. Vols.; resident of Indiana county since the war. James Gorman, Dec. '61, company K, 84th Pa. Vols.; wounded and captured at Chancellorsville, Va. G. W. Hood, 1863, six months' service. W. J. Hefflenfinger, 1862, company E, 177th P. V.; nine months' service. Bartholomew Hadden, 1862, company E, 167th P. V.; nine months' service. James Harbison, March 24, '64, company C, 1st Pa. Vols; wounded at Wilderness; prisoner at Weldon Railroad; died at Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 25, '64. Jacob S. Haines, October, '61, veteran; sergeant company M, second Pennsylvania cavalry; discharged June, '65. John H. Hill, August 29, '64; 88th Pennsylvania volunteers; discharged by general order June 10, '65. Henry Hargrave, Sept. 12, '61; Durell's independent battery D; served three years. Robert Harbridge, Dec. 7, '61; corporal company K, 84th Pennsylvania volunteers, veteran; mustered out June 29, '65. David B. Henry, Sept. 20, '61; corporal company I, 55th Pennsylvania volunteers; veteran, mustered out August 30,' 65. David Irwin, Co. B. 79 P. V., veteran; promoted first sergeant; served through the war; now resident of this county. Benjamin H Jamison, six months service, 1864. Samuel H. Johnston, in 4th cavalry short time, then assistant provost marshal for Indiana county. Henry Keller, company E, 177th Pennsylvania volunteers, first sergeant; nine months' service. David Kelley, '62, company E, 177th Pennsylvania volunteers; nine months service. Daniel Killen, 1862, captain company K, 177th Pennsylvania volunteers; nine months' service; promoted from first lieutenant. Clark Knott, about 1860; United States regular army; discharged 1879. Michael Keith, company I, 54th Pennsylvania volunteers. Adam Keith, January 1, '64; veteran company I, 54th Pennsylvania volunteers; mustered out with company. George J. Keller, on special provost duty in 21st district over two years. Jacob Kaharr, June 1, '64; 101st Pa. Vols.; discharged by general order May 3, '65. Moses Livingston, company E, 5th heavy artillery; Indiana county since the war. Noah Livingston, company E, 5th heavy artillery; Indiana county since the war. Nelson Laughrey, 1862, 177th P. V., 9 months' service. Alexander Lowman, '62, sergeant company K, 177th P. V., 9 months' service; promoted from corporal. James L. Lydick, 1861, company K, 84t P. V.; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; arm amputated. Robert L. Lydick, December 7, 1861; veteran; company K, 84th P. V.; wounded; transferred to veteran reserve corps, January 1865. Jacob S. Miller, December 21, 1861; company K, 84th P. V.; veteran; prisoner from October, 1864, to March, 1865. John Marks, December 5, 1861; company K, 84th P. V.; veteran; mustered out June 29, 1865. J. T. Mahan, 6 months' service, 1864. Samuel Mock, 1862; company E, 177th P. V.; 9 months' service. John Morton, 1862; company E, 177th P. V.; 9 months' service. Andrew Morton, 1862; company K, 177th P. V.; 9th months' service. Joseph Maloy, 1862; company E, 177th P. V.; 9 months' service. David Mack, 1862; company K, 177th P. V.; 9 months' service. Edward Milliken, 1st lieutenant company K, 177th P. V.; 9 months' service; promoted from 2d lieutenant. John S. McIntire, 1862; company K, 177th P. V.; 9 months' service. Adam Moore, July 6, 1861; company F, 38th regiment, 9th reserves, 3 years; mustered out at expiration of term. A. H. McWilliams, June 19, 1861; sergeant company B, 39th regiment, 10th reserves; served 3 years; now a resident of the county. William May, 15th U. S. infantry; now lieutenant. Robert A. McAdoo, June 1, 1864; 101 P. V.; discharged by general order, May 3, 1865. Samuel H. Moore,

company G, 3d P. V.; 3 months' service; died at Harrisburg, Pa. William Moore, November 3, 1862; company K, 177th P. V.; 9 months. David McCurdy, October, 1861; corporal company M, 2d Pa. Cav.; discharged October, 1862. James A. McQuown, March 16, 1864; company C, 1st P. V. (old 11th); wounded at Wilderness, Virginia; discharged May 31, 1865. L. W. McHenry, March 16, 1864; company C, 1st P. V. (old 11th); wounded at Wilderness; captured August 19, 1864; died at Salisbury, North Carolina. William Miller, company C, 1st P. V. (supposition only); discharged for disability. Benjamin May, 15th U. S. infantry. William McClaran, chief clerk provost marshal's office, 21st district, Pa. James McCauley; in cavalry; badly wounded; wounded again on special duty for provost marshal, 21st district, Pennsylvania. Samuel McLaughlin, company K, 84th P. V.; discharged Mar. 9, '63. William McAfoos, '61, company I, 84th P. V.; discharged January 9, 1863. John Neal, 1862, company E, 177th, P. V.; nine months' service. David Orts, company A, 135th P. V.; nine months' service, and in 5th heavy artillery. Edward O'Neil, October, 4, 1864, 88th P. V.; promoted to corporal, mustered out with company. — Pollock, July 25, 1861, 62d P. V.; served three years, non-resident of this county. Theodore Pardee, 1861, company I, 84th P. V.; drowned at Hancock, Md. Joseph Rhea, 1862, company E, 177th P. V.; nine months' service. David Risinger, 1862, company E, 177th P. V.; nine months' service. Samuel Ray, 1866, 7th U. S. cavalry; promoted corporal; discharged in 1870. B. D. Rochester, 1863, company A, 2d battallion; six months' service. Augustus Row, commissioner of enrollment, 21st district, Pa., during the war. Robert L. Rodkey, December 7, 1861, company K, 84th P. V.; wounded and captured at Chancellorsville, Va., mustered out June 29, 1865. Samuel J. Rodkey, February 22, 1864, company K, 84th P. V.; mustered out June 29, 1865. J. A. C. Ruffner, corporal, company A, 1st battallion Pennsylvania cavalry; six months' service. George Snyder, 1862, company E, 177th P. V.; nine months' service. Arch'd A. Stewart, 1862, company E, 177th P. V.; nine months' service. Joseph H. Steele, 1862, company E, 177th P. V.; nine months' service. Allison Shields, March 17, 1864, company C, 1st P. V., (old 11th); captured August 19, 1864, died at Salisbury, N. C. Jacob Strassler, March 17, 1864, company C, 1st P. V. (old 11th); wounded at Wilderness, Va., captured August 19, 1864, died at Salisbury, N. C. James Speaker, P. R. V. C.; transferred to 190th P. V. George Syberts (or Sybert), July 6, 1861, company F, P. V.; wounded at Antietam, Maryland; discharged July 20, 1864. Henry Shankle, June 1, 1864, 101st P. V.; discharged by general order, May 3, 1865. John B. Shankle, December 7, 1861, company K, 84th P. V.; veteran; wounded at Wilderness and at Deep Bottom, Va.; died March 6, '65. Jno. A. Shankle, March 31, '64, company K, 84th P. V. A. Siebald, 40th P. V., 11th resv. died May 16, '64. R. J. Tomb, M. D., assistant surgeon 2d battalion, six months; surgeon of 193d Pennsylvania volunteers, and fall of 1864 and to close of war acting assistant surgeon United States regular army. B. B. Tiffany, 1st sergeant company E, 36th Massachusetts volunteers; resident of Indiana county since the war. John Teeter, company C, 84th Pennsylvania volunteers, now a resident of the county. John Wagoner, 1862; company K, 177th Pennsylvania volunteers, nine months' service. John C. Wakefield, 1862; company K, 177th Pennsylvania volunteers, nine months' service. James F. Wiley, December 17, 1863; veteran; 2d Pennsylvania cavalry; served to close of war. Samuel A. Walker, August 1, 1863; 13th Pennsylvania cavalry, served to close of war. John F. Weaver, March 31, 1864; company K, 84th Pennsylvania volunteers; mustered out June 29, 1865. John Woodward, 1861; company I, 84th Pennsylvania volunteers. Joseph J. Young, September 6, 1866; 7th U. S. cavalry; promoted to sergeant; wounded at Sheridan City, Kansas, in fight with Indians; served five years. Robert Young, 1863; six months' service. James T. Young, 1864; six months' service; Albert Young, 1862; 177th Pennsylvania volunteers; died at Suffolk, Va., January 21, 1863. Augustus Yuckenberg, 1862; company E, 177th Pennsylvania volunteers; nine months' service.

INDIANA IN THE MEXICAN WAR—SECOND REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS—MEXICAN WAR.

There were Indiana county men in at least three companies of this regiment. In company B, "American Highlanders," Captain John W. Geary, since major-general of volunteers and governor of Pennsylvania; in company D, Captain James Murray of Ebensburg; and in company E.

Captain Geary was elected lieutenant-colonel at Pittsburgh, and after the death of Colonel Roberts at Tuculaya, Mexico, was elected colonel of the regiment. This regiment did faithful service under General Scott.

At Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo, the larger portion of the regiment was engaged, those not engaged having been detained on account of small-pox, and were not allowed to proceed with the regiment. These were assigned to duty as train guard, and an interesting incident of train guard work is related by the survivors. At Le Hoy Pass, (probably the same as Passo de Ovejos,) they were attacked by a strong force of Mexicans, and detached companies were ordered on skirmish line, driving the Mexicans five miles. It so happened that company B, 1st regiment, company B, 2d regiment, company B, dragoons, were all in the chase, and in an exceeding rough country; it was sometimes difficult to understand orders, so when company B was ordered to execute a movement all the company Bs were inclined to obey at one time, causing considerable confusion.

In the affray at Contreras the stronghold could not be reached without exposure to a destructive fire, except by a circuitous route up a ravine through chapparal and cactus; through this they went, often creeping to prevent their clothes being torn off by sharp thorns. Divested of all except their clothes and guns, they silently and cautiously crept through this supposed impassable approach, taking the garrison by surprise. It would seem that the Mexicans were surprised at all points, for instead of an enemy menacing their front at daylight, they too late discovered that the Americans had built a wagon road around the supposed impassable heights of Cerro Gordo. It was a night of terror preparing for the assault, but the battle of the morning lasted but *seventeen minutes.*

This regiment also participated in the terrible storming of the fortress at Chapultepec, and taking of the City of Mexico.

Several Indiana county men lost their lives during the Mexican war. Daniel Kuhns was killed at the gates of the City of Mexico, and James Kelley, William Matthews, and Mathias Palmer died there. Hugh J. Brady enlisted when only seventeen years old, and Pliny Kelly, a young and slender man, was refused twice, and going to Pittsburgh got accepted by the Duquesne Grays, and stood the service much better than stouter looking men; in the war of 1861 to 1865, he enlisted again in California. William Campbell came home worn down, and lived but a short time.

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR OF 1814.

[By Alexander McMullen, who, after the war, located in Center township. From Chambersburg Repository of 1820.]

During the late war, on or about the 20th of February, 1814, a draft was ordered by Simon Snyder, then Governor of this State.

*Colonel James Fenton was appointed to command the detachment, and Robert Bull, lieutenant colonel. My brother James being being of the first class in a company of militia,

*Colonel Fenton commanded for a time the drafted men from Westmoreland and Indiana counties. The incidents in this sketch apply also to the troops from the aforenamed counties.

was drafted for six months. He was twenty-one years of age, and of a delicate constitution. It was thought by a council of the family and friends that it would not do for him to go. My father was at that time an advocate and partisan for the measures of government, and he then saw the evils of the war. I was about two years older, and more robust than my brother, and offered myself, to which my parents with some reluctance consented. There were two companies of drafts under command of Captains Samuel Gordon and Jacob Stake, and our company of volunteers, under Captain Samuel Dunn. These were all under command of Major James Wood. William McClelland, brigade inspector, was to furnish the tents and rations for these companies, but from some cause they were detained, and we remained there for three days, amid a continual scene of dissipation. The tents arriving, we commenced our march for Lake Erie on Monday, the 4th. On the 16th we arrived at Pittsburgh, and crossing the Allegheny river, encamped on the plains in view of that city. The Cumberland men coming the next day, encamped on Grant's hill. Here we received six dollars, for three months' pay in advance, from the State. The legislature had granted this in addition to the United States' pay making together, ten dollars a month. After a stay of three days, we commenced our march for Erie, then a small town, where we arrived after traveling through a deep snow, and swampy roads, for ten days, with no better beds than hemlock branches and an Indian blanket for a cover. We arrived in tolerable good health and fine spirits on the evening of the last day of March, and encamped on a hill east of the village, in view of Lake Erie. An old block house stood between us and the lake, and a new one nearly finished beside it, with four pieces of brass cannon, belonging to the state, making us safe from the enemy on that side. The Cumberland volunteers and the drafts from York and Adams arrived, and the regiment was organized into ten companies of one hundred men each. In a few days dissatisfaction began to appear in several companies, owing to the quality of the provisions. The flour was mouldy and the beef and pork unfit to be eaten.

Desertions began to be frequent, but being followed and brought back, were placed in the guard house, and generally punished by being marched in front of the regiment to the tune of Rogue's march.

About the 20th, Major Martin, with a battalion of regulars, took his station at the block houses. He was an officer of possessing appearance, but of intemperate habits. About this time he made a call on Fenton's regiment for volunteers to go with him to Put-in-Bay, to bring the shattered vessels of Perry's fleet, and a battalion of regulars, commanded by Colonel Campbell. He was furnished with about three hundred men, and set sail for Put-in-Bay in the fleet that had been anchored at Erie during the winter preceding. In about ten days they returned, in consequence of bad weather.

Our men, who had not been accustomed to nautical life, were glad to get their feet on solid ground once more. Campbell now took the command of the regulars, who were considerably reinforced, and in the course of a few days planned an expedition to Long Point, in Canada. He wanted as many volunteers from Fenton's regiment as he could get. Fenton agreed to go himself, and more than one half of his men. We embarked in the fleet in the evening, and set sail at dark. The weather was hazy, with very little wind, and the next morning we were still in sight, and not very far from the American shore. About eight o'clock the wind favored us, and towards sunset our fleet cast anchor at Long Point. The landing of the troops now commenced. A party of British light horsemen waited on the bank till the men came within a short distance of the shore, then fired a volley and galloped off. We remained on the shore of the lake during the night without any disturbance. The next morning a scouting party crossed a creek which emptied into the lake at this place, and had not proceeded far before they were fired upon by a party of Canadians. The fire was returned, and we took up the line of march for Dover, a small village about three miles from the lake. The situation of this village was pleasant, the houses generally frame, near a beautiful creek, with a fine log fulling mill, grist mill and saw mill. The inhabitants had principally left town on our approach. We were then placed in line of battle; the artillery in the centre, the regulars on the right, a reserve in the rear, and a company, I suppose of observation, some distance off. An order from Campbell, to set fire to the houses was now executed, by men detailed from all the companies. A scene of destruction and plunder now ensued which beggars all description. In a short time the houses, mills and barns were consumed, and a beautiful village, which the sun shone on in splendor that morning, was before two o'clock a heap of ruins. The women and children had remained in the village, and were permitted to carry out the valuable part of their movable property. A party of sailors, appointed to man the artillery, killed the hogs in the streets, and severing them in the middle, carried off the hind parts, while the head and shoulders were left in the street.

The line of march was now taken up the lake. The army halted about a mile from the lake, at the house of a respectable looking German, and as it had been ascertained that the British had no force of any consequence in that neighborhood, the men were permitted to stroll from the ranks. A short distance from this house was a pasture lot, in which grazed a fine English cow. Some of us who were farmers had a curiosity to examine this fine animal more closely. This drew a small group together, when a private of Gordon's company fired his musket and broke both her fore legs. The farmer and his family said nothing, afraid, I suppose, their own turn would come next, and the officers, taken up in examining some Canadian prisoners, paid but little attention to it.

The sun was setting as the troops were re-embarked, and shortly after dark we set sail, expecting to awake in the harbor of Erie; but judge of our surprise in the morning to find that we were not more than a mile from the Canadian shore, and four miles from where we started the evening before. The sails were lowered, the fleet stopped, and boats manned for the shore. A troop of horse formed on the shore appeared determined to oppose our landing, but the turning of a long thirty-two pounder on board the Porcupine gunboat, to bear on them, made them gallop off, without firing a gun. There was a grist mill and saw mill, to which our troops set fire. Orders were then given to re-embark, and the fleet set sail for Erie, where we arrived the next evening at dark, generally disgusted at the conduct of Campbell. When we came back to the camp we found that a number of men belonging to several companies had deserted, taking advantage of the absence of the officers. A short time after this a mutiny was set on foot by some designing men, who made the soldiers believe that the field officers and contractors were swindling them by buying up bad provisions at a low price, and that good could be bought if the officers wanted it. Another reason was, they had now been in the service nearly three months, and had received but the six dollars from the State, and as we expected in a few days to march to Buffalo, and be under the United States officers, they were told that unless they stood out for their rights then, there would be no use of doing it at Buffalo.

A paper was drawn up and signed by a number, who were resolved not to start without two months pay. The officers, for some reason, appeared very little concerned about it. The morning came to start for Buffalo. Preparations were made by those who were not in the conspiracy, to start and leave the mutineers, if they were too strong to be forced off. The mutineers had loaded their muskets, and had supplied themselves with cartridges, apparently determined not to strike a tent

without money. The regiment had been formed, roll called, and wagons all ready to load. Orders were given to strike the tents. About one half were struck. The remainder stood, the owners beside them with loaded muskets. Col. Fenton began to remonstrate, but they treated all he said with indifference. The Adjutant, Thomas Doe, standing beside him, indignant at such conduct, wanted the Colonel to use force, but he declined, and at Doe's request, gave him leave to quell the disturbance. The first company, a finely uniformed company of Infantry from Carlisle, had been active in the mutiny, but their tents fell before the drawn sword of the Adjutant, and men who appeared determined to die on the spot, now shrunk like children before one man. The rest followed their example, and in less than an hour the leaders of the mutiny were placed in the block house in irons, and the regiment was on its way to Buffalo.

This march was a very pleasant one—the vegetation was coming on with great vigor, and the country was fast being settled by respectable and intelligent looking men from the Eastern States. After a march of eight days we arrived on the banks of the Buffalo creek, where we were met by a fine looking band of musicians, who escorted us to the village. This village had been burnt the winter before by the British and Indians. The inhabitants were generally living in sheds of frame and lined with rough boards, a temporary protection from the inclemency of the weather. West of town, and between it and the lake was the encampment of the grand army, said to be 2,500 strong. These were commanded by Major-General Jacob Brown. A regiment of artillery on the northeast. We encamped on the left of the regulars, in a piece of bushy ground which was soon cleared off, making it a beautiful spot with a fine spring, close to the encampment.

Regulations new to us, and very strict were now adopted. We arose at 4 o'clock, (reveille beat), and answered to our names. We had fifteen minutes to prepare for drill, which generally lasted one hour. Breakfast being over, the regiment was formed, roll again called, guards detailed, and the regiment dismissed for a short time. The sergeants' drill came next, which generally lasted till eleven o'clock. At two, the Adjutant-General drilled the regiment, which were then dismissed till nine, when the roll was again called and we retired to rest. The time passed away in this manner, constant exercise, wholesome provisions and strict discipline, soon made our regiment have another appearance.

On the evening of the third day of July, the regulars left their camp, and marched down to the Niagara river, crossed during the night, and surrounded Fort Erie, which surrendered the next day. There was but one battallion in the fort, and two companies of artillery. These were brought to Buffalo, and from thence to Greenbush, in the State of New York, escorted by Captain Alexander's company of infantry. We crossed on the 5th, some out of each company refused to go; and some of their comrades were detailed to bring them by force, which we found to be no easy matter, as they had taken possession of an old battery, and stood in their own defence. They were about eighty strong. A treaty was now commenced, and about twenty of them with their leader, agreed to come over, the rest we left, our commander wisely considering them of little consequence.

In the morning we marched for the Chippewa. The regulars had started the day before. About 2 o'clock we halted about two miles from the creek, where a large body of Indians of different tribes were preparing to go out on a scouting expedition. One of their chiefs, in a speech which for gesture and strength of lungs, I had never heard equalled, was preparing them for bloody deeds. Volunteers were now called for from Porter's brigade. The Indians had started towards a pine wood, back of the fields, where we then halted. Having lost my sleep the night before, I had, like a simpleton, lent my musket to Lieut. Dick, and laying down in a fence corner, fell fast asleep. In a few minutes the sharp crack of the Indians' rifles waked me. The noise increased by the quick discharges of cannon and musketry. I was so much confused that I scarce knew what I was doing. I ran to Maj. Wood, who was forming, and asked them what they were doing.

"Fighting!" was the answer. "Fall into ranks!"

I now felt my situation—without gun or cartridge box. I ran to the bank of the river, where a boat was lying, which had brought the baggage down the river, and solicited a gun, which after some difficulty I obtained, and soon joined our company. Just at this time I saw the Indians and some of the volunteers flying across the fields toward us. They had received a warmer reception than they had expected.

Shortly after they crossed into the woods they came on a party of Canadians (Indians) and militia, who fired on them. The fire was returned, and the Canadians fled towards the bridge, our volunteers in full pursuit. A number of the Canadian Indians and their militia lost their lives in this running fight. Approaching the bridge they met the British army. A retreat now commenced, with the Canadians and some British regulars in full pursuit. In this retreat, Robert McClelland, a very respectable man of our company lost his life. Almost all the companies of our regiment lost some men.

By the time the regiment came in view of the Chippewa creek, the battle was over and the British retreating across the bridge. A number of killed and wounded lay on the plains where the armies had fought. We marched past them towards the bridge, saluted every few minutes by the cannon balls from the British works at Chippewa, which to us militia was a new, but not a very pleasant sight.

After keeping us a considerable time formed in front, and exposed to the cannon of the British works, we were marched back to our camp. That evening we were joined by a company of Canadian volunteers, who had entered the service of the United States.

The next morning the dead of both armies were buried. The killed and wounded amounted to six or seven hundred, of which the greater part belonged to the British. Col. Robert Ball, second in command, Major Galloway and Captain White were taken prisoners, besides a number of privates.

About twelve o'clock, a number of men of different companies were detailed to take the prisoners, who were all wounded, up the Niagara, in boats to Buffalo. I was one of this party. The navigation of this stream, up the river, is very difficult and laborious. It was dark by the time we had got eight miles, and as we were very tired we landed opposite a house on the shore to rest till morning. The owner had left this when the army came down the river.

As some of the men were slightly hurt, and we in an enemy's country, a sentinel was sent to watch the boat. About midnight, my turn came. The moon gave but little light, and the prisoners and our men all laying quiet, when the sound of footsteps within a few paces, startled me. I turned hastily around, and saw a large Indian, who, when he saw my musket presented, called out, "don't shoot." He proved to be one of our own side, on his road to join the army.

The next day we arrived at Buffalo, where we were detained for eight days, when we returned to join the army, who were encamped at Queenstown, below the falls of Niagara.

The river at this town is narrow, and very deep, and an eddy of backwater renders it an easy place to land boats. The houses were large and handsome. Above the town was a steep hill called Queenstown mountain, on the top of which was a fort, where the volunteers and Indians were encamped. The New York volunteers having joined us we were formed into a brigade, commanded by General Peter B. Porter. After a

march to the neighborhood of Fort George, where we remained two days, we returned to out former camp at Queenstown.

On our march up the river, when we came in view of Queenstown heights, we discovered a number of the Canadian militia, who had taken possession of our former encampment. On our approach they began to move off. We pursued them for some miles. Being on a flanking party with others, our route was principally through the woods. We returned in the evening with eight prisoners, most of them being officers.

Next day we marched to Chippewa and encamped. There was preparation making to march to Burlington Heights, but on the evening of the 25th of July, intelligence was brought that the enemy were in pursuit of us, and coming up the river below the falls. General Scott Moorhead, with his brigade, went to meet them, and gave them battle about three miles from the camp. The second brigade of regulars, under General Ripley, hastened to his support, and the contest became warm and bloody. The enemy's artillery being taken about the time we of Porter's brigade arrived on the battle ground, the enemy, reinforced, came down the hill directly in front of us. The brigade was just formed into line, when I heard the voice of Porter saying to us, "show yourselves men, and assist your brethren," when showers of musket balls came over our heads like a sweeping hail storm. We returned the fire from the whole line of the brigade. The firing was now kept up from both sides with great spirit, but it was soon evident that there was a great advantage on our side. The ground the British occupied was considerably elevated, which exposed them to the elevation that a musket will take in going any considerable distance, while their balls were passing high in the air over our heads. At length the call from the officers to cease firing and march forward was obeyed. I had twenty rounds of cartridges in my box when I went to the battle ground, and when the firing ceased, on examining my box, I found that the last was in my musket. Cartridges and flints were now hastily distributed along the line, and our brave brigade, blackened with powder, marched forward toward the top of the hill to drive the enemy from his position there. In our march we passed over the dead and dying, who were literally in heaps, especially where the British had stood during the battle.

When we arrived at the top of the hill, we came to a thicket where an old fence had been. Crossing this disordered the line considerably, and when through it, we found ourselves within a few rods of the British, who were strongly reinforced and turning to meet us. A deathlike silence for a few moments prevailed, and both armies stood still. One of the British officers asked in a hoarse voice, if we had surrendered. There was no answer to this question. He asked again. Lieutenant Dick told him that we *never would surrender*. The Canadian company on our right began to falter, and firing irregularly, the whole body fled back over the British fence, they complimenting us with a shower of musket balls.

A number were killed, and others were wounded in this tumultuous retreat. Running about fifteen or twenty rods we thought ourselves out of danger, and several of us, at the request of the officers, stopped and were formed into line.

Col. Nichols had joined us that evening with a regiment of regulars from Missouri, who had been kept as a reserve, who, by skillful manœvers, placed themselves between us and the British, and kept up a destructive fire on the British, who soon fell back and the firing ceased. A murmur ran through the ranks of the volunteer companies, who were contending for places in the rear, and the groans of dying was all that was heard for some minutes.

The shattered remains of the brigade being formed, we were marched to the right of the line, and near the edge of the precipice of the Niagara falls. The cannon that had been taken from the British was at this place. We were formed in order of battle.

This time to me was one of the most trying moments of my life. Being warm during the engagement, I had opened my vest and shirt collar, and now the night air chilled me—Death, the common lot of all mankind, is generally feared the nearer he approaches us. I felt my situation to be an awful one, and I did sincerely wish that the British army, who were on the hill in view of us, might not come down to commence the engagement again. The British army retiring, our company with others, were ordered to haul the cannon taken from the British, and tumble it over the precipice. We hauled one and sent it over the precipice into the river.

We then went back and were ordered to haul another, but tired out, and half dead for want of water, the most of our faces scorched with powder, we refused do any more, and our officers led us back to places in the line.

A retrogade march back to the camp now commenced, the volunteers in front and the regulars in the rear to cover the retreat. When we arrived at the camp, a number of men who had ran off from us during the engagement, came back, and wished to fall into ranks, but were ordered off by Lieut Patton, who now had command of the company. The next thing was to make a speech to us.

He began by saying that he was surprised at us for not standing our ground at the brush fence. If the whole brigade had fled (as they actually did) Gordon's company should have remained firm.

This was too much; we believing that we had done all that men could do, and this our thanks! We broke loose on him with a volley of insulting language. He, standing in front of us, with a smile, told us that we were dismissed, and might go to the river and get drunk on water.

I now learned that ten of our company were wounded. There was a number of men killed in every company except ours. Thomas Poe, adjutant of the regiment, was mortally wounded. He was my full cousin, a man of fine talents, a brave and meritorious officer, and treated us like brothers.

The next morning a scene of distress presented itself to my view, which I hope I may never witness again. I started early to see Thomas Poe, hearing that he was dying in a house at Chippewa, a short distance from our camp. Calling at several of the tents, as I passed along, nearly all of them contained one or more wounded men, their clothes covered with blood, and they suffering severely. John McClay, the quartermaster, was wounded by a musket ball, which cut him across the fore part of the head, and cracked his skull. He was lying on his back, his face in a gore of blood. The strange wild look, and deep groan he gave, just as I entered, drew a smile from me, so accustomed men become to blood, that they feel but little sympathy for their fellows.

Coming to the house at Chippewa, I found Thomas Poe lying on a blanket. He reached his hand to me and told me that he was mortally wounded; that he had but a few moments to live, and told me that he wished to be buried on the American side of the river.

The army was at this time on its march, and passed the house, going to attack the British. I had no wish to go with them, as I had become fully satisfied the previous day, and the officers telling me to stay and attend Poe. I stood in the door and with sorrow watched the shattered remains of only twenty-five out of the hundred that had left Franklin county, as with slow and melancholy steps they were returning to the scene of action. In a short time the whole body returned, as it was found that the British were strongly reinforced, and were preparing to attack us. Our troops had suffered severely the night before, especially one regiment that the evening before had paraded four hundred men, now had but eighty-eight. Added

to this, Major General Brown, the commander, and Brigadier General Scott, who commanded the first brigade, were both wounded, and the provisions were also destroyed. Lieutenant Campbell, a number of the regulars and myself carried the wounded Thomas Poe to the crossing place. Boats were waiting here to take the wounded across the river. Carrying him nearly a mile across a plain, in the middle of the 25th of July, appeared to exaust what little strength he had left. I put him in a boat, in care of Lieutenant Dick and his waiter. He shook hands with me for the last time. He said to me in a weak voice, "Alexander, you will never see me again in this world." He expired in a few minutes. Thus fell one who had but few equals.

Landing the remaining part of the wounded now commenced, and there was at least forty two-horse wagons loaded with these unfortunate men. Their sufferings in this mode of conveyance appeared to be dreadful, and their groans distressing. I was now attacked with a high fever and violent head-ache, and had to give up my musket and knapsack and take a seat in the wagon, but the jolting almost deranged me. I then attempted to walk, but finding my strength failing, and being behind our regiment, I lay down in front of a house in despair, not caring what became of me. The regulars passing at this time one of their officers seeing me, assisted me to rise, and made one of his soldiers support me for a short distance. I then felt better, and able to walk without support. It was now dark. We came to a wash house opposite the village of Black Rock, and I went into it. The night was cloudy, and appearance of a storm. There were a number of stragglers from different companies and we all lay down on the floor, and I soon fell asleep, but an affray of the regulars with some men, soon ordered us out. He sent some of his men to conduct me to the meadow where our company was. He gave me my blanket, and I was compelled to lie down in a high fever, just as the rain began to come down in torrents. This, of all nights I had ever spent, was the most dreadful.

In the morning I found myself lying in the water two inches deep. I was so weak that I could scarcely walk. The day before, I had given my messmates my canteen, which was full of French brandy. My first thought was to get it, and determined to drink as much of it as I could, but fortunately for me, my comrades had disposed of it themselves.

I now went with company to Fort Erie. This was a small fort of sods, in which were several men at work, digging and carrying sods to raise the fort higher, and repair bastions.

My messmates insisted on me going across the river until I got better. An application was made to General Porter, and I crossed to the United States, after having been in Canada nearly two months.

I went to the hospital, and Lieutenant Dick, Peter Keefer, William Edwards and myself got a tent by ourselves. Some time passed, when the British crossed the river, and attacked a small body of Kentucky riflemen.

The main body being at Fort Erie, we left Buffalo and went about two miles to an Indian town, belonging to the Seneca Indians, who had removed to another about two miles from this, which also belonged to them. The situation of the first mentioned village was pleasant, the houses of one story, and in a straight line, about 16 feet square, with a porch in front the length of the house. A beautiful meadow, orchard, and small fields of wheat surrounded the village. There appeared to be about 12 acres of cleared land. The Indians had left this village a short time before, in consequence of some of their people catching the small-pox, they supposing that it belonged to the village, left it with all their furniture, and rush mats, which was their bedding.

Staying here one night and part of a day, we learned that the danger was over. The British, 1,100 strong, attempted to cross a small creek. The riflemen had thrown up a breastwork of logs within point blank shot of the ford, and being excellent marksmen and retired veterans, the British found it no easy matter to cross the creek, and after several ineffectual efforts, re-embarked, after having lost three hundred killed and wounded. The rifle regiment lost but few, being protected by their breastwork.

My companions now left me. The physician said my disease was Dumb Ague. I had a high fever through the night, but during the day was able to walk about though very weak.

The hospital was intended for the sick and wounded of Porter's brigade. The superintendent and his assistants were from the Pennsylvania regiment. I suppose there might have been sixty of us here generally, though I never saw the list. There was one who had charge of the medicine chest, and like all quacks, was, in his own opinion, an excellent physician. Dr. Mady, the surgeon of the Pennsylvania regiment, generally attended us once a day, examined the patients, and left his directions with the Irishman who gave each one his portion of medicine, but he soon began to enlarge, and took the liberty of differing from his employer, and as he distributed he gave what he thought would effect a cure. Going to him one morning for Peruvian bark, he felt my pulse and began to talk very gravely of giving me something else. I told him I would go by the directions of the physician. He insisted. I then told him that he knew nothing about medicine, was an imposter, &c. He said but little more, but in the course of the day let me know the consequences of my hasty expressions. I had still kept the tent after my companions had left me. This he ordered to be taken from me. As I did not choose to go into the sick room, he let me know that I might find lodgings where I pleased. I took quarters in the jail in Buffalo, which was used at that time as a store house.

The noise of repairing old muskets, firing, &c., at this place almost distracted me with the headache. Lieut. Dick procured boarding for me at the house of a respectable widow, named St. John, three miles from Buffalo. Her husband had died some years before, and left her five children to support. They had some property in Buffalo, where they had kept tavern, but during the preceding winter the British destroyed it all except one small frame house, which they left her. I received all the kindness I could ask. Our life was ecomomical in the highest degree, and I believe was a great means of restoring my health. In a few days I visited Buffalo and saw such of our company as were in the hospital. I had the company of Major Wood and Adjutant Kean, a New Yorker, and I soon began to feel at home.

CHAPTER LIV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EARLY COMMISSIONERS' ORDERS—EARLY COURT RECORDS FROM THE VARIOUS OFFICES OF THE COURT HOUSE—WILL OF JAMES KELLY, SR.—THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD—LIST OF PENSIONERS IN COUNTY IN 1840—INDIANA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—REUNION OF THE 11TH PA. R. C.—MEETING OF OLD SETTLERS—THE PATENT OF THE TRACT WHICH INCLUDES THE CONRAD RICE FARM—DEED FROM REV. JOHN SMITH TO CONRAD RICE.

COMMISSIONERS' FIRST ORDER BOOK.

INDIANA County, November 10th, 1803. Issued an order to Thomas Allison, Michael Campbell and Joseph McCartney, for the sum of two hundred and thirty dollars and

forty cents, being for running the boundary line, and ascertaining the centre of said county.

December 21st. To Nathan Johnston, for one dollar and fifty cents, for one day's service as a clerk last general election for Wheatfield district.

May 2d, 1804. Issued an order to William Clark, assessor for Wheatfield township, for the sum of twenty dollars.

3d. Issued an order to Robert Robinson, assessor for Armstrong township, for the sum of twenty dollars.

Also an order to Jacob Anthony, for fifteen days serving notices.

4th. Issued an order to Zachariah Leard, assessor for Conemaugh township, for the sum of twenty-six dollars.

20th. To William Williams and William Wilson, supervisors for Wheatfield township, for one hundred and twenty-two dollars and fifty-seven cents, in full of road tax on unseated lands, due and unpaid in said township for the present year.

20th. To Nathan Douthet and Thomas Reed, supervisors for the township of Conemaugh, for twenty-one dollars and twenty cents, in full for road tax on unseated land due and unpaid in said township for the year 1803.

September 20, 1805. To William Jack, James Parr and John Pumroy, Esqs., trustees of Indiana county, for their services for laying out the seat of justice in and for said county, $36.

THE OLDEN TIME.

[Extracts from the records of Commissioners of Indiana county, furnished by James Bailey.]

"Issued an order to James M. Riddle for $100.00, on account of his contract for receiving Deed from George Clymer, for the Town Land of Indiana." Jan. 28th, 1808.

"To Joseph Moorhead, Esq., coming to town for taking acknowledgement of letter of attorney from the commissioners to J. M. Riddle, for $1 00." June 28th, 1808.

"To James M. Riddle, for drafting Deed for sale of lots in Indiana town, for $10 00." May 18th, 1808.

"To James M. Riddle, for $25 00, in part of his contract for procuring a law confirming the town plan of Indiana, from which sales were made." Dec. 26th, 1808.

"To James M. Riddle, for $25 00 for procuring an Act of Assembly, confirming the town of Indiana, &c." May 3d, 1809.

"To John Huey, for $100 00 on account of his contract for Court House." May 6th, 1809.

"To John McElhose, for $15 00, the price of twelve hundred feet of poplar boards for the Commissioner's Office." May 25th, 1809.

"To Jacob Peelor, for $80 00, in part of his contract for making shingles for the Court House." June 13th, 1809.

"To John McAnulty, for $50 00, on account of his contract for furnishing brick for Public Buildings." July 5, 1809.

"To John Huey, for $200 00, in part payment of contract for Court House." Oct. 27th, 1809.

"To John Agey, for $141 62, in full for delivering scantling, lath and boards for Court House." Oct. 27th. 1809.

"To Jacob Peelor, for $6 86, for hewing 208 feet of timber for cupola of Court House." Oct. 26th, 1809.

On the organization of the county, James McLain was appointed by Governor McKean, to the office of prothonotary, clerk of the Sessions and Orphans' Court, and register and recorder, by commission dated at Lancaster, October 2d, 1806.

Thomas McCartney, was the first sheriff of the county. The first court was held in December, 1806. There being no court house, justice was dispensed in a log hotel erected by Peter Dutton, on the lot now occupied by Wilson & Sutton's warehouse, on Philadelphia street. Hon. John Young, of Greensburg, was the president, and Hon. James Smith and Hon. Charles Campbell, of Indiana county, were the associate judges.

George Armstrong, John B. Alexander, Samuel S. Harrison, James M. Riddle, Samuel Massey and Samuel Guthrie, Esq's, were sworn and admitted as attorneys.

The following named persons were in attendance as jurors:

Grand Jurors—James Marshall, foreman; Robert Walker, James Simpson, (miller), Joseph Moorhead, Esq., Robert Sutton, John Parks, William Trimble, Alexander Templeton, Geo. McIntire, Joseph Turner, James Jack, George McComb, William Loughry, sr., Joseph M. Cartney, Esq., William Bond, Matthew Wincoop, Robert Ligget, John McKee, Robert Robertson, James McKnight, Joseph Harbison, Alexander Thompson, Alexander Lytle, John Mathews, John Henderson, Thomas Boals and Jacob Hess.

Traverse Jurors—Alexander Ray, James Mahan, Richard Wilson, Peter Fair, Samuel Smith, Israel Thomas, Francis Boals, William Devinny, Esq., John Loughry, John Lowry, James McDonald, John White, John Bowers, Moses Curry, Peter Hoover, Meek Kelly, Jeremiah Brown, John Laughlin, Andrew Simpson, Francis Louther, Robert Nixon, Thomas Wakefield, Samuel Wallace, James Longstretch, William Parker, Joseph Hutchison, Thomas Reed, James Findley and Robert Ewing.

Each juror received two dollars for his services during the term.

The first Jury trial was in the Common Pleas, at June term, 1808, No. 3.

"Lessee of Moses Lower vs. Andrew Lower, and Esther Beard, tenants.

"Amicable ejectment for two messuages, two gardens, two orchards and one hundred and twenty acres of land, situate, lying and being in Armstrong township.

"Case continued upon a point reserved at trial."

"June 15, 1808—jury sworn; verdict for defendants.

"GUTHRIE.

"ALEXANDER & ARMSTRONG, for plaintiff.

"HARRISON & WEIGLEY, for defendants."

Laws of Congress—In Commission book No. 1, on page 5, are the following entries by the recorder:

"August 15, 1809. Received of the Secretary of State, U. S., laws, 2d session, 9th Congress, 10; laws, 1st session, 10th Congress, 10; laws of each session for Jefferson county, 2; laws of last session, 20; 8th vol. State laws, 1st edition, 3; tavern licenses, 30."

SHERIFFS' DEEDS.—The first acknowledgments entered are these: "Thomas McCartney, Esq. High Sheriff of Indiana county, appeared in open court on the fifteenth day of June, 1808, and acknowledged his deed to Joseph Weigley, Esq., of Greensburg, for a certain lot of ground situate in the town of Indiana, and county aforesaid, marked in the general plan of said town with the N. 65, (sixty-five), sold as the property of Samuel Young, on —— day of December, 1807, for the consideration of ninety dollars."

"Thomas McCartney, Esq., High Sheriff of Indiana county, appeared in open court on the fifteenth day of June, 1808, and acknowledged his deed to Joseph Weigley, Esq., of Greensburg, for a certain tract of land, situate in Wheatfield township, in said county of Indiana, containing three hundred acres, be the same more or less, adjoining Richard Williams' improvement, and William Campbell's land on the west, and lands of John McFarland on the south, sold as the property of Robert Weir, on the eighteenth day of March, 1808, for the consideration of ninety-one dollars."

THE FIRST DEED entered on the records is from Dr. Benjamin Say, of Philadelphia, to Michael Kenney, for a tract of land, east of "Perry's camp," containing two hundred and seventeen acres. Consideration, $433. Recorded Jan. 7, 1807.

THE FIRST WILL recorded is that of William Loughrey, proved 10th of March, 1807.

WOLF AND PANTHER SCALPS.—During the year 1807, there were paid out of the treasury for wolf and panther scalps, the

sum of two hundred and thirty-two dollars, viz: for one panther, $8, and for twenty-eight wolves, $8 each.

PUBLIC PRINTING.—June 19, 1805, Jas. M. Snowden received for printing done for the county, $14.40. September 17, 1808, Wm. S. Graham received for printing, $64.50.

By Act of Assembly, approved the 12th of January, 1807, the Commissioners of Indiana county were authorized to levy and collect county taxes in Jefferson county for the years 1807 and 1808; and by a similar act, approved the 10th day of February, 1807, the said commissioners were directed to appoint assessors to levy county taxes for said years, in that part of the county lying north of the old purchase line, formerly a part of Lycoming county.

WILL OF JAMES KELLY, SR.

In the name of God, amen.

I, James Kelly, sen'r, being in my right senses and of a sound mind—thanks be to God for the same—but wishing to settle my temporal affairs, I do hereby bequeath and confirm unto Sara Kelly, my wife, all the household furniture, such as beds, bed clothes and the house furnishing, and all the horned cattle and sheep that is now in my possession at this time, to be at her own disposing, with the increase thereof, excepting one yoke of oxen, as also one sorrel mare and the colt which the mare now has, as also a sufficient and decent livelihood of the real estate, as long as she, the said Sara, liveth.

As also: I do hereby bequeath to my eldest son, Meek Kelly, one hundred acres of my real estate, including the improvement that is now made, provided there is two hundred acres in my claim; if not, he is to have and to hold one-half thereof, as also one yoke of oxen which is now on the place, as also a sorrel mare, one plow and irons, one axe, one mattock, and one set of horse gears.

As also: I do hereby bequeath to my second son, James Kelly, the remaining half of my real estate, adjoining Widow Hutchison and the heirs of William Lowry.

As also: I do hereby bequeath unto my third son, Abner Kelly, when he becomes of age, one hundred pounds in specie, fifty pounds to be paid to the said Abner by James Kelly, provided that if the said hundred pounds cannot be paid unto the said Abner without oppressing the said Meek and James, said Abner is to wait four years after he arrives to age for the payment of the same.

And I allow James Kelly to get the colt that my wife Sara's mare is with at this time; and also allow the young mare to be sold, as soon as executors see fit, and what is coming to me, from any person, be collected, and after my lawful debts are paid, the remainder, if any there be, I allow the same to be appropriated to the use of deeding the land.

And I appoint and empower said Sara Kelly, my wife, and Meek Kelly, my oldest son, my lawful executors.

JAMES KELLY.

Witnesses: Samuel Kelly, George Scott.

Dated October 17th, 1803. Proved in Westmoreland county June 18, 1804.

THE UNDER GROUND RAILROAD IN INDIANA COUNTY.

[By an Official.]

Although the subject of human slavery had occupied the minds of the people greatly hitherto, it was not until the year 1840 that public attention was called to the matter in this vicinity in a way to cause careful and considerate deliberation. About this period meetings commenced to be held in school houses to consider the evil, and it became a matter of discussion *pro* and *con* at public assemblages of the people. The agitation of the question of slavery met with the most determined opposition from many good people, and at the same time was arrayed in its favor those base elements of society always found upholding the wrong against the right. At the period alluded to, several meetings were held in what was known as McMullen's school house, in Centre township. Among the speakers who addressed these meetings in opposition to slavery, were Ephraim Carpenter, William Henry, James Moorhead, and Doctor Mitchell.

The seed sown by these pioneers of freedom, fell upon good ground and brought into the ranks of the "Abolitionists" such well-known and well-remembered men as Hon. Joseph Campbell, John Allison, sr., Alex. McMullen, John Lytle, John B. Allison, James Hamilton, John Adair, A. C. Hall, John Ewing, J. R. Smith, and many others more or less prominent at that day in that neighborhood. Meetings in other localities rapidly followed, and the ranks of the advocates of the oppressed was swelled by the addition of hundreds—John Graff, John Ewing, John Ellis, John and Alexander Sutor, being among the number. The Rev. David Blair then had congregations in Indiana, Conemaugh and West Lebanon, and his denunciations of the sin of slavery were constant, and the influence of his preaching was greatly felt in the accession of good men to the cause.

A paper published in Washington, D. C., entitled the *New Era*, was circulated extensively through the county, and its influence aided in extending the work and increasing the ardor of the opponents of slavery.

In a few years from the commencement of the agitation, there was no section of the county where the Abolitionists were not recognized as a power, and while the members of the party challenged debate on the subject and lost no opportunity of presenting their views, they at the same time were not slow to avail themselves of opportunities to give practical assistance to the objects of their solicitude. For this latter purpose, what was then known as the "Underground Railroad" was organized. A description of this will doubtless be interesting to many who were in life then, and cannot be devoid of interest to the generations which have succeeded, and to whom the workings of this road will be entirely new.

The fugitive slave law, enacted especially for the protection of slaveholders, imposed severe penalties upon any person known to give aid or comfort to the fleeing slave. Men of means and property were, in many instances, deterred by this law from openly giving aid to fugitives. Dr. Mitchell had been convicted of harboring runaways, and had been mulcted in such heavy damages and costs as to seriously embarrass him. The United States courts, whose jurisdiction extended over infractions of the fugitive slave law, were extremely pro-slavery, and to gain favor with the southern owners, were ready to bow to their behests, and the slave power was so far-reaching and wide-spread that to oppose it was to incur social ostracism and political death. The rulings of the courts, consequently, were often one-sided and partial, and it was mainly through fear of not obtaining justice that the Abolitionists organized the "Underground Railroad." Many of the slaves fleeing from bondage lived along the border counties of Virginia, and always traveling by night and guided by the north star, their route led them through this county on their way to Canada. Once on the shores of Canada the slave stood in no awe of his master; but this was not the case within the states or territories of the Union. In daylight the fugitives sought concealment in the thick woods or underbrush, and at night pursued his lonesome and toilsome journey toward the polar star, which to him was the beacon of hope and a ray of light which meant liberty.

The town of Indiana and the surrounding hills (then nearly all thickly wooded) was a great "depot" on the road. As soon as the presence of the fugitive was made known to the railway officials, he was taken in charge and piloted to the next station, and there delivered to the care of another "conductor," and so on until safely passed to the Canadian shore. The run-

aways were furnished with food, and frequently with raiment, it being sometimes the case that they were destitute of garments. The pursuers were often close at hand, and in some instances were in the town before the train had started. Many hair-breadth escapes were made under such circumstances. One instance I recall to mind will illustrate this. At one time four or five stout negroes were discovered on Caldwell's (now Gomfer's) hill, in sight of town. They remained there one entire day, and at dark it was deemed desirable to have them removed to Hamilton's barn, a mile distant. This was safely accomplished. They were given much needed food, and after eating were secreted among the hay and straw to gain rest and sleep. About eleven o'clock that night the writer heard a faint tap at the door of his house, in Indiana. Upon opening the door and peering into the darkness, I discovered the form of old Sheriff James Taylor. Trembling and almost breathless he rushed into the house, closing the door in haste as though fearful of discovery. He informed me of the presence of the slaves at Hamilton's, and said they had scarcely crossed the pike when their pursuers—six or eight in number—came along; that the slave-hunters were now in town, and intended making a raid on Hamilton's barn before morning. He added that something must be done at once to save the fugitives; that he had property that if detected in assisting in their flight, the masters could secure, and that as I was possessed of little of this world's goods, I must get them out of danger. I aroused James M. Hart (now of Saltsburg), and taking a direction opposite from Hamilton's, to mislead any enemy who might be watching us, walked rapidly to the residence David Myers. At a gentle tap on his back window (a familiar signal to him), he quickly arose and piloted us through the woods and brush to "Jimmy" Hamilton's. Arousing him and informing him of the danger, we all repaired to the barn. Here the negroes were quickly wakened, and in a few minutes the "train" was under headway, "Conductor" Myers in charge, and passing laboriously but steadily through ravines and over rocks, fallen logs and other obstructions, was brought to a standstill at the house of Conductor Jacob Myers. Here they were safely secreted for several days, until the immediate danger was past. Then they were taken in charge by John Jones and the Sutors, and then by John Ewing, near Georgeville. From here, provided with food, &c., they once more set out on their journey, with the polar star as their guide. We afterwards learned that they arrived safely in Canada, and in all probability some of them are yet living to recount to their children their perilous escape from slavery. The conductors, I may add, all got home before daylight, and next morning resumed their usual avocations, the members of their families or neighbors knowing nothing of the work during the watches of the night. I may as well state that the slave-hunters were informed by some sympathizer that the negroes had been seen in the evening going in the direction of Hamilton's. At two o'clock next morning the barn was surrounded by the slave-catchers and carefully searched, but they were about thirty minutes too late. They were satisfied by their investigation that the negroes had been there.

They remained about the town and surrounding country for some time thereafter, continuing their search for the fugitives. They were kindly treated by the citizens, and appeared to be enjoying themselves very well; expressed a good opinion of the people, but said they were the most close-mouthed population they had ever seen—especially on the matter they were most interested in. They offered money for information, and counted down $200 to Samuel M. Jamison, their hotel-keeper's son, but their bribes or money availed nothing. When they announced their departure for Virginia, they were closely watched, and when well out of the county, the managers of the railroad so informed the conductors, and the train moved on with the result already stated.

At another time, five fugitives were secreted in a dense woods on the banks of Little Mahoning creek, near Georgeville. They were closely pursued, and their masters appeared in the locality, and had with them a large blood-hound. Ben. Warren had the runaways in charge. He became alarmed and took Thompson Hays, of Plumville, into his confidence. Hays, accompanied by his wife, secreted themselves in a clump of bushes, some eighty rods from where the negroes had crossed the road. In a little while, one of the slave-hunters, with the blood-hound, came along the road. When the dog came to the point where the negroes had crossed, he halted and gave evidence that he had got the scent. The case was desperate, but Hays was equal to the emergency. Bringing his rifle to his shoulder, he took careful aim, and shot the blood-hound down in his tracks. The slave-hunter was badly frightened, and fearing the same marksman would draw a bead on him, he put spurs to his horse and galloped rapidly back the road he had come. The hunt was not resumed, and the conductor got his train away safely.

These are mere recitals of hundreds of similar instances of the way the underground railroad was run in this county, and which only ceased operations with the removal of the cause which had brought it into existence.

Many of those engaged in this work of assisting fellow-beings in their flight to freedom, have gone to their long reward. Others of us still linger on the sands of time. Whatever may be the judgment of posterity, of our action in this matter, it should be tempered with the knowledge that we believed we were fully justified in assisting to liberty, human beings, with human instincts and immortal aspirations, and to whom liberty was as great a boon as to ourselves. We repudiated the doctrine that one man had a right to enchain in perpetual bondage and degradation his brother, and we only carried out our belief when we assisted to liberty and freedom, the flying fugitive.

A BRANCH OF THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

Robert Mitchell, jr., relates the following incident: "On a Sunday night in February, 1856, seven colored men came from Johnstown by the way of Mechanicsburg, where their pursuers had preceded them two hours, to our house at Diamondsville, to which they had been directed by a colored barber at Johnstown named Williams. They were nearly exhausted with their walk and as soon as possible they were provided with supper, and about midnight were put to bed in our store house. I awakened them about three o'clock in the morning and we started for Cherry Tree by the back road, by way of Hustenville and Pine Flat, reaching the village by daybreak, and thence proceeded toward George Acheson's in Clearfield county.

"The only person who observed us on the road was David Kinports of Cherry Tree, who saw us on the hill above the village. We got within half a mile of Acheson's by ten o'clock; so, leaving the slaves in the woods, I went to Acheson's home and informed him of the colored men's troubles. He at once went to the timber and took them to his house and gave them their breakfast. They went to bed and slept till four o'clock in the afternoon. He then started with them for a colored man's cabin, where they would be directed to Jason Kirk's house, who lived on the 'Grampian hills.'

"Meanwhile I started for home, and on the hill above Cherry Tree I met eleven men in hot pursuit of the slaves. I passed them, and at about a mile's distance, I met George Spalding, who had a letter for me, informing me of the close pursuit of the colored men.

"We turned and followed the party and noticed they had stopped at Gamble's mill and were about to put up for the night.

We hastened to Acheson's, reaching there about eleven o'clock at night, and informed him of the close chase. Without waiting fully to dress, he, with a loaf of bread under each arm, (and minus pantaloons), started for the negroes.

"When he reached the colored man's cabin, he took the slaves away to a dark wilderness, pine country, on Moss creek, a tributary of the Susquehanna, from whence, after remaining a week, they reached New York state in safety.

"I subsequently received a letter informing me of their safe arrival in Chatauqua county, N. Y.

"In the next morning, Spalding and myself apprised Gamble of how matters stood and he detained the pursuers as long as possible."

This is one of the many incidents which transpired on this branch of the Underground Railroad.

GEORGE ATCHESON

Was the great hero of the anti-slavery men in this section. Born in Ireland, he was there an Orangeman, and removed to eastern Pennsylvania, from whence, at an early date, he migrated to the Susquehanna valley, not far from the Cherry Tree, where he was among the earliest settlers.

He was over six feet in height, of strong build, with rugged features, and was a natural orator. For many years he was a pilot on the river, and he became a successful lumber merchant. He was passionately fond of the culture of fruit, and had his Orangeman's flowers, as well as the Irish hedge growing in his garden.

He attended all the principal anti-slavery meetings of his time, and could entertain for half an hour at a time such men as Giddings, Pillsbury, Garrison and others. He expended thousands of dollars, and being a man of great energy and determination, was regarded as the leader of the Abolitionists.

Personally he was regarded with great favor by the leaders of the pro-slavery party, and he returned their courtesies, while he never abated in his plans to hurry on to freedom all the slaves who came within his reach.

He was at first a Protestant Methodist, but became a Wesleyan Methodist after the agitation of the slavery question.

He died in 1878, over eighty-four years of age.

NAMES OF PENSIONERS IN INDIANA COUNTY IN 1840.*

Names of pensioners for Revolutionary or military services and their ages:

Blacklick township—Alexander Campbell, 86.

Brush Valley township—James Kelly, 71.

Blairsville borough—Zebulon Doty, 85; Mott Wilkinson, 75.

Conemaugh township—James Kane, 80; John Montgomery, 80.

Centre township—Joseph Moorhead, 72; James Huston, 82; Benjamin Williams, 65; John Ferguson, 76.

Green township—George Bowers, 82; Henry Kifers, 97.

Wheatfield township—Cornelius Hutcheson, 84.

Young township—John Ewing, sen., 75.

Armstrong township—Isaac Akeright, 56.

Washington township—James R. Bell, 46; John Jamieson, 67; Wm. McHenry, 70.

Mahoning township—John Leasure, 76; John Brady, 63; Isaiah Vanhorn, 80; Thomas Neil, 78; James Ewing, 73; Jas. Shields, 101; John Brady, 64.

Montgomery township—Wm. White, 84; Job Pearce, 88.

*From Census of 1840.

THE INDIANA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

An association for the purpose of "promoting the science of agriculture and the improvement of the same" was organized on the 3d of January, 1855, and was incorporated October 1st, 1857, under the name of "The Indiana County Agricultural Society." At its organization the following persons were elected officers:

President, Hon. Thomas White; Vice Presidents, Wm. Coleman, H. M. Speedy, M. T. Work, William Evans, I. Campbell, S. P. Marshall, Adam Johnston, Esq.; Corresponding Secretary, Jonathan Rowe; Recording Secretary, Geo. Shryock; Librarian, J. H. Lichteberger; Managers, James Hood, David Ralston, John G. Coleman, R. H. Armstrong, J. T. Vanhorn, J. H. Johnston and James Bailey.

David Ralston and James Bailey having afterwards removed from the county, James Sutton and James Hays were appointed.

The following June, at a regular meeting of the society, it was decided that they should hold an agricultural fair the next fall. The following persons were appointed a committee to raise funds for the society. They promptly agreed to become responsible for the sum stated below:

East Mahoning, Moses T. Work, $25 00; Green, James Shields, $6 00; Washington, Thomas Gibson, $10 00; Conemaugh, John H. Hart, $10 00; Young, John H. Hart, $10 00; Blairsville, Wm. Maher, $10; Burrell, H. A. Thompson, $10 00; Brush Valley, R. B. Moorhead, $5 00; Indiana, Judge White, $10 00; S. Mahoning, Abram Davis, $10 00; White, A. T. Moorhead, $10 00; White, A. W. Kinnet, $10 00; Blacklick, William C. McCrae, $10 00; Cherryhill, William Evans, $10 00.

From this time there were annual exhibitions until the year 1859. In that year the managers decided there should be none "on account of the June frost," and again in 1864, on account of the troubled condition of the country, the annual exhibition was dispensed with.

The grounds of the society are located on the Saltsburg road, between the state agricultural farm and state normal school grounds and contain thirteen acres. At its inception six acres were purchased from James Sutton and buildings erected thereon for the accommodation of stock, &c. These were afterwards found to be insufficient and constant additions were made and the grounds (finally enlarged by the purchase of seven acres) were generally overhauled, the track enlarged to one and one-third mile course and we have the present complete, substantial and convenient fair ground. Its growth, prosperity and popularity have increased with its years. Its list of premiums has grown more complete from exhibion to exhibition. Its receipts have increased from a few hundred dollars to thousands, and it has come to be recognized as the social event of the year. The race course has been extended with the increased size of the grounds, but as the sentiment of the farmers of the county has always been against it, its use has been confined and it has received but little encouragement. The benefits which the farmers of Indiana county have derived from the exhibitions of the society are to be seen in their methods of farming and the results, and in the great and increasing improvement in their stock. Wherever the soil has been properly tilled we now see fine, fertile farms, their possessors having good buildings and thriving cattle. There remains much yet to be accomplished in the interest of agriculture in this county, before it stands high, as it should, among the agricultural counties of Pennsylvania.

The present officers of the society, are: President; Silas M. Clark. Vice-Presidents; George Dickie, James Hood, Jno. Carson, James Allison, A. B. McAdoo, Samuel McGarra. Treasurer, Coulter Wiggins. Recording Secretary, S. M. Jack. Corresponding Secretary, S. C. Thompson. Librarian, W. H. Clawson. Managers; Aaron Steel, Smith Wachof, Harry Bryan, Wm. C. Gordan, H. S. Thompson, Ellis Wissinger.

[From the Daily Blade, Indiana, Pa.]

FIRST REUNION—INDIANA COUNTY'S HONOR TO THE GALLANT ELEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES—GRAND BANQUET AT NORMAL SCHOOL—LIST OF THE VETERANS.

Thursday, the 25th day of September, will never be forgotten by the citizens of Indiana county—will ever find a bright re-

membrance in the hearts of the old veterans of the gallant 11th Pennsylvania regiment and visitors who were present at the first reunion services at Indiana.

Early Thursday morning our street presented a lively appearance, houses were being decorated, flags flung to the breezes and arches and words of welcome greeting the eye on every side.

At the Kinter house crossing, a large arch had been erected. At court house square, arches were stretched across with appropriate mottoes, while at the American house crossing, fronting the depot, another large arch, with words "welcome 11th regiment P. R. V. C.," stretched across it, greeted your eye. We have not space to enter much into detail, suffice it to say, the decorations were tasteful and appropriate, and numerous enough to show that the patriotic hearts of Indiana's citizens still held in grateful esteem and veneration Her Soldier Boys.

Owing to the accident on Branch road, and the long detention of the train containing the band and the larger delegation of old veterans, the route of procession and various routine business had to be curtailed. When the shrill whistle of the locomotive was heard, the cheers that rent the air from the masses assembled were perfectly deafening. The procession was formed in the following order:

Gen. T. F. Gallagher, Chief Marshall.
Aids—Capts. A. H. Mitchell, J. S. Nesbit.
Committee of Reception.
Invited Guests.
Altoona City Band.
11 Regiment P. R. V. C. Commanded by General S. M. Jackson.
Co. "D," Capt. Wm. D. Wilson.
Co. "F," Lieut. A. C. Braughler.
West Indiana Fire Company.
Indiana Fire Company.
Soldiers and Citizens.

The route was from Depot down Philadelphia street to Sixth street; south to Church; east to Fifth street; north to Philadelphia; west to the Court House.

The procession was a very fine one, and was an interesting feature in the day's doings.

Here General White made the address of Welcome, which was responded to by Gen. T. F. Gallaher.

An adjournment for dinner was then made, and we know the boys must have appreciated this part of the programme as it was almost five o'clock, and some of them had not tasted food since early breakfast.

At 6:30 o'clock, the boys had reassembled again at the court house, where the meeting was called to order by the election of General T. F. Gallagher as chairman, Col. Jackson and Capt. Louden vice presidents, and Col. R. Litsinger and Major R. M. Birkman, secretaries. Then the reunion services proper were gone through with, which consisted first—Oration of the day, by Captain George W. Fleeger. This was truly a grand, noble, patriotic and flowery outburst of a gallant soldier, recounting the scenes and actions of the days agone, when the dark clouds of rebellion, blood and carnage were upon us. Captain Fleeger acquitted himself nobly in this effort, and was continually interrupted with storms of applause.

History of the 11th reserves, Col. Robert McCoy. As the hour fixed for banqueting had now almost approached, Col. McCoy was compelled to pass by page after page of his history, which called forth a motion to have the same published for the benefit of the survivors of the 11th, which was unanimously carried. This, we understand, will be done in a very short space of time.

Then Col Danks favored the boys, after repeated calls, with a song, which was rapturously received. The meeting then adjourned, and the procession was again formed in front of the court house, when, headed by the Altoona city band, they wended their way to the normal school, where the banquet was prepared for them by the ladies of Indiana.

The scene on reaching the normal grounds was really a beautiful one. Chinese lanterns lit up the long walks from the entrance gate fronting Second street to the steps of the building, and as the wind swayed the variegated lamps to and fro, the whole aspect was one of enchantment, and gave token of the good cheer within.

When the doors of the spacious dining room of the Normal school were thrown open, what a sight greeted the eyes of the gallant boys. The many gas jets, sparkling Chinese lights everywhere, handsome festoons dropping down in beautiful confusion over the well filled tables, flags, the names of all the engagements of importance which the regiment participated in placed along the walls—boquets, large ones, on all the tables—and charming ladies to attend the wants of the hungry humanity gathered there.

Indeed, the normal dining hall presented an appearance of enchantment on this memorable evening of the first reunion to the 11th reserves, and gazing around upon everything, one recalled to mind all the fairy tales and places of enchantment read of in early childhood.

The banquet set by the fair ladies of Indiana was superb, and they are certainly deserving of all praise for the manner they got up and managed this affair. We had intended printing the menu, but when we came to putting it together, we found we would have to take up the space of about a column alone, in this line. We will only say, therefore, that everything necessary to satisfy the wants of the inner man was there—not forgetting E. E. Allen's box of genuine hard tack, which was generously distributed all around the different tables. The ladies vied with each other in their attentions to the old soldiers and visiting comrades, and we will just here insert a remark we heard let drop from the lips of an old battle-scarred veteran—"that they had the darndest, (the old soldiers never—well, hardly ever swear, you know) finest, good looking and best hearted set of ladies in Indiana that he had ever seen or ran across." And "them's our sentiments, too," as the boys say.

After all had partaken heartily of the royal feast, the finishing point of the reunion ceremonies was gone through with by the following toasts being proposed and answered in the following order:

"Our Old Regiment"—Responded to by Col. S. M. Jackson, of Apollo, in a few well chosen and patriotic remarks.

"Our Regiment's Friends"—Responded to by Sheriff J. R. Smith, very feelingly and appropriately.

"The Pennsylvania Reserves"—Rev. J. Day Brownlee, of the 8th reserves, responded to this. Well, you all know the gentleman, and can form an idea of what he had to say, and he said it so nicely and feelingly, too.

Then Rev. Col. Danks, being vociferously called upon, recited the "Superiority of the Blue," and sang that glorious old song—"Glory Hallelujah," the audience all joining in the chorus.

"Our Educational Institutions, and especially the Normal School at Indiana"—Dr. French, of the normal. The Doctor made an elegant response, and was handsomely applauded on his conclusion.

"Our Dead Comrades"—Dirge, by the Altoona City Band.

"The Ministry of Peace"—Rev. Theo. Henderson, of Brookville. This was a very fine effort, and the speaker was greeted with great applause.

"The Press"—Responded to by M. J. Shannon.

"Our Comrades of the Army of the Potomac"—Col. Chill Hazzard. This was the gem of the evening—brim full of wit, spice and story. The Colonel made several "happy hits," and was roundly applauded when he concluded.

"To the ladies"—Response by Col. Robert McCoy. The Colonel paid a handsome tribute to the female sex, and concluded neatly by giving the ladies, who were instrumental in getting up the banquet and so handsomely entertaining the boys of the 11th, a very nice "send off."

Then the Altoona city band favored the audience with another choice selection, and the first reunion of the 11th Pennsylvania reserves was concluded.

This reunion will long be talked of in Indiana and immediate vicinity, and that our good people here will always cherish kind remembrances of the gallant old 11th regiment, and the 25th of September, 1879, the boys may be sure to count upon.

The members of the various committees of the reserves, notably the executive committee—Col. D. S. Porter, Maj. R. M. Birkman and Capt. H. K. Sloan—and the citizens' committee and our ladies, worked like beavers to make this reunion a success, which it was in every particular. Any one acquainted with the patriotism, spirit, enterprise and good will of the ladies of our place, knows that whatever they undertake proves successful, and in this affair they added new laurels to their already famous endeavors.

He who would cavil or find fault at any little omissions, or think they were not honored in an especial manner more than any one else, considering the arduous task devolving upon all of them in an affair of this kind, and the consequent hurry and bustle and worry of the committees, is not worthy of the name of a good citizen. It was impossible to entertain everyone, to extend invitations to all, and the good sense of our people understands all this.

We think, on the whole, Indiana can be proud of her first reunion, and we know the old vets. say it was boss, and that is all we care of knowing, so they were pleased.

That God, in His infinite mercy, may bless us all, unite us more closely together in peace and unity, and ever keep alive the fire of patriotism and love of country in us, is the heartfelt prayer of the editor of the *Blade*.

Below we give a list of the members of the organization present on Monday:

Company A.—Major Robert Litzinger, commanding. Thos. Jones, Thompson Carney, Dallas Patrick, John Scanlan, William Sechler, Benjamin Davis, Edgar Evans, Phillip Smyers, John Shoff, William Wagner, Thomas Dunn, Phillip Jones, John Maken, William Miller, Col. Robert Litzinger. This gentleman was the first captain of company A; was afterward captain of company C, and retired from service with the rank of major.

Company B.—Captain H. K. Sloan, commanding. Col. D. S. Porter, Edward Chesley, Samuel Shick, J. G. McCurdy, John Wagoner, James Stephens, John L. Hall, Uriah Sheffler, Harry Coleman, T. M. Coleman, B. F. Laughlin, Henry Prothero, Geo. Stewart, William Cummins, H. C. Howard, E. E. Allen, Thos. Hood, James W. Howearth, John Devlin, James Devlin, G. A. McClain, Rev. Theo. Henderson, Johnston Davis, E. J. Devinny, Chas. Shambaugh, Harry Conner, William Hill, John T. Gibson, Dr. J. J. Oatman, W. T. Kinter.

Company C.—Captain Samuel Louden, commanding. Capt. G. W. Fleeger, Lieut. John H. Sutton, John T. Kelly, M. Heckert, Geo. A. Black, Samuel Cook, J. W. Campbell, John H. Meeder, J. S. Campbell, Robert Krause, Samuel Miller, F. H. Monie, D. H. Russell, Thos. P. Lardin, George Rothmire, S. P. Shryock.

Company D—Lieutenant Wm. C. Coleman commanding. Jas. McClelland, Alex. Kennedy, James K. Moore, D. McDonald, J. B. Hazlett, S. T. Hazlett, E. Nixon, J. G. Devinney, D. W. Graham, G. W. Huselton, Joseph Robertson, L. W. Graham.

Company E—R. M. Birkman commanding. W. H. H. Lyons, John Uncapher, Robert Carroll, Wm. Conner, Thompson Cramer, Gillis Dunlap, John Ewing, Joseph Elder, Samuel Garris, Jacob Kimple, J. S. Moorhead, A. W. McCullough, Nelson McCormick, Jas. Meanor, Geo. Miller, John Rugh, Daniel Spires, James Simpson, J. W. Smith.

Company F—Lieut. W. F. Springer commanding. G. W. Kerner, T. B. Whaley, Jacob Prettyman, Joseph Marshall.

Company H—Capt. L. Johnston commanding. J. A. Fulton, M. C. Cauders, Jacob Earnest, Daniel Carr, Adam Huff, Mariam Carnahan, Samuel Crawford, John Emmitt.

Company I—Capt. E. Waugaman commanding. Lieutenant D. Berry, Lieutenant J. D. Walkinshaw, David Jenkins, Rob't Hammond, Jas. Robertson, Wm. McRobinson, J. A. Hendricks, Samuel Stogdon, Wm. Wagle, Daniel Harkins, Wm. Pike, C. Hashman, C. Eakman, T. C. Layton, Wm. Hosack, C. Cunningham, Thos. Graham, Geo. McCormick, Israel Watterman.

Company K—Benj. McClelland, P. A. Foster, J. P. Miller, E. Birk, John Ingle, Wm. Knapp.

Band—Sergeant Major Wm. Hughes commanding. Robert Davis, —— Smith, Alex. Wagle, J. B. Hunter, Jas. Daugherty.

MEETING OF THE OLD SETTLERS, JUNE 1ST, 1880.

[From a special to the Commercial-Gazette.]

This was a red letter day in this place. Early yesterday the citizens were surprised at the sound of delightful music from a brass band, and on looking out a band wagon with four horses was observed passing. A transparency bore the following: "We welcome the Pioneers to Coliforgie—Graff's band, of Marchand." After discoursing some excellent music, they drove up to the court house, where the old residents of Indiana county were registering their names prior to the meeting in the Presbyterian church fixed for two P. M. It was evident from the throng on the streets that the old folks throughout the county had responded to the call in vast numbers. At the appointed hour the church was densely packed with a venerable and dignified audience. The committee of arrangements had decorated the walls and the pulpits with the portraits of the early settlers of the county, and with a profusion of wreaths, boquets and potted flowers. To the right of the pulpit the brass band had a position and discoursed tunes of the olden times. The meeting was called to order by A. W. Taylor, Esq., who announced the vice presidents and secretaries. The chair called on the venerable Rev. David Blair, D. D., now ninety-four years of age, to lead in prayer. He then delivered an address of welcome, which was happily conceived in word and spirit. Rev. Dr. Hill, of Blairsville, responded in fitting terms—thanked God that so many of the fathers and mothers were yet spared to meet with them. His speech abounded with incidents of the history of the pioneers of this county. He spoke of the high state of morals and the decline of intemperance. At the close of his address, the chair requested the choir and audience to sing the 100th Psalm.

Rev. Dr. Donaldson, of Elders' Ridge, said that Robert Harbison, an elder of his church, could tell more of Indiana county than all others put together. He paid a glowing tribute to the farmer, saying that his occupation was most honorable. A. T. Moorehead, Major Nesbit and Joseph R. Smith came before the audience and sang the 23d Psalm in the manner of the olden time. Major Nesbitt gave his recollections of the privations of the early settlers, after which the meeting adjourned till 7:30.

The chair, on calling the meeting to order, said he learned that W. M. Gormly, of your city, and secretary of the "Old Residents' Association," was present, and invited him to come forward and address the meeting. On taking the stand Mr. Gormley extended the greetings of his association to the old residents of Indiana county, and assured them of the cordiality of sentiment of the Pittsburgh association. He then spoke at length of the operations and benefits of such organization in rescuing valuable history that would otherwise be lost. Interesting addresses were made by John Graff, of Blairsville, and

Aaron Work. The meeting then adjourned after the benediction until 8:30 A. M. Wednesday, when it opened with prayer. An address was delivered by Thompson Hays. At the close of this speech five venerable gentlemen came forward and gave an exhibition of an old time singing school, with the old music books with patent or buckwheat notes, under the direction of Major Nesbitt, who sounded the key note and called out to his class, "sing." One old lady in the audience was affected to tears. The audience enjoyed it heartily. Thompson Moorehead read a paper on the early settlement of Indiana. Mr. McFarland spoke of his trials and that of his father and family when the country was a wilderness. On motion a permanent organization was effected and the following officers were then elected to serve the ensuing year:

President, A. W. Taylor; Vice Presidents, John Graff, A. T. Moorehead, Wm. Hamill, Joseph R. Smith, Lysander Barrett; Recording Secretary, H. A. Thompson; Corresponding Secretary, A. W. Kimmell; Treasurer, Peter Sutton.

On motion, the officers were constituted an executive committee. It was resolved that the organization be known as the "Indiana County Historical Society," and the meeting closed with the benediction. Capt. C. T. Arms has a corps of canvassers in this county securing data for an historical volume of Indiana county, all of which will be very opportune for the society. Over one hundred and fifty registered at the meeting whose ages were 70 years and upwards.

LIST OF PERSONS REGISTERED.

Daniel McFarland, Wm. Hoffman, Michael Garman, Wm. Johnston, Conrad Silvis, Wm. McMillen, James Johnston, John Byers, Codington Davis, Jacob Clingenberger, Jas. Moorhead, Lewis Snyder, Lysander Barrett, Daniel Munshower, H. A. Thompson, John Bruce, E. Robinson, John Mullen, Keziah Coal, Ann Mullen, John Aurentz, Christian Ortz, David Myers, Geo. Myers, Jacob Stump, James Saltsgiver, John Armstrong, Jacob Hill, Jacob Wyman, Samuel Robinson, Elizabeth Fleming, Rachel Bast, Alex. Graham, Samuel Highlands, Isaac Kinter, William Shankle, Abraham Dale, T. R. Luckhart, John Pilson, John Adair, James Lydick, John Gourley, Thos. Adams, Patrick Lydick, Ann E. Weir, Mary R. Moritz, (Thomas McKee, James Winslow, James Pantle, Isaac P. Carmalt, present residence, Jefferson county,) James Bailey, Geo. Beck, James Miller, George Whitesell, J. Y. McCartney, Mrs. Susanna Craig, James Lydick, Robert McFarland, Christopher Stuchell, Henry Faith, William Richardson, Thomas Price, Aaron Work, Elizabeth Faith, Elizabeth Brady, William Lydick, Patrick Lydick, T. W. Stephens, John Price, Mary M. Fair, George Reed, Monton Nibert, James McLain, John Daugherty, James M. Robinson, John Clawson, Michael Job, George Row, Daniel Wilson, Matthew Wilson, Henry Barnes, Mary C. Brown, William Hanna, Wm. B. Sutor, Wm. W. Laney, John Duncan, Samuel Good, John Fleming, Robert G. Hamil, James Hamil, Thomas Stuart, Jacob Weamer, James Kerr, Matthew Cresswell, David Spencer, George Kurtz, R. R. Shirley, Edward Nixon, Joseph Clingenberger, James J. Beatty, N. C. Coleman, Peter Kelly, John Magee, Samuel Stewart, Andrew Campbell, Lucinda Clawson, Thomas McGaughey, Aaron D. Tiger, Benjamin Walker, Robert Wiggins, Jacob S. Wissinger, John Lucas, Fred. Defenbaugh, John Henry, James Clark, Thompson Hays, Marroby Hays, Jacob Clark, Nathaniel Nesbit, Andrew Morrow, Isaac Hicks, Col. W. Moorhead (formerly of Indiana, but for some years past a resident of Pittsburgh), A. W. Moore, N. P. Turner, Alex. Fulton, Mary Bryan, James Lydick, Jos. Thompson, Thomas Watson, Margaret Walkinshaw, Rev. David Blair, Mary Rice, Eleanor Gibson, John Graff, Alex. Sutor, Jane Sutor, Maria C. Row, Dr. Marshall (of Blairsville), Rev. Dr. George Hill, Rev. D. Donaldson, John Graff, Dr. Robert Marshall, W. H. Blair, John Robertson, James McCreery, Samuel Elder, Joseph Anderson, John Prothero.

THE PATENT OF THE TRACT WHICH INCLUDES THE CONRAD RICE FARM—DEED FROM REV. JOHN SMITH TO CONRAD RICE.

[PATENT.]

THOMAS PENN AND JOHN PENN, Esqrs.

True and Absolute Proprietaries and Governors in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of *New Castle*, *Kent* and *Sussex* upon Delaware, To all unto whom these Presents shall come, GREETING: Whereas in pursuance of a—dated the tenth day of December 1773 There was surveyed for John Smith a certain Tract of land called "Colforgie"—situate on the East Branch of Stoney run on each side of the Path leading from Frankstown to Kittaning including the Improvement made by Joseph McCartney in Westmoreland County Beginning at a marked white oak a corner of Tonas Galls land thence by the same and John Becks East two hundred & thirteen perches to a marked poplar thence by David Williamsons land south one hundred and sixty-three perches to a post thence by the land of James McClean West three hundred and Nineteen perches to a post and North one hundred perches to a marked white oak thence by William Browns land East one hundred and six perches to a marked Black oak and North sixty-three perches to the place of Beginning Containing two hundred and sixty-seven acres and a quarter and allowance of six acres per cent for Roads &c. Now at the Instance and Request of the said John Smith that we would be pleased to grant him a Confirmation of the same. Know Ye, that, in Consideration of the sum of Thirteen pounds seven shillings & three pence sterling in Lawful Money of *Pennsylvania* to our Use, paid by the said John Smith (the Receipt whereof we hereby acknowledge, and thereof do acquit and forever discharge the said John Smith—his heirs and Assigns by these presents) and of the yearly Quit Rent herein after mentioned and reserved. We Have given, granted, released and confirmed and by these Presents, for us our Heirs and successors, do give, grant, release and confirm unto the said John Smith—his Heirs, and Assigns, the said two hundred and sixty-seven acres & a quarter of Land as the same are now set forth, bounded and limited as aforesaid; With all Mines, Minerals, Quarries, Meadows, Marshes, Savannahs, Swamps, Cripples, Woods, Under-woods, Timber and Trees, Ways, Waters, Water-courses, Liberties, Profits, Commodities, Advantages, Hereditaments, and Appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining and lying within the Bounds and Limits aforesaid [Three full and clear fifth Parts of all Royal Mines, free from all Deductions and Reprisals for digging and refining the same; and also the one fifth Part of the Ore of all other Mines, delivered at the Pits Mouth only excepted, and hereby reserved] and also free Leave, Right, and Liberty to and for the said John Smith, his Heirs and Assigns, to hawk, hunt, fish and fowl, in and upon the hereby granted Land and Premises, or upon any Part thereof: TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said Tract of Land and Premises hereby granted (except as before excepted) with their Appurtnances unto the said John Smith his Heirs and Assigns, to the only Use and Behoof of the said John Smith his Heirs and Assigns for ever. TO BE HOLDEN of us, our Heirs and Successors, Proprietaries of *Pennsylvania*, as of our Manor of Pittsburgh, in the County of Westmoreland aforesaid, in free and common Socage by Fealty only, in lieu of all other services, YIELDING AND PAYING there fore yearly unto us, our Heirs and Successors, at the Town of Pittsburgh in the said county, at or upon the first Day of *March* in every year, from the first Day of March last One penny *Sterling*, for every Acre of the same, or value thereof in

Coin-Current, according as the Exchange shall then be between our said Province and the, City of *London*, to such Person or Persons as shall, from time to time, be appointed to receive the same. AND in case of Non-payment thereof, within ninety days next, after the same shall become due, that then it shall and may be lawful for us, our Heirs and Successors, our and their Receiver or Receivers, into and upon the hereby granted Land and Premises to re-enter, and the same to hold and possess, until the said Quit Rent and all the Arrears thereof, together with the Charges, accruing by means of such Non-Payment and Re-Entry be fully payed and discharged. WITNESS the said John Penn Governor of the said Province who as well in his own Right, as by Virtue of certain Powers and Authorities to him for this Purpose, *Inter alia*, granted by the said Thomas Penn hath hereunto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed, in *Philadelphia* this Sixth Day of May in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy five & in y^e^ 15th Year of the Reign of King George y^e^ Third over *Great Britain*, &c.

JOHN PENN.

Inrolled in the Rolls office for the
Province of Pennsylvania in Patent
[SEAL] Book A. A Vol. 15 page 486.
Witness my Hand and Seal of office the
31st May 1775 Will. Parre, Rec'd.

Copied from the original "patent" or deed this 21st day of January, 1880. The spelling, punctuation, omissions, quotation marks and capitalization are all given, *verbatim et literatim*. The original is printed and written upon parchment, and is in a good state of preservation. In addition to the seal of the recorder attesting the enrollment, the large seal of the province is attached to the lower margin by a ribbon, after the fashion of sealing legal documents at that time. The reservation of "quit-rents," "royal mines," the holding "in free and common socage," &c., show that nearly all the clogs of the feudal system of tenures were fastened upon the soil of this State, and had they not been swept away by the Revolution our farmers, instead of being the absolute owners of the soil, would only be tenants to a landed aristocracy, and their condition would not be much better than that of the peasantry of Europe.

W. L. STEWART.

DEED.

This Indenture, made the first day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, between the Reverend John Smith of Bart Township Lancaster County and State of Penna. and Anna his wife of the one part, Conrad Rice of the same place Blacksmith, of the other part. Witnesseth that the said John Smith and Anna his wife for and in consideration of the sum of One Hundred and fifty pounds in gold or silver Penn. Currency to them or some of them in hand well and truly paid by the said Conrad Rice at and before the execution hereof, the receipt and payment whereof they and each of them do hereby acknowledge and thereof do acquit Release and forever Discharge the said Conrad Rice his heirs executors adm's and assigns by these Presents Have and each of them hath, Granted Bargained sold aliend enfeoffd Released and Confirmd and by these presents do and Each of them doth, Grant Bargain Sell Alien Enfeoff Release and Confirm unto the sd. Conrad Rice his heirs & assigns, all that Certain Plantation & tract of Land Situate and Being on the East Branch Stony run on each side of the path Leading from Frankstown to the Kittaning including the Improvement made by Joseph McCartney in Westmoreland County, Called, Colforgie—Begining at a marked white oak. A Corner of Jonas Galls Land thence by the same & John Peecks east two Hundred & thirteen perches to a marked Poplar thence by David Williamsons Land South one Hundred and sixty three perches to a post thence by the Land of James McClean West three Hundred and Nineteen perches to a post and North one Hundred perches to a marked white oak thence by William Browns Land East one Hundred & Six perches to a marked Black oak and North Sixty three perches to the Place of Beginning Containing two Hundred & Sixty Seven Acres & A Quarter & Allowance of Six Acres p'Cent for roads &c it being A tract of Land which the Honourable the proprietaries Thomas penn & John Penn Esqs of the province of Penna. by their patent or grant Dated the tenth day of December 1773 Granted & Conveyed unto John Smith in fee Simple Containing two Hundred & Sixty Seven Acres and a Quarter & Allowance of Six p Cent for Roads &c as by the sd. recited patent or Grant Recorded at Philadelphia. in patent Book A A vol. 15 page 486 Inrold 31st of May 1775; to which Refferance being had may appear, and we the sd. John Smith & Anna Smith do Sell Release Alien Enfeoff and Convey for us our heirs executors & assigns to the affores'd Conrad Rice, his heirs excrs, & assigns all & singular the Houses the out houses thereon erected all ways waters water courses woods Under wood trees fences gardens Orchards Leiberties priviledges, Advantages Hereditaments appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining & the Reversion & Revertions Remainder & Remainders rents Issues priviledges rents Issues & profits thereof. and also all the Estates right & title Interest, use trust property Possession Claim & Demand Whatsoever of them the said John Smith & Ann his wife & each & every of them at Law and in Equity or otherwise however of in to and of the same premises and every or any part thereof to have & to hold the sd. Describ'd plantation & tract of land Containing two Hundred and Sixty Seven Acres and a Quarter with allowance as afores'd hereditements & premises hereby Granted & Releas'd or mention'd or intended so to be with their rights members & appurtances unto the s'd Conrod Rice his heirs and assigns, to the only proper use Benefit & behoof of the s'd Conrod Rice his heirs and assigns forever. And the said John Smith & Ann his wife to hereby grant for themselves & their heirs that they the s'd John Smith and his heirs the s'd Describ'd plantation & tract of land hereditements & premises hereby granted & Released (or mention'd or intended so to be; with the appurtainences unto the s'd Conrod Rice his heirs & assigns against them the said John Smith & Ann his wife and their heirs & against all & every other person & persons whomsoever Lawfully claiming or to claim the same premises or any part thereof by from or under him them or any of them or any or Either of them Shall & will warrant & for ever defend by these presents and the s'd John Smith & Ann his wife for themselves and for their heirs Ex'rs & Adm'rs do Covenant promise and grant to and with the said Conrod Rice his heirs & assigns by these presents that they the s'd John Smith & Ann his wife & their heirs & all & every other person & persons whomsoever now having & Lawfully claiming or hereafter to have & Lawfully claim any Estate right title or Intrest whatsoever of in to or out of ye s'd Described plantation & tract of land and premises with the appurtances or any part thereof by from or under him them or any of them Shall & will from time to time and at all times hereafter upon the request & at the proper costs & Charges in law of the s'd Conrod Rice his heirs or assigns make do Execute & Acknowledge or cause & procure to be made done Executed & Acknowledged all and every such further & lawfull & Reasonable act & acts deed & Deeds Conveyances & assurances in the Law Whatsoever for the further Better more sure perfect & absolute Granting Conveying Assureing & Confirming the said Describ'd plantation and tract of land hereditements & premises hereby granted and Releas'd (or mentioned or Intended so to be) with the appurtainences unto the said Conrod Rice his heirs and assigns forever as by him or them or his or their Council Learn'd

in Law shall be Lawfully and Reasonably advis'd or Devis'd and requir'd. In Witness Whereof the said parties to these presents their hands & seals have hereunto interchangeably set—

Sealed & Delivered in Presence of Martin Eckman Andrew Work } John Smith [Seal] Anna Smith [Seal]

Receiv'd on the day of the date of the above Indenture of and from the said Conrod Rice the full sum of One Hundred & fifty Pounds Specie of Penna. Being in full of the purchase money therein Specified as Witness my hand ——— ——John Smith.

Being present at Signing Andrew Work John Johnston }

Lancaster County to Wit Before me one of the Justices of the peace for said County Personally Appeard John Smith and Anna his Wife, the Grantors and acknowledg'd to the above & foregoing Indenture as their act and Deed and Desired that the same might be Recorded as such. She the said Anna Being of full age, and by me Seperate and apart from her said Husband Examind Declares that she did voluntarily and freely Without Coercion, Compulsion or Over persuasion of her said Husband Sign Seal and Deliver the Said Instrument of Writing, In Testimony whereof I have Hereunto set my hand and seal this

Andrew Work [Seal]

pennsylvania
Second district ss.

Before me John Joseph Henry esquire president of the courts of common pleas in and for the said second district of pennsylvania personally came John Johnston esquire who being duly sworn according to law doth depose & say that he knows the hand writing of John Smith above named & of Anna his wife & also of Andrew Work esquire one of the above witnesses and that he believes the names John Smith & Anna Smith are the proper hand writing of John Smith & Anna Smith the grantors and that the name Andrew Work subscribed as a witness is the proper hand writing of Andrew Work esquire & further deponent saith not. John Johnston.

Jn Jos Henry

Sworn & subscribed before me the 9th day of February 1796 }

Westmoreland County ss.

Entered in the office for Recording of Deeds in & for said County in Book No 2 page 368 & In Testimony of which I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said office this 22d Day of April A. D. 796

[Seal]

James Guthrie Record.

Copied from the original this 22d day of January, 1880. The spelling, capitalizing, &c., is given exactly as in the original, which is written upon parchment and is in a good state of preservation, the ink being but little faded. This instrument is *indented*, i. e., the upper edge or margin is cut into irregular points, somewhat like the teeth of a huge saw. Each party to a deed of this kind was furnished with a copy, and these irregularities or indentures corresponded in the different copies of the same instrument. "Formerly, when deeds were more concise, it was usual to write both parts on the same piece of parchment, with some word or letters of the alphabet written between them, through which the parchment was cut, either in a straight or indented line, in such a manner as to leave half the word on one part and half on the other."

W. L. Stewart.

CHAPTER LV.

THE BOROUGHS.

INDIANA.

Conrad Rice, the elder,* was a resident of Lancaster county, and a blacksmith by occupation. Being desirous of securing some land for agricultural purposes, west of the mountains, he purchased from a clergyman in the neighborhood named Smith, the right to one hundred and sixty acres, represented to be situated nine miles from Greensburg, at ten shillings per acre. In the spring of 1794, Rice and part of his family took their leave of Lancaster county, intending to make some improvements on their property during the summer, and return for the rest of the family in the ensuing autumn.

They brought with them a team, some farming implements, and a set of blacksmith tools. Having proceeded as far as "Nine-mile run," near the present village of Youngstown, Westmoreland county, they halted and began to search for the land described in the deed from Smith. Hon. William Findley, after careful examination, discovered that the land was situated near Two-lick creek, and advised Rice to look for it in that direction.

After a tedious search of several days, it was ascertained that the land embracing what was afterward the James P. Carter farm, adjoining the borough of Indiana, was that which Rice had purchased, and after tracing out the lines and taking a hasty view of the location, Rice commenced retracing his steps, with the intention of bringing on his family and team from Youngstown, and of proceeding at once to the erection of a cabin.

There were then no roads on this side of the Conemaugh river, and Rice returned to Campbell's mill, on Black-lick creek, by the same path that had guided him hither.

On arriving there, he met Captain Andrew Sharp, who was just about untying his boat, and starting on that disastrious trip described in another chapter. From the information he obtained, Rice deemed it unsafe to bring on his family immediately, and therefore removed with them to Ligonier valley, opposite the present village of Centreville, where they continued until the ensuing spring, the members who had been left in Lancaster county, having in the mean time rejoined them.

In the spring of 1795, Rice removed here and immediately commenced work. A temporary shelter was erected by setting up wooden forks, and crossing them with poles which were overlaid with bark to serve as a roof. About eight acres of land had been cleared some years before and a cabin built, but the occupants had been driven off by the Indians, and the cabin burned.

During the summer, a new cabin, 22x24 feet was erected, and some ground was cleared, but Rice's horses, four in number, dying, no fall grain was sown. In the early part of the winter, a yoke of oxen was purchased, and trained for plowing in the spring. A blacksmith shop was early erected, and the settlers all around came here to have their work done. A Mr. Barnett came even all the way from Port Barnett, (near the present site of Brookville, Jefferson county), having employed an Indian guide to point out to him the path, and bring him to Rice's. Small parties of Indians frequently passed the smith shop, going to or returning from Ligonier or Greensburg.

The country around the site of Indiana, was then thinly settled. On the farm now occupied by Gen. Harry White, was a small improvement, occupied by Timothy O'Neil. George Trimble, lived on what was subsequently the Stenard farm. The McLain farm had been improved by Gawin Adams. Fer-

*Jonathan Row. Indiana Register.

gus Moorhead lived on the Isaac Moorhead farm. Thomas Allison had made a small improvement on what was afterwards the Robert Allison property, on the Blairsville road. What was lately the Alexander Barclay land, had been opened out by James Kelly, and James Thompson was residing on the Clark B. Thompson property.

Rice was never molested by the Indians, though small parties of them often prowled about the neighborhood. Each spring, for a number of years, he and his family went to the Crooked creek valley, to make maple sugar, where was one of the Indians' favorite hunting grounds, but met with no oppoition from them probably because the hunting season was then always over.

A party of Indians had one fall been very successful in hunting in this valley, and at the close of the season, hung up the stock of skins and venison that had been secured, to the limbs of the trees, beyond the reach of carniverous animals, intending to return for it in the course of the winter. Some white men strolling through the valley, discovered this valuable store of peltry and provisions, and not having the fear of the Indians before their eyes carried it off. The owners were of the Seneca tribe, whose great chief, the celebrated Cornplanter, was at that time, on friendly terms with the Governor of Pennsylvania. Having discovered the offenders, the injured party sought redress with the civil tribunal, and had them arrested, and tried in the "Quarter Sessions," at Greensburg, where they were convicted of the offense and sentenced to imprisoment.

Among the curious and exciting adventures that occurred was the following. Conrad Rice, the elder, was assisted in his shop by his two sons, Conrad and Philip, and also sometimes by a young man whom he had hired. The coal used in blacksmithing was brought from a bank on Two-lick, above what was afterwards known as McLain's mill. Philip and the young man above mentioned, one day went with two horses and a wagon to the bank for coal, the former carrying the rifle and the latter driving the team.

Having secured their load, Philip told his companion to proceed homeward with the team, whilst he would make a circuit through the woods, in search of game. He had gone but a short distance, when he espied a large buck near the creek. Raising his rifle and drawing a quick sight, he fired, severely wounding the game, which, however, ran up the hill, the blood streaming from the wound he had received. Philip quickly reloaded his rifle and pursued in the direction the buck had taken. Before he had gotten half way up the hill, he saw the buck returning toward him, at full speed, closely followed by an enormous black bear.

So intent was the one upon escape, and so bent the other upon success, that the two animals ran close to where Philip was standing, without perceiving him. Then Bruin seized the antlered veteran, and began to "pitch in," handling his huge paws with the dexterity of an accomplished boxer, when a well directed ball from Philip's rifle laid him sprawling beside his intended victim. The buck thus relieved gathered himself up and ran a short distance further down the hill, where he was finally dispatched. The two carcasses were now dragged to the wagon and placed on the load of coal, the driver having stopped his team on hearing the first report of Philip's rifle.

The dwelling house yet standing on the Carter farm was erected by the elder Rice in 1809, and his son Conrad brought the nails used in the building, from Water street, on the Juniata, now included in Huntingdon county.

THE SITE OF INDIANA.

The site of Indiana* was originally covered with a dense growth of scrubby oak, with here and there a cluster of hazel bushes, among which the fox and the catamount would conceal themselves from observation by day, and await the approach of night, when they would steal forth under its shades and commit extensive depredations. Here the bear made its lair, and the wolf dwelt in safety. The deer, disregarding the dwarfy oaks, skipped along at pleasure, and beneath their spreading branches, the hare gamboled unmolested. In the hollow of some solitary tree, the owl made her home, and from its leafless bough the hawk viewed the surrounding landscape.

It was a solitary spot, where even the rude son of the forest had not deigned to build his wigwam. But the time had arrived when the aspect was to be changed. A band of bold adventurers penetrated into the heart of the unbroken wild, and reared here the standard of civilization. Their progress was slow at first. Inconviences had to be suffered, dangers met, and difficulties overcome. Cut off from the great thoroughfares of the state, with a sparsely settled district of country around them, and remote from mills, factories, markets, and institutions of learning, their situation would not have been envied by men accustomed to live at ease, and less calculated for emergencies such as had daily to be encountered. Our village pioneers were in all respects equal to the task before them. They possessed resolute hearts and strong arms, and were deeply imbued with that spirit of enterprise which is one of the leading characteristics of the pioneer American. When Henry Shryock moved here with his family, there was no public road between the site of Indiana and Campbell's mills. Some of the settlers had opened a passage for wagons part of the way, beyond which it was difficult to proceed, and the progress of Shryock's team was necessarily slow. A public road was located from Indiana, in the direction of what was afterward Blairsville, in the ensuing summer, and opened out in the fall of 180 .

Leonard Shryock, then a mere lad, often spoke of the appearance of the "town" and its surroundings at the time of their arrival. His father drove the team to the high ground somewhere between the site of the Indiana house and the public buildings, and leaving the wagon, with the effects it contained, took the family to Conrad Rice's, where they remained several weeks, until their cabin, in what is now the southeast portion of the borough, was fitted to receive them. They resided there until the fall of 1805, by which time their domicil on Philadelphia street was completed. Removing his family and effects into the "new house," he opened out a tavern, entertaining strangers and selling the "ardent," the demand for the latter being very great.

Leonard, being the eldest son, was frequently sent into Greensburg, on horseback, to bring groceries and liquors, which were generally purhased from Simon Drum, then one of the principal merchants in that place. Shryock did a thriving business, and was soon compelled to enlarge his building, in order to accommodate his numerous customers. On the judicial organization of the county, the judges and lawyers generally boarded at his house, it being, at one time, regarded at home and abroad as the "fashionable headquarters of the town."

After several stores and mechanical callings were established, and there were all the evidences of a brisk trade, it must not be inferred that the site of the town was all cleared, for this was not fully accomplished till several years afterward. There are yet living pioneers who remember when the deer were still hovering around the place in large numbers. As an evidence of their boldness and indifference to the presence of man, Leonard Shryock used to relate that he saw at one time a dozen of various ages and sizes, pass in single file through the bushes over the rising ground where the residence of Silas M. Clark now stands. At another time, as he was hauling hay on a sled, in the winter, from a place several miles northeast of the vil-

*Jonathan Row, in "Indiana Register," 1859.

lage, his dogs started and ran down a large buck. The snow being deep and crusted, the buck broke through while the dogs kept on the surface. The pursued animal was caught near the sled, where Shryock finished him by means of a penknife, and then with the aid of a passer-by, placed the carcass on the load of hay and drove into town in triumph.

Robert Coulter, coming here with his father in 1805, was as much disappointed as the man of earlier days, long celebrated in popular song as "Yankee Doodle, who could not see the town, because there were so many houses." Coulter's disappointment, however, was the reverse of his. He had been told that from the point where the residence of S. M. Clark is situated, he could have a full view of the town. His expectation was on tiptoe, and on arriving there and casting his eyes over the prospect spread before him, he saw long lines of stakes peering up through the bushes, designating the streets and alleys of the village that was to be, but the houses "were few and far between," and very unlike to what he had expected to see.

INDIANA.

By the act of 1803, providing for the organization of Indiana county for judicial purposes, William Jack, James Parr and John Pumroy were designated as trustees for the county and authorized to "receive proposals in writing from any person or persons for the granting and conveying of lands within a certain distance (four miles) from the centre of said county, for the purpose of erecting thereon the necessary public buildings."

The said trustees, "having received sundry propositions, after careful consideration, fixed upon the spot now occupied as the seat of justice, on condition that George Clymer should convey to the county two hundred and fifty acres of land, as proposed by him through his agent Alexander Craig."*†

Under an act passed the 25th day of March, 1805, "Charles Campbell, Randall Laughlin and John Wilson were appointed to survey two hundred and fifty acres of land, 'agreeably to the description given of the situation and boundary thereof, in a grant and obligation of Alexander Craig, for George Clymer, made by him to the Legislature for the county of Indiana,' and were further directed 'to lay out a lot not exceeding four acres, whereon the public buildings for Indiana county shall be erected, and the residue of said two hundred and fifty acres to be laid out into town lots and out lots, the proceeds arising from the sale thereof to be for the use and benefit of the county.'"

"In pursuance of said acts of assembly and of the arrangements entered into with the said George Clymer, the last named trustees caused two hundred and fifty acres of land to be surveyed out of a body of three thousand and fifty acres, then owned by Clymer; one hundred and thirty-four acres and twenty-two and six-tenths perches thereof, having been originally warranted in the name of John Beck; ninety-nine acres and sixty-nine perches in the name of James Gall; and sixteen acres and seventy-eight perches in the name of William Brown. All these were parts of larger tracts."

"On the 7th day of September, 1805, 'George Clymer, then of the city of Philadelphia, and Elizabeth his wife, in consideration of the promises and of the sum of five shillings, lawful money to them paid, did give, grant, and release and confirm to the said Charles Campbell, Randall Laughlin and John Wilson, their heirs and assigns, the aforesaid two hundred and fifty acres of land, in trust for the use of laying out a lot or lots whereon the public buildings for the county of Indiana shall be erected, and for laying out the remainder in town lots in the manner described by the said last mentioned act of assembly, and for the other uses and purposes contained in the same act.'"

The execution of the deed is attested by Ann Clymer and George Clymer, jr. The acknowledgement was taken on the 9th of September, 1805, by Thomas Smith, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the state; and on the 25th of April, 1807, the deed was duly recorded in the proper office in this county.

An amusing error—which might have proved serious—was committed by the professional gentleman who had been employed to prepare the deed of conveyance from Clymer to the trustees. Taking the surveyor's draft as his guide, he went on to describe, by courses and distances, the tract of land intended to be conveyed; but the description given by him, happening to bear south from a certain point when the draft and survey bore north, all the other bearings were reversed, and the consequence was that the deed called for the land included in Rice's survey, instead of that owned by Clymer. The mistake was not discovered until the town lots had been laid off and deeds were being made to some of the purchasers. The town was all right on the ground, but all wrong according to the conveyance. Fortunately, Clymer's deed had not been recorded. It was therefore cancelled and a new one executed.

The trustees, having set apart the quantity of ground required for county buildings, laid off the residue of the tract into town lots and out lots, streets and alleys, the town lots numbering two hundred and twenty-five, and the out lots ninety-two.* †

Thomas Allison made the survey of the town. His son, Andrew Allison and James Allison carried the chain and placed the stakes, and James McLain assisted in keeping the notes. Along Church street they were obliged to cut a path through the thicket before running the line. By an entry on the books in the commissioners' office, it appears that Alexander Taylor also did some surveying. He probably laid off the out lots.

The sale of lots commenced on the 10th of December, 1805, by public outcry, and was continued on the 11th and 12th.

Another sale took place on the 29th and 30th of April, 1806, and a third on the 1st of July, 1807. The prices paid for lots ranged from $5.00 to $204.00. Some unsold lots were disposed of by the commissioners in 1809, and a small number of others were resold in 1812.

COUNTY JAIL.

The stone county jail was commenced in 1806, and completed in 1807; Rev. John Jamison was the contractor. The original draft was drawn by George Wier. The dimensions laid down are thirty-six feet by thirty; the lower story nine feet and the upper eight feet. James Mahan did the masonry, and Thomas Sutton the carpenter work. The court held its sittings in the

*"The fork of Two-lick and Yellow creeks, near the present site of Homer City, was a competitor for the honor of being the county seat. This site was not without its advantages, among which were its abundance of water, its water-power, and the near proximity of coal. But George Clymer, of Philadelphia, with a view of enhancing the value of his adjacent lands, offered the present site as a gift. This, with the beauty of the situation and the central position, turned the scales in its favor."—A. W. Taylor's address, 1876.

†Nov. 10, 1803, to Thomas Allison, Michael Campbell and Joseph McCartney, an order was issued for $230.40, for running the boundary line and ascertaining the centre of said county. —Commissioners' First Order Book.

*September 20, 1805. "To William Jack, James Parr and John Pumroy, Esqs., trustees of Indiana County, for their servis in laying out the seet of justice in and for said county, 36." (Commissioners' first order book.)

†"The main street, running east and west, was named "Philadelphia" street, in honor of the residence of George Clymer. He was further honored by naming the principal street, running north and south "Clymer" (now Sixth street). Originally the public grounds, where the court house stands, extended from Philadelphia street to Water street, and from Clymer street to Sutton alley, nearly three acres. The square upon which the Lutheran, Presbyterian and United Presbyterian churches stand, originally extended from Clymer street to Vine street, and from Church street to the southern limits of the town, embacing about two acres and a half. Unfortunately, many years ago building lots were sold off these public squares, to save the county a pittance of taxes; and thus was the beauty of the town marred and the comfort of the inhabitants impaired. This was worse than a crime—it was an unpardonable blunder. The proceeds of the sale of the town lots were applied to the erection of the county buildings, and thus the old court house (a most creditable building in its day) and the old jail were built without taxation, and without costing the people a farthing." (A. W. Taylor's address in 1876.)

upper jail rooms during several terms until the erection of the court house in 1808-9.*

Prior to the erection of this building, the sheriff, having some prisoners in charge, had a temporary jail constructed of hickory logs, the sides and floors being of the same material. The superstructure was about twenty feet square and was covered with clapboards. It stood on the public ground near the centre of the town. Conrad Rice assisted in hauling the logs for the "hickory jail."

For want of a more convenient and commodious building, the commissioners, during several years after the organization of the county, kept their office in the second story of Philip Rice's spring house, south of the town.

The first building† within the borough limits was erected *near a fine spring* by Henry Shryock, in the fall of 1805, and was the only building in the village at the sale of lots. It was a round log cabin and was situated about the centre of east Philadelphia street, between what was lately the J. J. Young lot on the north, and the Samuel Trimble lot on the south, about midway between fifth and fourth streets. It was kept as a public house during the first sale, and for several years following, two additions being made unto the first house. A little later, Samuel Young erected a cabin on Water street, on what was afterwards the Wm. H. Kerr lot, the logs of which were subsequently torn down and used in the construction of a house on Church street, afterwards owned by Thomas Rocket. About the same time, William Coulter erected a cabin, on what was afterwards called the "Crawford" lot, on Philadelphia street, and a few other rude houses were erected in the winter of 1805–6.

The first two houses of any importance, were the two-story hewed log, shingle roof tavern buildings of James Moorhead and Peter Sutton, erected in the spring of 1806. The former was located on the lot now occupied by Colonel D. T. Porter's residence, Philadelphia street, and the latter, on the site of the Wilson, Sutton & Co.'s store room, Philadelphia street.

The next building was the frame house of Sheriff Thomas McCartney, erected in 1806, on the present site of the Indiana house. There he made chairs and wheels, and subsequently kept a hotel. Afterwards, Charles Kenning built a public house on the John Denniston corner, now occupied by Loughry & Sutton. In 1807, James Moorhead built the log house on Philadelphia street, now occupied as a residence by Alexander T. Taylor.

In 1807, also, a building was erected for a carding machine, on Clymer, near Sixth street, this was afterwards used as a printing office, by James McCahan, and is now the residence of ex-sheriff, Joseph R. Smith.

The first man to sell goods, was Samuel Young, who, in 1806, had a small stock of goods in a log cabin, which was situated on the lot on Water street, afterwards occupied by John Magill's pottery. Mr. Young, before the founding of the village, had resided on the tract north of the place, now a part of the farm of Gen. Harry White.

The first regular merchant was John Denniston, in 1806. His store was a hewed log building, 16x18, which was situated on the lot on Philadelphia street, now occupied by the widow of John G. Coleman.

Later, and prior to 1810, were Robert Nixon, on what is now the bar-room in the west end of the "Kline House," and Thos. Sutton, on the lot now occupied by the widow of John Sutton.

The first blacksmith was Philip Rice, who resided on a farm adjacent to the village for several years, and whose shop, erected in 1806, was situated near the spring, not far from the residence of Silas M. Clark.

William W. Caldwell, opened in 1816, a blacksmith shop. The first wheel-right and chair maker was Thomas Mc-Cartney. James Campbell, was the first shoemaker prior to 1810. The first cabinet maker, was Samuel Douglass, who was the first jailer—he had his shop in the stone jail. After his death, his widow still retained the charge of the jail. She was succeeded by ——Ferguson.

Prior to 1810, the following were located in Indiana: Samuel Barr and John McAnulty, brickmakers—the latter made the brick for the first court house; John Ross and John Huey, carpenters; Wm. Lawson, the tanner, whose yard was situated on the southeast corner of Philadelphia and Fourth streets; David Gillespie, brick and stone mason; the latter's last work was the building of the brick house on Philadelphia street now occupied by Lawrence Keslar, jun.; John Lucas and William Lucas, tailors the former erected (1817 to 1819) the stone house on Philadelphia street now occupied by Hon. A. W. Taylor; the latter built the residence on the northeast corner of Philadelphia and Seventh streets; and William Douglass (a son of Samuel), watchmaker and clockmaker.

Jonathan French was the first physician, and James M. Riddle and Daniel Standard, who located here in 1807, were the first resident attorneys. The first located minister was Rev. John Galbraith, Presbyterian.

The first teacher was Henry Coleman, who taught in 1807 in a log house on Water street, now the property of Wm. Lewis. The scholars who attended this first school were, as well as can be remembered by A. T. Moorhead, sen.: Robert, Samuel and William Coulter, children of William Coulter; Polly Parks and A. T. Moorhead, of James Moorhead; Leonard, Parmelia, Ellen and one other daughter of Henry Shryock; James, Robert and Mary Young, of Samuel Young; Robert Barr, of Samuel Barr; and one or two children from the Peter Sutton family.

The first child born in the place was (1806) Sarah Parker, daughter of Joseph and Mary Parker *nee* Young. The second birth was that of William Moorhead, son of James Moorhead, born February 14, 1807, in the James Moorhead tavern.

The population at the close of 1806 was about fifty, and in 1810, about one hundred and twenty-five.

In 1819, when James Bailey arrived, the following persons conducted the business of the place: James Elliott, hotel-keeper in the McCartney frame building, on the site of the Indiana house; Charles Kenning, hotel-keeper in a log house on the site of the Laughry and Sutton storehouse; Leonard Shryock, hotel-keeper in the James Moorhead log house; John McAnulty, hotel-keeper in a log building on the northwest corner of Oak and Sixth streets, which was then opposite the northeast corner of the public square; William Shields, hotel-keeper in the Peter Sutton log house; John Denniston, merchant, in a frame building on the lot now occupied by the Deposit Bank; Robert Nixon and Thomas Sutton, merchants, in a two-story stone building, situated on the site of the Godfred Marshall and John Sutton lots on Philadelphia street. There were two warerooms—the former occupied the east, and the latter the west building.

The blacksmith and nail cutter was William W. Caldwell, on Water street, near the present residence of Judge Joseph Thompson. John St. Clair had a smith shop not far from the present livery stable of John Montgomery. The chairmaker was Joseph Thompson, (judge), and the wheelwright was Samuel Jamison. They were located in a two-story log building on Oak street, near McAnulty's hotel, one occupying the upper and the other the lower room.

The tanners were Abner Kelly, in a log building on the northeast corner of Philadelphia and Fourth streets, and Joshua

*"The Court House was built in 1808-9. John McNulty made the brick, John Matthews was the mason and bricklayer, and John Huey and John Ross were the carpenters The "Johns" bossed that job. Indiana was incorporated as a borough the 11th of March, 1816, John Taylor being the first burgess. Its growth has been gradual and substantial; its citizens generally thrifty. The present court house was completed in 1871 at a cost of $150,000. The population of the borough, including West Indiana, numbers about 3,000."—A. W. Taylor, 1876.

†A. T. Moorhead, sr.

Marlin, in a log building on the southwest corner of the same streets. The shoemaker was John Golden, in a log building on the present site of the Kinter house. The watchmaker and clockmaker was William Douglass. William Tinthoff was the painter. The carpenters were Alexander Stewart and Matthew Rankin. John Douglass was justice of the peace, and Samuel Douglass was the constable.

The attorneys were Daniel Stanard and James M. Kelly. Robert Mitchell and James M. Stewart were the physicians, and the ministry was represented by Rev. David Blair, Seceder, and Rev. John Reed, Presbyterian. There were no churches. The court house and a shed tent on the lot now occupied by the residence of Judge John P. Blair, were used for places of meetings on alternate Sabbaths.

The newspaper was *The American*, James McCahan editor and publisher. The sheet was "federal" in politics, though the county was democratic. The office was situated in the present residence of ex-sheriff J. R. Smith, on Sixth street.

The Indiana academy was taught by Rev. John Reed, aforenamed pastor, of the Presbyterian church.

The population was estimated at about two hundred. The houses were chiefly log structures, the only brick houses being those of James M. Kelly, now the residence of the widow of Judge White, Peter Sutton, on the lot now occupied by the I. O. O. F. hall, John Denniston, now occupied by Adler's clothing store, John Douglass, partly finished, now occupied by the Farmers' Bank, and Dr. Robert Mitchell, now occupied by Logan's grocery store.

[From the Pennsylvania Gazetteer, 1833.]

"Indiana post, borough and seat of justice, Indiana county, lat. 40° 38′ N., long. 2° 8′ W. from Washington City, distant about 157 miles W. of Harrisburg, 26 miles S. E. from Kittanning, and 35 N. E. from Greensburg.

"It lies on the line between Washington and Centre townships, and contains about sixty dwellings, a court house of brick, a prison of stone, *commonly untenanted*, eight stores, five taverns, one Lutheran, one Presbyterian, and one Seceder church, an academy of stone, 60x25, in which the languages and mathematics are taught, incorporated 28th March, 1816, and to which the state gave $2,000.

"The turnpike road from Ebensburg to Kittanning runs through the town. The town was laid out on a tract of 250 acres of land, granted for that purpose, by George Clymer, in 1805.

[From Harris' Directory, of 1837.]

INDIANA.

"Indiana, the seat of justice for Indiana county, is located on a beautiful plain, 15 miles nearly north of Blairsville, and 50 miles north of east of Pittsburgh. The county of Indiana is an agricultural one, having, beside the seat of justice, Blairsville, Armagh, Strongstown and Saltsburg in it.

Directory of Indiana.—Postmaster—James McKennan. Merchants—William Houston, Robert Nixon, Jonathan Ayres, John Patton, David Ralston, J. and J. Sutton, W. and J. Taylor. Druggists—Mitchell & Gettys, Woodroe Douglass. Attorneys at Law—Daniel Stanard, William Banks, John Myers, Augustus Drum, Joseph J. Young. Physicians—James M. Stanard, John Gettys, Robert Mitchell. Innkeepers—William Henry, William Clarke, Robert Nixon, W. W. Caldwell. Justices of the Peace—Fergus Cannon, Woodroe Douglass. Prothonotory—Thomas Laughlin. Register and Recorder—Woodroe Douglass. President Judge of the District—Hon. Thomas White.

THE EARLY HOTELS

Were in order: Henry Shryock, Peter Sutton, Jr., Jas. Moorhead, John McAnulty, Charles Kenning, Thomas McCartney, on the site of the Indiana house; Leonard Shryock, in the building now occupied by the "Farmers' Bank," erected by John Douglass, Peter Sutton, Jr., in what is now the "Kline House;" Chester O. Jones, in the Mitchell brick building on the site of the I. O. O. F. hall; W. W. Caldwell, 1820, in the brick now occupied by Michael Sweeney's "Black Horse tavern:" Robert Nixon, in the stone building formerly occupied by him as a store; George Selvers, in what is now the "Derr House," where he had had a brewery, and he simply added the hotel to the brewery; Wm. Crawford, in the old Joshua Marlin log mill; Bennett Wissell, in a brick building on the east side of Clymer (6th), between Church and Philadelphia streets; William McCracken, in what is now the "Kinter House," and John A. Jamison, in the Robert Whitby brick building, north side of Philadelphia, on the second lot west of Fourth street. These were all the early hotels according to A. T. Moorhead, Sr., and Dr. J. G. Caldwell.

THE INDIANA ACADEMY

Was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, approved March 28, 1814, in which act Rev. Joseph M. Henderson, Rev. John Jamison, James McComb, James Smith, Thomas Sharp, Robert Sutton, James McLain, Joseph Moorhead, Bleaney Adair, James M. Kelly, James McKnight, Daniel Stanard and John Denniston were named as trustees, to serve until others should be elected, as provided for in the said act.

The sum of $2,000 was appropriated on behalf of the commonwealth, to be drawn out of the state treasury whenever $1,000 in addition should have been raised by private subscription. One-half of said appropriation was to be invested in stocks and the interest thereof applied to the support of the academy; in pursuance of which provision, stock to that amount was purchased in the "Westmoreland Bank of Pennsylvania," seventy per cent. of which was finally lost by the failure of that institution. The remaining $1,000 appropriated was used in the erection of the building.

The trustees met at the court house on the 2d of May, 1814, and elected James M. Kelly, secretary, and James McKnight, treasurer, and on the 18th of June, 1814, James McLain was chosen president. The site of the academy (now the residence lot of Silas M. Clark) was subsequently purchased and an agreement entered into with John Henry and John Loughry for the erection of a stone building, which was completed in 1816, and one of the rooms thereof used for a common school.

On the 1st of June, 1818, the academy was opened under the direction of Rev. John Reid, for the reception of pupils wishing to study the higher branches, and from that time forward teachers were generally employed for regular sessions. In 1846, the trustees then in office entered into a contract with Henry Altman for the erection of a brick building, which was used till its abandonment as a seminary of learning, and had most of the time a large number of students. Many of the leading men of the county acted as teachers in this institution, and an impetus was given to the educational cause that the passing years have rather increased than retarded the interest.

BANKS.

There were no banks up to 1855. The early merchants, when going for goods, packed up their Spanish dollars in saddle-bags, mounted their horses and rode to Philadelphia. Long after this they still packed their money in their trunks, and in the stage crossed the mountains, with all their funds with them. Yet withal, robberies were very rare, and this personal care of baggage comparatively safe.

The First National Bank.—Its predecessor was the banking house of Hogue & Co., which Wm. C. Boyle managed (Hogue residing in Greensburg), and Sutton & Stewart, which was in operation from December 1, 1858, to January 2, 1864.

On the latter date the First National was organized, with a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars, divided into two thousand shares of one hundred dollars each. The first officers were, president, James Sutton; cashier, Wm. C. Boyle, and directors, James Sutton, William Barks, John Sutton, Charles Gompers, Wm. M. Stewart, Thomas White and Alexander M. Stewart.

The primary stockholders were: James Sutton, William M. Stewart, Thomas White, Archibald Stewart, John Sutton, Jas. G. Caldwell, William Earl, Dubre Thomas, Alexander M. Stewwart, Margaret Blair, William Lewis, William Banks, Daniel Stanard, George W. Simpson, James G. McQuaide, Charles Gompers, John G. Coleman, Robert McChesney, John Prothero, Joseph Brown, Samuel McCartney, William Bothel, Andrew R. Sloan, Andrew W. Kimmell, James McMullen, William P. North, John North, Thomas Davis, James R. Porter, James W. McKennan and John H. Lichteberger.

The succession of presidents has been: William M. Stewart, Alexander M. Stewart, John Sutton and Silas M. Clark, 1879; of cashiers: E. H. Wilson, H. A. Thompson and W. J. Mitchell, 1879. The present directors are: Silas M. Clark, John Prothero, Samuel McCartney, J. G. Caldwell, Wm. Earl, Dubre Thomas and Daniel S. Porter. J. R. Daugherty, jr., is acting as teller.

The Indiana County Deposit Bank, was organized on the 4th of December, 1869. The original stockholders were: John Ralston, William Lytle, Robert M. Gibson, Dr. R. McChesney, A. M. Stewart, James P. Carter, Wm. M. Stewart, B. K. Jamison, Simeon Truby, Dr. J. K. Thompson, Isaac Empfield, E. H. Wilson, W. C. Getty, John A. Stewart, James S. Nesbit, N. Lohr, J. H. Kinter, S. P. Townsend, Harry White, Dubre Thomas, and Jacob Creps. The capital stock was $100,000, divided into one thousand shares of an hundred dollars each. The first officers were: president, W. M. Stewart; cashier, E. H. Wilson; directors, W. M. Stewart, Harry White, James P. Carter, John Ralston and R. McChesney, M. D.

The bank was incorporated on the 9th of September, 1873, and organized under the charter, on the 30th of December, 1873, with the same capital as at the first. In April, 1875, the stock was increased to $200,000.

The officers for 1879, are the same as first mentioned, excepting Dubre Thomas and R. M. Gibson, are directors in place of Carter and Ralston, and James M. Watt, is acting as teller.

The New York correspondent is the Third National Bank, and the Philadelphia, is the banking house of D. K. Jamison & Co.

The Farmers' Bank, Philadelphia street, Shryock building, was organized March 24, 1876, with a capital stock of $100,000. The first officers were: president, James A. McKnight; cashier, R. C. Taylor; directors, S. A. Johnston, Frederick Cameron, J. Marlin Walker, Calvin S. Fiscus, Israel Thomas and George H. Johnston.

The officers for 1879, are the same, with John B. Taylor, as assistant cashier. The board of directors have been changed, Cameron, Fiscus and George H. Johnson, retiring, and P. D. Fiscus, J. N. Banks and C. Hoffman, deceased, being added.

ROLL OF BOROUGH OFFICIALS SINCE INCORPORATION.

Borough of Indiana incorporated, the 11th day of March, 1816.

1816—Burgess, James McKnight, Esq. Council, Joshua Marlin, James McCahan, John Ross, Robert Nixon, John Denniston. Daniel Stanard, clerk. William Douglass, treasurer.

1817—Burgess, James McKnight, Esq. Council, Joshua Marlin, James McCahan, John Ross, John Denniston, Robert Nixon. Daniel Stanard, clerk.

1818—Burgess, Jas. M. Kelly. Council, William W. Caldwell, William Taylor, John Hervey, James M. Stewart, John Douglass. Hugh Brady, clerk.

1819—Burgess, John Taylor. Council, William Douglass, William Lucas, Thomas Sutton, Peter Sutton, jr., Leonard Shryock. William W. Brackinridge, Esq., clerk.

1820—Burgess, John Taylor, Esq. Council, James Moorhead, Abner Kelly, Charles Kenning, James Sharp, Robert M. Barkley. Ephraim Carpenter, clerk.

1821—Burgess, John Douglass. Council. John Ross, James M. Stewart, John McAnulty, Daniel Stanard, John Denniston. Ephraim Carpenter, Esq., clerk.

1822—Burgess, Robert Nixon. Council, Epraim Carpenter, Esq., Hugh Brady, Thomas White, Samuel Douglass, John Williamson. Robert Young, clerk.

1823—Burgess, Robert Nixon. Council, James M. Stewart, James McCahan, William Houston, Thomas Sutton, Daniel Stanard. Thomas White, clerk.

1824—Burgess, James McCahan. Council, Alexander Taylor, Thomas White, Ephraim Carpenter, Phillip Gallaher, William W. Caldwell. John Denniston, clerk.

1825—Burgess, James McCahan. Council, Alexander Taylor, William W. Caldwell, Philip Gallaher, Thomas Sutton, Thomas White. William Banks, Esq., clerk.

1826—Burgess, James McCahan. Council, John Denniston, Alexander Taylor, Thomas White, Ephraim Carpenter, Philip Gallaher. William Banks, Esq., clerk.

1827—Burgess, William Lucas, Esq. Council, Thos. White, Esq., John Denniston, Ephraim Carpenter, Woodroe Douglass, Robert Nixon. William Banks, clerk.

1828—Burgess, James Moorhead. Council, William Douglass, William Taylor, Philip Gallaher, Robert Nixon, William Lucas. William Banks, clerk.

1829—Burgess, James Moorhead. Council, William Douglass, William Taylor, Philip Gallaher, Robert Nixon, William Lucas. William Banks, clerk. No official record for this year; probabilities are the same council for 1828 were re-elected for this year.

1830—Burgess, William Banks, Esq. Council, Daniel Stenard, Esq., Thomas White, Esq., William Henry, William Taylor, Robert Johnston. J. Johnston, clerk. Hay scales erected this year.

1831—Burgess, James Thompson. Council, Henry Altman, Samuel Quest, John Weamer, Philip Youngblood, Francis Gompers. J. Johnston, clerk.

1832—Burgess, Fergus Cannon. Council, Joseph Thompson, Matthew Donavin, Henry Altman, James Stewart, Samuel C. Brown. J. Johnston, clerk.

1833.—Burgess, Fergus Cannon. Council, Matthew Rankin, Joseph Thompson, John Alcorn, Matthew Donavin, Philip Gallaher. William Banks, clerk.

1834.—Burgess, James Thomas. Council, John Boucher, Archibald Weir, Philip Youngblood, Fergus Cannon, Joshua Marlin. J. J. Young, clerk.

1835.—Burgess, James McKennan. Council, William Henry, John Boucher, Robert Crawford, Samuel C. Brown, Hugh M. Cannon. J. J. Young, clerk.

1836.—Burgess, Fergus Cannon. Council, John Patton, John Sutton, James C. Wilson, Henry Altman, Robert Nixon. Wm. Banks, clerk.

1837.—Burgess, Woodroe Douglass. Council, Leonard Shryock, James Clark, Robert Whitby, George W. Spotswood, Wm. Houston. William Banks, clerk.

1838.—Burgess, Woodroe Douglass. Council, Leonard Shryock, James Clark, Robert Whitby, George W. Spotswood, Wm. Houston. William Banks, clerk.

1839—Burgess, Daniel Stanard. Council, David Ralston, Lawrence Keslar, Henry Altman, Robert Whitby, Joseph J. Young. William Banks, clerk.

1840—Burgess, James McKennan. Council, James Sutton, James M. Sloan, David Ralston, Thomas White, Leonard Shryock. Fergus Cannon, clerk.

1841—Burgess, Woodroe Douglass. Council, John Weamer, Robert Whitby, William McCracken, Andrew C. Hall, William Moorhead. William M. Stewart, clerk.

1842—Burgess, Woodroe Douglass. Council, John Weamer, Robert Whitby, William McCracken, Andrew C. Hall, William Moorhead. William M. Stewart, clerk.

1843—Burgess, James M. Stewart. Council, William Taylor, John Prothero, William L. Fenton, Wm. Louman, Archibald Weir. A. W. Taylor, clerk.

1844—Burgess, Wm. McClaran. Council, Augustus Dunn, Lawrence Keslar, R. B. Moorhead, John J. Von, Adam Rowe. A. W. Taylor, clerk.

1845—Burgess, I. M. Watt. Council, J. A. Jamison, Daniel Stanard, Leon'd Shryock, Alex. Dickey, Sam'l J. Rankin. A. W. Taylor, clerk.

1846—Burgess, Samuel Moorhead. Council, Daniel Stanard, George W. Spotswood, G. P. Reed, Chas. B. Campbell, James M. Stewart, Alexander Taylor, clerk.

1847—Burgess, Chas. B. Campbell. Council, Daniel Stanard, Wm. H. Coleman, John H. Shryock, Bennet Whissel, James Mitchel. Alexander Taylor, clerk.

1848.—Burgess, Charles B. Campbell. Council, John Magee, John Switzer, James K. Bell, William Banks, James Todd. Alexander Taylor, Esq., clerk.

1849.—Burgess, Charles B. Campbell. Council, Wm. Henry, Wm. M. Stewart, James W. Johnston, Wm. Moorhead, Wm. C. Boyle. Alexander Taylor, clerk.

1850.—Burgess, J. M. Watt. Council, Wm. Banks, Jas. Todd, Wm. McCracken, John Magee, Adam Rowe. Alexander Taylor, clerk.

1851.—Burgess, James Sutton. Council, James M. Stewart, Daniel Stanard, Thomas St. Clair, Henry Altman, Joseph Moorhead. John Stanard, clerk.

1852.—Burgess, John Myers. Council, Augustus Drum, John H. Shryock, Wilson Long, Charles Gompers, John A. Jamison. John Stanard, clerk.

1853.—Burgess, James Todd. Council, Joseph Thompson, James Mitchell, Wm. Houston, Wm. Taylor, Peter Sutton. John Stanard, clerk.

1854—Burgess, James Todd. Council, Joseph Thompson, James Mitchell, Thomas White, William Houston, Peter Sutton. John Stanard, clerk.

1855—Burgess, William M. Stewart. Council, T. J. Coffey, J. A. Jamison, J. H. Lichteberger, F. M. Kinter, John Switzer. John Stanard, clerk.

1856—Burgess, E. P. Hildebrand. Council, J. A. Jamison, John H. Lichteberger, John Switzer, F. M. Kinter, T. J. Coffey. John Stanard, clerk.

July 13, 1856—S. A. Douglass, appointed clerk by reason of vacancy, by resignation of John Stanard.

1857—Burgess, James Sutton. Council, Adam Lowry, Robert Crawford, John B. Young, Henry Altman, John Sutton. Joseph M. Thompson, clerk.

1858—Burgess, James Sutton. Council, Adam Row, Robert C. Taylor, Samuel Rhoades, William Banks, William Earl. S. A. Douglass, clerk.

1859—Burgess, John H. Lichteberger. Council, William Earl, A. W. Wilson, S. M. Clark, Joseph M. Thompson, Harry White. S. A. Douglass, clerk.

1860—Burgess, F. M. Kinter. Council, T. M. McCandless, G. W. Bodenhamer, David Simmons, Harry White, John Lichteberger. S. A. Douglass, clerk.

1861—Burgess, William H. Coleman. Council, William Banks, Silas M. Clark, Edward Nixon, J. Weamer, jr., William Earl. John F. Young, clerk.

1862—Burgess, Adam Row. Council, William Anderson, Isaac D. Houp, William Lewis, Andrew Stadtmiller, Charles Gompers. S. A. Douglass, clerk.

1863—Burgess, A. W. Taylor. Council, William Earl, J. G. Caldwell, James Anderson, John G. Thompson, Lawrence Keslar. S. A. Douglass, clerk.

October 16, 1863—S. A. Douglass entered six months' U. S. service, and George Shryock was appointed to fill vacancy by reason thereof.

1864—Burgess, J. M. Watt. Council, James Turner, William C. Boyle, William Banks, William Louman, A. Moore. S. A. Douglass, clerk.

1865—Burgess, George W. Bodenhamer. Council, Andrew Stadtmiller, Samuel Grove, William Row, Silas M. Clark, Jas. Turner. S. A. Douglass, clerk.

1866—Burgess, T. S. Nesbit. Council, George Kline, R. A. Young, John Duncan, E. C. Jamison, J. W. Mahan. S. A. Douglass, clerk.

1867—Burgess, J. S. Nesbit. Council, George Kline, John Duncan, R. A. Young, E. C. Jamison, J. W. Mahan. S. A. Douglass, clerk.

1868—Burgess, J. G. Caldwell. Council, William Lewis, R. M. St. Clair, Samuel Setring, John Ewing, C. S. McCoy. S. A. Douglass, clerk.

1869—Burgess, J. G. Caldwell. Council, A. Row, A. M. Stewart, Samuel Grove, John M. Ray, A. W. Wilson, A. C. Braughler. S. A. Douglass, clerk.

By Act of Assembly of March 12, 1869, number of council increased to six; the burgess to be elected for three years; two members for three years, two for two years, and two for one year, and annually thereafter two members for three years. At general election in October, 1869, James Turner was elected burgess for three years, by reason of change of spring election to fall.

1870—Burgess, James Turner. Council, A. Row, A. M. Stewart, Samuel Grove, John M. Ray, A. C. Braughler, H. K. Sloan. S. A. Douglass, clerk.

1871—Burgess, James Turner. Council, A. Row, A. M. Stewart, A. C. Braughler, H. K. Sloan, E. P. Hildebrand, S. A. Smith. S. A. Douglass, clerk.

1872.—Burgess, James Turner. Council, S. A. Smith, H. K. Sloan, A. C. Braughler, Wm. R. Black, George S. Christy, Jas. B. Sanson. S. A. Douglass, clerk.

1873.—Burgess, James Turner. Council, James B. Sanson, Wm. R. Black, S. A. Smith, George S. Christy, John Wier, Geo. T. Hamilton. S. A. Douglass, clerk.

Nov. 8, 1873.—G. S. Christy elected burgess by the council to fill vacancy occasioned by resignation of James Turner.

1874.—Burgess, J. A. Smith. Council, J. B. Sanson, W. R. Black, John Weir, George T. Hamilton, Samuel Grove, Wolfgang Vogle. S. A. Douglass, clerk.

1875.—Burgess, S. A. Smith. Council, J. B. Sanson, George T. Hamilton, Samuel Grove, Wolfgang Vogle, John Wier, M. F. Jamison. S. A. Douglass, clerk.

1876.—Burgess, S. A. Smith. Council, J. B. Sanson, Samuel Grove, Wolfgang Vogle, M. F. Jamison, Wm. Duncan, George R. Lewis. S. A. Douglass, clerk.

1877.—Burgess, M. F. Jamison. Council, J. B. Sanson, Geo. R. Lewis, Wm. Duncan, George S. Christy, H. K. Sloan, A. H. Apple. S. A. Douglass, clerk.

1878—Burgess, M. F. Jamison. Council, H. K. Sloan, G. R. Lewis, Wm. Duncan, A. H. Apple, Laurence Keslar, jr., Wolfgang Vogle. S. A. Douglass, clerk.

1879—Burgess, M. F. Jamison. Council, H. K. Sloan, Laurence Keslar, jr., A. H. Apple, Wolfgang Vogle, John H. Heil, H. C. Howard. S. A. Douglass, clerk.

Roll of Borough Officials since Incorporation—Borough of West Indiana, Incorporated September 28, 1870.

1871—Burgess, James Clark, Esq. Council, H. A. Thompson, Patrick Burns, J. H. Cunningham, H. S. Thompson, J. S. G. Wine. J. S. G. Wine, clerk. H. A. Thompson, treasurer.

1872—Burgess, A. L. McClusky. Council, J. S. Hazlett, Robert Lowry, Charles U. Gessler, R. C. Calhoun, David Mullen, J. S. G. Wine. A. J. Hamilton, clerk. J. S. Hazlett, treasurer.

1873—Burgess, A. L. McClusky. Council, Robert Lowry, Chas. U. Gessler, R. C. Calhoun, J. S. G. Wine, Henry Keller, David Mullen. J. S. G. Wine, clerk. J. S. Hazlett, treasurer.

1874—Burgess, A. L. McClusky. Council, Peter Sutton, Robert Lowry, David Ellis, Henry Keller, H. A. Thompson, J. S. Hazlett. Coulter Wiggins, Clerk. J. S. Hazlett, treasurer.

1875—Burgess, John Sutor. Council, David Ellis, Peter Sutton, Thos. M. Black, H. A. Thompson, Robert Lowry, Henry Keller. Coulter Wiggins, clerk. Henry Keller, treasurer.

1876—Burgess, Griffith Ellis. Council, H. S. Thompson, B. F. McCluskey, David Ellis, Walter Younger. Robert Lowry, Peter Sutton. Coulter Wiggins, clerk. J. S. Hazlett, treasurer.

1877—Burgess, Griffith Ellis. Council, W. P. Younger, A. S. Cunningham, John McGaughey, John S. Hastings, H. S. Thompson, B. F. McClusky. Coulter Wiggins, clerk. B. F. McClusky, treasurer.

1878—Burgess, Griffith Ellis. Council, B. F. McClusky, W. P. Younger, A. S. Cunningham, John McGaughey, Joseph H. Hood, Henry Hall. J. A. C. Ruffner, clerk. B. F. McClusky, treasurer.

1879—Burgess, Griffith Ellis. Council, Henry Hall, W. P. Younger, Daniel Mullen, Coulter Wiggins, Joseph H. Hood, A. S. Cunningham. J. A. C. Ruffner, clerk. H. S. Thompson, treasurer.

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE.

The following will convey some idea of the business of the borough and its immediate surroundings. One steam paper-board mill, one steam flouring mill, one steam saw mill, panel, sash and window blind factory; one steam planing mill, one steam foundry, one horse-power foundry, two brick yards, two breweries, one distillery, one machine shop, three chair and cabinet maker shops, eight boot and shoemaker shops, five blacksmith shops, two tinware shops, three tailor and clothing shops, one gunsmith shop, three coach and wagonmaker shops, one cooper shop, three tanneries, two stone and marble works, four printing offices, two silversmiths, four saddleries, one hatter, one pottery, five milliners, eight stores and warehouses, six hotels, six groceries, two druggists, five physicians, one dentist, twenty-two attorneys, three justices of the peace, one banking house, five churches and three schools. The number of taxables was three hundred, and the aggregate population was about 1,500. Great faith in the future prosperity of the place was exhibited, and measures were taken to increase its advantages as the natural centre of trade of the county.

THE INDIANA BRANCH RAILROAD,

Extending from the Blairsville intersection to this borough, a distance of nineteen miles, was opened under the direction of the Pennsylvania company on the 5th of June, 1856.

At that time it consisted of a single track, had three bridges and seven intermediate stations, and employed two daily trains. Between what is received and is forwarded, (Indiana *Register*) in 1859, over forty-five tons of freight were handled. During 1858, over six thousand tickets were sold at this station.

PROGRESS.

"In the early days the mails were carried on horseback, arriving and departing at most once a week, interrupted often for weeks by high water or floating ice, and the want of bridges. Our merchants generally rode on horse-back to Philadelphia, a distance of 248 miles, to purchase their stock of merchandise. I remember well when Thomas Sutton, Esq., kept a horse chiefly for the purpose of going to Philadelphia to lay in his stock of goods. And I remember when my father went to Harrisburg to attend the session of the legislature, with his own horse and sleigh. It was not till the completion of the turnpike from Ebensburg to Kittanning, in 1822, that Indiana was favored with a stage coach and the arrival of the mail three times a week. The sound of the stage driver's horn, as he drove through the town, never failed to draw the inhabitants, old and young, to the front windows. The stage driver had unusual facilities for acquiring the news of the day, and was, therefore, a most important personage, admired by many and respected by all.

About twenty-two years ago, some of our prominent citizens conceived the idea of connecting Indiana by rail, with the Pennsylvania Central railroad. At the outset, the prospect of success was not flattering; but the county was canvassed for stock; the necessary amount of stock was subscribed, necessary legislation procured, the railroad directors were wrestled with, and the summer of 1856, the trains were running on the Indiana Branch railroad. This was a most important consummation for the convenience and prosperity, not only of the town but the county of Indiana."—A. W. Taylor's Address, 1876.

In 1879, the average shipments amounted to about six cars of merchandise and two of stock.

FIRST MILL.

The first mill in the vicinity of the town was the McKee (now C. Bly's) property. The first mill within the limits of the county seat was a horse mill situated within a two-story hewed log building, 40 feet square, which was located in front of what is now the tannery of Turner & Co., on Philadelphia street, on the east end. The mill was erected by Joshua Marlin, about 1821. The mill, according to several parties who witnessed its workings and are still living, was in active operation in *dry weather*, a short time prior to 1810. The farmers had not only to pay the toll, but also to furnish the horses for the power. For several years there were no bolting cloths, and corn, wheat or buckwheat were ground indiscriminately on the single run of country stone. Sometimes as many as fifty persons were waiting for their turn, and parties would be forced occasionally to wait for three or even four days before their turn would come. The mill even then was used as a sort of an inn, and gradually its business changed till it was kept as a hotel by William Crawford. Subsequently it was used as a private dwelling till 1878, when it was removed.

THE TANNERIES.

The first tannery in the county seat was erected by William Lawson, not long after the founding of the village, and at first had only three vats. He sold the property to Joshua Marlin, who, in 1835, disposed of his interest to James Clark, a justice of the peace of West Indiana, who removed it from its former position on the southwest corner of Philadelphia and Plum streets, (now Fourth,) to the opposite side of Fourth street, corner of Philadelphia, now occupied as an "ice park." In 1842, Mr. Clark sold the tannery to William Henry. The next proprietor was William Houston, who, after a few years, gave way to John G. Thompson, now an octogenarian, who was the last occupant.

The second tannery was erected by Major Abner Kelly on the northwest corner of Philadelphia and Fourth streets, in or about the year 1823. After an occupancy of several years, he disposed of the property to Robert Whitby, who managed its operation till 1844, since which time it has not been in use.

The next tannery was erected by Judge James McKennan in 1843, and is situated in the rear of Philadelphia street, in the "East End," and is occupied by Turner & Co. In 1843, the property was purchased by Charles B. Campbell, who, twelve years later, disposed of the property to John R. Campbell and

N. P. Turner. In 1865, Philip Marshall became the proprietor and conducted it only a few years. The tannery finally became the property of the estate of William Beck, deceased. In 1877, the tannery was reopened by N. P. Turner, who managed it till August, 1879, when the present firm of Turner & Co. assumed the business control. There are thirty-six outside and thirteen inside vats.

The next tannery was established in 1851 by James Clark, and was situated on the northwest corner of (Clymer now) Sixth and Water streets, and is now used by Isaac Beck for his carriage factory. In 1865, Mr. Clark sold the property to Mr. George Stadtmiller, who occupied it as a tannery for about six years, and was the last to use it for such purpose.

In 1858, a steam saw mill, erected several years prior by John H. Shryock, was sold to Hodgen and Morrow, who changed it into a steam tannery. In 1869, James Clark became the owner, who, after carrying it on for several years, sold the property to John Wettling. In the fall of 1872, while the latter owned it, the tannery was burned. Mr. Wettling disposed of the lot to C. U. Gessler, who, in company with his brother, E. Gessler, erected the present tannery on Philadelphia street, West Indiana. There are twenty-five inside and eighteeen outside vats. A fourteen-horse power engine and three men are employed. The capacity per annum is twenty-five hundred hides. The product is rough leather, generally shipped to eastern cities for a market.

PENN FLOURING MILLS, SALTSBURG STREET, WEST INDIANA, D. ELLIS & SON, PROPRIETORS.

The frame building was erected in 1855, by Sutton, Marshall & Co., for a planing mill, and managed as such till 1863, when it was enlarged, refitted and changed into a flouring mill. They were succeeded by Lowry & Lewis. In 1871, David Ellis purchased Lowry's interest, and three years later he also obtained the Lewis portion. There are four runs of stone with a productive capacity of one hundred barrels of flour in twenty-four hours, besides the usual corn grinding, &c. About six thousand dollars have been expended in remodeling the mills. A fifty horse-power engine is used, and the machinery, including the "patent process," is of approved manufacture.

These mills have taken the premium at the Highland Agricultural Society Fair, of Johnstown, and the premium at the late 1879, Indiana County Fair, for the best flour. In 1872, these mills ground thirty thousand bushels of custom wheat, besides, buckwheat, chop, &c.

A carding machine has been connected with the mill, from the third or fourth year of its construction.

EUREKA FLOURING MILLS, WEST INDIANA, NEAR R. R. STATION, HOWARD & EMIGH, PROPRIETORS.

These mills are in a frame building which was erected in 1875, by J. N. Hamilton, who was succeeded in the same by the Hamilton Brothers, and the present firm. They use a fifty horse-power engine, and have two runs of stone, producing in twenty-four hours, forty bushels of flour.

THE INDIANA FOUNDRY.

The first buildings were frame, and were erected on the south side of Philadelphia street, in 1853, by John Shryock and Robert Johnston, and are used at this time as ware-rooms, and finishing rooms. In 1856, the firm became Bailey & Shryock, who were succeeded by James Bailey, Burns, Convery & Crouse, and P. H. Burns. In 1870, the style of the proprietors was Burns & Turner, who erected the present brick foundry and machine shop on the north side of the street, directly opposite the former location, on Philadelphia street, West Indiana.

In January, 1871, Major Irwin McFarland, became connected with the business, and the firm was known as the Indiana Manufacturing Company. In 1872, McFarland & Turner, and in 1873, I. McFarland, succeeded to the management, the latter being the proprietor at this time.

In 1872, fifteen men were employed, and in 1879, only eigh tare at work. For the last three years, the works have been run to only half of their capacity. In the foundry the specialities are: the "Excelsior," "Heckendorn," "L. Green" and "McKesson Hillside" plows. In the machine shop, mills, machinery and steam engines are manufactured.

THE WILLIARD PLANING MILL, PHILADELPHIA STREET, WEST INDIANA.

The north portion of the two story frame building was erected in 1866, by Robert Williard, who dealt in worked lumber. He gradually extended the building to the present capacity, and introduced the necessary machinery for the manufacture of material for the builders' use. In 1877–78–79, the business was from $12,000 to $15,000 per annum. A. Dalzell, Lindsey & Co.'s, (of Pittsburgh,) twenty horse-power engine is used. Five men have been, and three are now employed.

THE JAMES R. DAUGHERTY PLANING MILL, PHILADELPHIA STREET, WEST INDIANA,

Was erected in 1856, by John H. Shryock. It was enlarged by Cochran, Ewing & Co., and the present proprietor is James R. Daugherty. A twenty horse-power engine is used, and five men are employed. In addition to the lines incidental to a planing mill, Mr. Daugherty has introduced the manufacture of coffins. This branch is meeting with success, and bids fair to become an important adjunct of trade. The machinery in this mill is of modern manufacture, and is equal to any and all demands, for either quantity or quality of products. This is a two story frame.

THE HASTINGS PLANING MILL, RAILROAD STREET, WEST INDIANA—TWO STORY FRAME BUILDING.

The central portion, 25x45, was erected by Sutor, Lowry & Repine, in 1866. They were succeeded by Lowry, Hastings & Co., who built the south addition; Sutor & Leach, who erected the north addition; Hastings & Leach, and John S. Hastings, who erected the eastern addition. The mill is now in dimensions, 40x113, and is supplied with a forty-five horse-power engine. From 1872 to 1874, twelve men were employed. In 1879, from seven to nine hands were at work.

THE INDIANA PAPER MILL, PHILADELPHIA ST., WEST INDIANA.

The first buildings were frame, and were erected in 1853 by a stock company, of which the leading members were Judge Thomas White, James Sutton, John Sutton, John P. Prothero and others. From the first a specialty was made of strawboard, and in the beginning the air-drying process was used.

For some years the mill was unsuccessful and the ownership changed, finally passing into the hands of Judge White and James Sutton, who placed the works on a paying basis, and changed a disastrous career into a prosperous period.

While in their possession the buildings were burned, and rebuilt as a frame structure. The next firm was Sutton (Jas.) & Allison (S. A). They introduced the steam drying machinery, and in 1867–8, remodeled the mill. In 1869 the style of the management became Sutton & McCartney (Samuel). The present firm is Sutton (John W.) and McCartney. They employ thirteen men, using three tons of straw per day and producing in the same time two tons of strawboard. They have two John Cooper (Mount Vernon, O.) engines of one hundred and twenty-five horse power, and three tubular boilers of one hundred and sixty horse power.

The present firm rebuilt the mill as a brick structure, with slate roof, making it, as far as possible, fire-proof. These ex-

penditures, with additional machinery, &c., involved an outlay of $15,000.

The product of this mill has always been sold in New York city, Henry Lindenmeyer being the agent since 1853. It is a favorite brand in the market, owing to the strength of the fibre of the rye straw and the softness of the water used in its manufacture.

There are six acres of ground connected with this mill, on Philadelphia street, and all the conveniences of water, and reed buildings are used to afford desired facilities. We present the boring record of their main well (of which there are several, as well as ponds, to give a needful supply of pure soft water):

The diameter of this well is six inches. The record of boring shows: Clay, 12 feet; mud, 2 feet; black slate, 20 feet; white sandstone, 30 feet; black slate, 20 feet; black slate, 32 feet; black and white fire clay, 95 feet; white fire clay, 6 feet; and white sand rock, 3½ feet. The water rises to within 18 feet of the surface.

THE INDIANA GASLIGHT COMPANY, NORTH SIDE OF PHILADELPHIA STREET, EAST END.

The works were erected, and about two miles of pipe were laid in 1871 by J. H. Miller & Bro., of Uniontown, Pa., who sold the property in the same year to Samuel McCartney and Son, (G. P.), the present proprietors.

Since 1871, about one mile of pipes have been placed in the streets. The capacity of the gasometer is 12,000 cubic feet. The greatest consumption per day has been 12,000 cubic feet. The present consumption, October 1879, is 8,000 cubic feet. The rate to patrons is $2.25 per thousand.

THE WEST INDIANA PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING

Is a two-story brick structure, having four rooms, a vestibule and cupola. It was erected in 1870–71, and was furnished in approved style with the necessary furniture, &c. J. P. Leach was the architect. The entire cost of the building, grounds, &c., was $12,000. The average attendance is one hundred and fifty. Three teachers are employed, and a grade of scholarship is established, which hitherto has been successful in obtaining satisfactory results.

THE CHILL WHEEL AND PLOW COMPANY FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, WEST INDIANA.

The co-operative machine shop was built by McElhaney & Everett in 1868. They employed five men. They succumbed to the hard times and were succeeded in 1877 by R. A. Young, who employed four to six men in the business. His specialties were the "Young & Carroll Hay Elevator," the "Lytle Red Staff and Diamond Dresser," and five-horse-power engines.

The C. W. & P. Co. foundry was erected by P. H. Burns in 1872. At that time five men were employed. In 1874, P. H. Burns & Brother succeeded to the trade, and in time were forced to abandon the business. In 1878, the C. W. & P. Co., a limited partnership, purchased the property. Of this company, E. P. Hildebrand was the manager and six men were engaged. The specialties were "chill wheels" for pit wagons, or coal cars, "Uncle Sam" and "Rival" plows.

In October, 1879, the above named foundry and machine shop were united under the head of this article. Their buildings are frame structures situated on either side of the street. The management remains in the hands of Mr. Hildebrand. The specialties of either firm will still be manufactured by the new association, while the general products of a foundry or machine shop will be manufactured with dispatch.

HISTORY OF PALLADIUM LODGE NO. 346, I. O. OF O. F., INDIANA.

[By A. L. McCluskey.]

This lodge was chartered by the R. W. G. L. of Pennsylvania, by charter bearing date February 19th, A. D., 1849, on application made by the following brethren, members of the order, viz: James G. Caldwell, Charles Slaysman, John Hunter, Wm. B. Clark, David Peeler, Wm. C. Boyl, Thomas S. Searel, John H. Shryock, Wm. McCoy and A. R. Marlin, and formally opened by the G. L. officers, on the 23d of April, 1849, in a small room in the house then occupied by Wm. B. Clark, as a hotel, on Philadelphia street, in the borough of Indiana, by the election and installation of the following officers, viz: N. G., John H. Shryock; V. G., David Peeler; Secretary, Thos. S. Searel; Assistant Secretary, Wm. McCoy; Treasurer, Wm. C. Boyl, to serve during this and the ensuing term. At the date of the organization of this lodge, the opposition to secret societies was so strong here that when the brethren assembled to organize, they had to place an armed guard at the outer door in order to protect themselves from disturbance from without, but the opposition soon died away and one of the foremost men in the opposition was the third man initiated into the order. Since that time there has been organized in the county twelve lodges of the order, three lodges of Free Masons, four lodges Knights of Honor, five lodges Ancient Order United Workmen, five lodges Good Templars, three lodges Temple of Honor, two lodges Knights of Pythias, and one of Red Men.

Palladium lodge No. 346, I. O. of O. F., shortly after its organization leased a building on Philadelphia street in the borough of Indiana, owned by Dr. Robert Mitchell, and in a short time bought it; upon that lot they have since erected one of the best halls in the town, which is now occupied by the A. O. U. W., K. of H. and G. A. R.

A large majority of those now living have withdrawn from this lodge and have formed other lodges in this and other counties in this state, and some in other states of this Union, leaving the actual membership of the lodge on the 1st of October. 1879, at about seventy-five. The number of initiations, including charter members, is 335. The number of deaths is 44; balance now living, 291. The number of past grands is 53; two dead; balance living, 51. The property now owned by the lodge, real and personal, is worth about $7,000, and the lodge realizes from it in rents annually about $600. So that from a small beginning, they have become a pretty strong organization; they are self-sustaining, able to give relief when and where it is needed, bury the dead and educate the orphan.

INDIANA LODGE, NO. 313, F. & A. MASONS.

Chartered January 11th, 1858. Constituted April 7th, 1858, The charter members were: Robert Crawford, James Sloan, James G. Caldwell, James Johnston, John Eason, Harry White, James Bailey, W. B. Marshall, Robert Walkinshaw, Charles Swoyer, Thomas St. Clair, M. D., William Reed, M. D., William Crawford, and George W. Sedgwick.

The first officers were: W. Master, Harry White; S. Warden, W. B. Marshall; J. Warden, Robert Crawford; Secretary, George W. Sedgwick; Treasurer, James Bailey.

The Past Masters have been: Harry White, W. B. Marshall, James Turner, H. K. Sloan, D. S. Porter, W. B. Kline, James B. Samson, Irwin McFarland, and Wm. S. Daugherty.

The present officers are: W. Master, John B. Marshall; S. Warden, M. C. Watson; J. Warden, John W. Sutton; Secretary, W. B. Kline: Treasurer, John Carson.

THE KNIGHTS OF HONOR.*

Clymer Lodge, No. 28, Knights of Honor, was instituted at Indiana on the 12th day of August, 1874, with sixteen charter

*Geo. Row.

members. It was named in honor of Mr. George Clymer, the founder of Indiana. The number of the lodge, 28, indicates its early organization in the history of the order; and it has the honor of being the first lodge of the county instituted in the state of Pennsylvania. Sixty-nine persons, including the charter members, have, from time to time, been initiated in this lodge. The present membership is forty-nine. Of the missing members, two have died, four withdrew upon card, and fourteen have been suspended on account of the non-payment of dues and assessments, as required by the laws of the order. During the first year of its existence, the lodge made very little progress, mainly from want of knowledge amongst the people of its existence and purpose. At the end of the second year, however, the original membership had been almost doubled, and so, also, during the third year, the number was again doubled, so that, at the end of that time, after striking off the deaths, withdrawals and suspensions, there was left an active membership of fifty-five persons. The prevailing "hard times" of the past three years have prevented any increase of membership, for although new names have occasionally been added to the list of members, a still greater number, by reason of financial stress, have been obliged to sever their connection therewith.

As a beneficiary organization, the Knights of Honor stand in the foremost rank, here and elsewhere. Clymer lodge, as permitted by the general laws of the order, provides for the payment of three dollars, weekly, to such members as may become sick or disabled. Under this provision prompt aid has frequently been rendered to those who had met with and were compelled to bear misfortune, and thereby averting much suffering which must, otherwise, have ensued. The lodge is, at this time, in a healthy and prosperous condition, having an active membership of excellent business men, and with a reserve fund of several hundred dollars in their treasury.

It is not the policy of the society to parade and advertise themselves, and thus hold out improper and unreasonable inducements to persons to join in with them. The organization rests upon sound and moral principles, as will be seen by the following brief synopsis of the objects and plans of the order:

The society of the Knights of Honor was founded in Louisville, on the 30th day of June, 1873, and its charter bears date the 1st of January, 1874, under the authority and in accordance with the laws of the state of Kentucky. The objects of the order are as follows:

1. To unite fraternally all acceptable men of every profession, business or occupation.

2. To give all moral and material aid in its power to members of the order, by holding moral, instructive and scientific lectures, by encouraging each other in business, and by assisting each other in obtaining employment.

3. To establish a benefit fund, from which a sum not to exceed $2,000 shall be paid at the death of each member, to his family, or be disposed of as he may direct.

4. To establish a fund for the relief of sick and distressed members.

5. To ameliorate the condition of humanity in every possible manner.

The corporate body is known as the Supreme Lodge Knights of Honor, and has power to make its own constitution, rules of discipline, and general laws for the government of the order; to organize grand and subordinate lodges, in accordance with the laws of the order, which lodges, as organized, shall possess the powers conferred by the constitution, the said authority being vested in and granted by the supreme lodge. The routine work of the order is done in the subordinate lodges.

No person who is under 21 years, or over 55 years of age, can be admitted to membership, except applicants who are eligible as honorary members. Applicants must be male persons of good moral character, who believe in a Supreme Being, and are competent to earn a livelihood for themselves and their families. Persons over 21 years of age, not physically eligible, or over 55 years of age, and possessing all the other qualifications of membership may be admitted as honorary members.

Each member is required to pay weekly dues, as provided for in the by-laws. The moneys accruing from initiations, conferring degrees, dues, &c., are devoted to the payment of the current expenses of the lodges, and to provide a fund, out of which $3 a week may be paid to a sick or disabled brother who has maintained good standing in the order for six months.

All members who are between the ages of 21 and 45 years, at the time of receiving the third degree, in addition to the fees for membership and dues, also pay into the treasury the sum of $1; and those who are over 45 years of age at the time of admittance to the order (except honorary members) pay somewhat higher rates, according to their respective ages at the date of admission; which payments, so made, constitute what is known as the widows' and orphans' benefit fund, out of which the sum of $2,000 is paid by the order on the death of a full rate member, and $1,000 on the death of a half rate member.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN*.

This organization, though classed as a secret society, is liberal and philanthropic in its purpose and practice, being moral, social and beneficiary in its character. Its object is to promote all classes and kinds of labor, mental and physical; to improve the moral, intellectual and social condition of its members; to inspire a due consideration and regard for the realities and responsibilities of life; and to hold lectures, discuss new inventions and improvements, and to encourage research in science, art, literature, &c. The society originated in Pennsylvania.

By virtue of a charter granted by the grand lodge of Pennsylvania (incorporated), Indiana lodge No. 21 A. O. U. W. was instituted on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1872, with fifteen members. Since its organization this lodge, in common with other similar societies, has made slow but steady progress. The aggregate number of persons who have been admitted to membership is sixty-six. There are now forty-five members in good standing; the composition of the lodge being from the best class of business men and citizens in the community. Only one death has occurred in the lodge since its organization.

At the time of the institution of Indiana lodge, there were in the state of Pennsylvania, two organizations which claimed the title of the order—one known as the incorporated body, the other as the unincorporated body. In January, 1873, the grand lodge of the incorporated body, at their annual meeting, held in Meadville, acting in response to suggestions by the unincorporated body, appointed a committee to meet a similar committee of the unincorporate body, for the purpose of consulting upon the propriety of the adoption of measures looking to the consolidation of the two bodies. Messrs. John Wise and Samuel A. Smith, were representatives from Indiana lodge at the grand lodge meeting at Meadville. Shortly thereafter, these two bodies were consolidated, and the organization has developed in strength and numbers, and has spread itself over many of the other states of the Union.

Qualified persons, over 21 and under 50 years of age, may become members of the order. In addition to the initiation fees and dues required to be paid, each member also pays into the beneficiary fund of the order, one dollar at the time of his initiation, and a like sum as often thereafter as assessments are laid to maintain said fund. Out of this beneficiary fund, the sum of $2,000 is paid, on the death of a member who is in good standing, to his heirs, or such person as he shall, in his certifi-

*George Row.

cate, designate to receive the same. And when, after payment of such benefices, the sum in the grand lodge treasury is reduced below $2,000, an assessment is made upon the subordinate lodges to the amount of one dollar for each member in good standing. By means of the very efficient system practiced, the grand lodge is enabled to promptly meet all the liabilities of the beneficiary fund. In this connection we may say, that it is highly creditable to the members of the order, in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, that, while acting under state jurisdiction, whereby their liability in this pecuniary beneficence is limited to such state jurisdiction, when the yellow fever scourge of 1878–9, swept over the southern states, and the organization there, and the supreme lodge were unable to meet all the requirements that fell so suddenly upon them, the subordinate lodges, generally, voted money out of their lodge funds, and members subscribed liberally in person to make up the sum due to the stricken families of the deceased brethren.

POST NUMBER 28, G. A. R., DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Was organized at Indiana, Pennsylvania, on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1878. At that time, Major W. W. Tyson, post department commander, mustered in the following charter members, viz: D. S. Porter, B. B. Tiffaney, D. F. Heasley, A. H. Mitchell, John T. Gibson, James B. Work, A. H. White, M. J. Shannon, J. J. Young, R. M. Birkman, James McGaughey, James M. Sutton, John H. Hill, E. D. Cherry, A. S. Thompson, E. E. Allen, George R. Lewis, T. C. Ramey and A. C. Broughler.

At this muster in, the following officers were elected to serve until January, 1879, viz: Commander, D. S. Perler; Senior Vice Commander, B. B. Tiffaney; Junior Vice Commader, W. R. Loughry; Chaplain, D. F. Heasley; Surgeon, Geo. R. Lewis; Adjutant, A. H. Mitchell; Officer of the Day, Jno. T. Gibson; Quartermaster, J. B. Work; Officer of the Guard, A. H. White; Sergeant Major, M. J. Shannon; Quartermaster Sergeant, J. J. Young.

At the meeting in December, 1878, the same officers were re-elected for the year 1879, except A. C. Broughler, who was elected quartermaster in place of J. B. Work; J. M. Sutton chaplain, in place of D. F. Heasley, and Joseph Fallon sergeant major, in place of M. J. Shannon.

At the meeting in December, 1879, the following officers were elected for the year 1880, viz: Commander, J. M. Sutton; Senior Vice Commander, T. M. Coleman; Junior Vice Commander, M. M. Minor; Adjutant, John H. Hill; Chaplain, Rev. C. T. Steck; Sergeant, Geo. R. Lewis; Officer of the Day, A. H. Mitchell; Quartermaster, A. C. Broughler; Officer of the Guard-Charles Shembough; Sergeant Major, J. M. Watt; Quartermaster Sergeant, J. J. Young. These officers were mustered in at the January meeting, by Major R. J. Irwin, A. D. C.

The post has a charitable fund amounting to about $200.00. During the past year, they have dispensed to needy soldiers, their widows and children, a considerable part of this sum. The post now numbers about seventy members, and is rapidly increasing. It is in a good financial condition. The best of feelings exist between the comrades. In the post, fraternity, charity and loyalty mingle together in their truest and best meaning. We meet as old soldiers, with no more secrets than we had in the army.

THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

This magnificent structure had its inception in the discussion of the teachers' institutes, which met at Indiana in the years 1869 and 1871. Hence it may be called the creature of the teachers' institute.

Once resolved upon, the idea of a normal school at Indiana grew rapidly into reality. Subscription books were opened, and such success attended the efforts of its friends, that ere long the best site in the whole vicinity, overlooking the town, was purchased, plans were arranged, estimates made, contracts consummated, and building begun.

On May 17, 1875, the building was formally opened to the public as a state normal school, and provided with a corps of teachers second to none in the country—a lofty per-eminence which it has preserved, almost regardless of cost, to the present day.

The building, with its grounds, furniture and apparatus, is valued at $200,000, and is conceded to be the best of its kind in the United States. It is large, airy and commodious, suited for four hundred boarders, male and female, and nearly as many more day scholars.

The dimensions of the edifice may be best understood by conceiving of it as three buildings—one fifty feet wide by a hundred and fifty feet in length; and two others, each of which would be forty-five feet in width by a hundred and eighty feet in length, the whole blending into one building of beautiful proportions, and all four stories high above the basement. The basement story is nine feet in height, and the other four stories range from eleven and a half to fourteen feet between the floor and ceiling.

Its advantages embrace all the modern improvements, and are such as are to be found in no similar institution.

It is lighted throughout with gas, and heated with steam, thus securing the minimum of danger and work, and the maximum of time for exercise and study. The labor of carrying coal and ashes; of lighting two hundred fires and oil lamps, the multiple danger of fire, and the necessary dirt and dust consequent thereon, are thus wholly avoided. But even in case of possible fire from unforeseen causes, by means of huge pipes on every floor, and kept in constant readiness, the building can be instantaneously flooded with water.

Every floor of the immense edifice is provided with hot and cold water, bath rooms, lavatories and water closets. The laundry, bakery, cooking department, engine rooms and workshops are situated in the spacious basements. Above, and free to all, are to be found a reading room, with the daily and weekly journals, and monthly magazines; a reception room; a reference library; a gymnasium, for indoor physical culture; a chapel wiih a capacity of 1,000 persons, for public entertainments and exhibitions; and a book room, where all articles of stationery can be obtained, and text books either bought or hired at the lowest rates.

The students' rooms are completely furnished and the ladies' rooms carpeted.

Thus it may be seen that the normal college of Indiana, Pa., is a town complete within itself; and being surrounded with a twelve-acre *campus*, and a magnificent grove of large timber, with shady promenades, and croquet grounds, and a base ball field is furnished, with everything conducive to physical and mental development, or retired literary culture.

Unless so disposed, there is no necessity for going beyond the premises, by reason of inclement weather or other causes.

The climate is salubrious, being free from miasma and foul vapors—the breeders of fevers and disease.

The physical advantages, however, of the Indiana normal are but secondary to its educational. Its specialties are: 1. The preparation of teachers for the profession of teaching. 2. A business education whereby the student can step immediately from the normal into the bank or counting house or store fully equipped. 3. Preparation for college, or a complete classical course, comprising Latin, Greek, German and French. 4. A model school for practical instruction in the art of teaching, and 5. Artistic culture in music and drawing.

In connection with the above, two societies are in prosperous activity, which afford an excellent training school for composition and debate; and from which the performers are usu-

ally selected for the several entertainments and exhibitions of the term.

Religious services of an unsectarian character are observed daily in the institution; prayer meetings are held during the week, and Bible classes on Sunday, taught by the faculty. Students are expected to attend divine worship on Sunday, either at the churches of the town or in the normal chapel.

In the intercourse of the sexes the utmost decorum is required, without, however, oppressive interference, or the hindrance of that mutual influence which is deemed so beneficial in the co-education of the sexes. Hence, while a due degree of intercourse is allowed in daily recitations and amusements, the bounds of strictest propriety are never transgressed, and the dormitories are as completely separated and guarded as though they were two distinct buildings.

The total expenses, including board, fuel, light, washing, room, furniture and tuition, is $5 per week, and for those preparing to teach, $4.50.

Students agreeing to teach in the state for two years receive $50 at graduation.

The aggregate attendance of students during the last year was 483.

TRUSTEES AND FACULTY OF NORMAL SCHOOL, AT INDIANA, PA., SINCE ITS BEGINNING.

Opened May 17, 1875. Trustees elected by stockholders: John Sutton, Silas M. Clark, Wm. B. Marshall, Daniel S. Porter, Alex. M. Stewart, Wm. B. Hildebrand, Joseph R. Smith, Andrew W. Wilson, George S. Christy, James R. Daugherty, Irwin McFarland, George R. Lewis.

Trustees appointed by the state: Hon. Daniel J. Morrell, Johnstown; Hon. John K. Thompson, Brady; Gen. Thomas F. Gallagher, New Alexandria, Indiana county; Col. S. M. Jackson, Appollo; Hon. E. S. Golden, Kittanning; Hon. J. C. Clark, Greensburg.

Officers of board—John Sutton, president; Silas M. Clark, secretary; Peter Sutton, treasurer; W. B. Hildebrand, assistant-secretary. Faculty—Edmund B. Fairfield, D.D., L.L.D., principal; Hiram Collier, A.M., chemistry and physics; J. H. Young, A. M., languages; Thos. J. Chapman, A. M., English grammar and literature; David M. Sensenig, M. S., mathematics; A. H. Berlin, M. S., superintendent of model school; A. J. Bolar, A. M., mathemathics and English literature; Miss Jane E. Leonard, history and geography; Mrs. Anna M. Sensenig, English branches; Miss Grace Oviatt, penmanship, drawing and book-keeping; Mrs. M. S. Berlin, vocal music; Miss Maggie Lichteberger, instrumental music.

1876–7.—Trustees, by stockholders, same as 1875, except Jas. M. Stewart, vice A. M. Stewart; E. H. Wilson, vice Irwin McFarland. Trustees, by state, same as 1875. Officers of board—same as 1875. Faculty—D. M. Sensenig—principal pro. tem.; J. H. Young, A. M., languages; Jane E. Leonard, history, geography, rhetoric; S. C. Delap, B. S., natural science and mathematics; J, C. Sharpe, B. E., elocution; R. Willis Fair, B. E., English grammar; Anna M. Sensenig, M. E., English branches and mathematics; Mary A. Butler, M. E., superintendent model school; Anna E. Redifer, writing and drawing; Maggie Lichteberger, instrumental music.

1877–8.—Trustees, by stockholders, same as 1876, except Gen. Harry White, vice Geo. R. Christy. Trustees, by state, same as 1876, except Hon. A. H. Fulton, vice Gen. Thos. F. Gallagher. Officers of the board—Silas M. Clark, president; Wm. B. Hildebrand, secretary; Peter Sutton, treasurer. Faculty—same as 1876, except Mrs. M. Delap, M. E., English grammar.

1878–9.—Trustees, by stockholders—S. M. Clark, W. B. Marshall, A. W. Taylor, Sam. Wolf, A. W. Wilson, Jas. R. Smith, W. B. Hildebrand, J. M. Stewart, Harry White, J. R. Daugherty, E. H. Wilson, Geo. R. Lewis, all of Indiana, Pa. Trustees, by state—Hon. A. W. Kimmell, Indiana; Hon. A. H. Fulton, West Lebanon; Hon. E. S. Golden, Kittanning; Hon. J. C. Clark, Greensburg; R. A. Paul, Saltsburg; Col. S. M. Jackson, Apollo. Officers of board—S. M. Clark, president; W. B. Hildebrand, Secretary; J. W. Sutton, and now Thos. Sutton, Treasurer. Faculty—John H. French, L. L. D., principal; J. H. Young, language; Jane E. Leonard, preceptress, history, geography and rhetoric; R. W. Fair, B. S., mathematics and English grammar; John S. McKay, A. B., natural science; J. O. Smith, drawing, writing, book-keeping; Fannie Ells, elocution; Mary A. Butler, M. E., superintendent model school; Maggie Lichteberger, instructress music; Robert G. Sutton, vocal music.

THE PRESS AND PRINTING.

In tracing the developments of history in Indiana county, there is, perhaps, no subject which requires so deep and keen research as the early growth of the publishing business. Only here and there can be found single copies of newspapers of the earlier days—but not sufficient to indicate the tenor, progress and development of "the art preservative" amidst these surroundings. It, therefore, devolves upon the historian, how, as in many other circumstances, to rely upon all the recollections of the old people who are still able to recall incidents, "lang syne," in relation thereto. It is a well-attested fact, however, that newspaper publishing was begun in the county in, or about the year 1814. This first newspaper was called the *American*, and was published by James McCahan, "an energetic little Irishman,"* who had located in Indiana. The *American* was federalist in its political character. In 1815, the printing office was located on the lot where A. W. Taylor now resides. It was destroyed by fire, the first fire which occurred in the town. The paper was soon established on better footing than before, for "all the people, in accord with the spirit of the times, subscribed for the paper and gave it their patronage."†

In 1826, the *American* establishment was purchased by A. T. Moorhead, sr., and his father, James Moorhead, was installed as editor and publisher. The printing office, at that time, was located on Water street, in the building now owned and occupied by Michael Job. In the year 1826, the alleged abduction of Wm. Morgan by the masonic fraternity occurred at Batavia, N. Y., in consequence of which the most intense excitement was prevalent throughout the western parts of New York and Pennsylvania, and eastern Ohio; and a new political party sprung into existence under the name of anti-masons. James Moorhead at once gave adhesion to this party, and with all his energy as a man and publisher, sought to advance the policy and doctrines of the new party; and the *American* became an anti-masonic forwarder. The publication of the first democratic paper in the county was commenced in 1821, by Alexander Taylor and C. B. Wheelock, under the name of the *Indiana and Jefferson Whig*.‡ Subsequently, about 1826, John McCrea, who had served his apprenticeship in the office of the *Whig*, purchased the establishment, and continued the publication. Under the prevailing furore of anti-masonry, the *Whig* yielded its former political policy, and also espoused the cause of the new party. Some time thereafter, probably in the latter part of 1827, or early in 1828, the *American* was merged into the *Whig*, under McCreary, James Moorhead, the former publisher of the *American*, shortly thereafter removing to Ashtabula county, Ohio.

In 1832, Jno. Taylor purchased the *Whig* office from Jno. McCrea, and gave the paper the name of the *Free Press*, and conducted it in the interest of anti-masonry, and as the exponent of the progress and development of the county.

In 1833, or possibly in 1834, the *Inquirer*, a democratic journal, was commenced by Fergus Cannon. Its publication was continued for several years. It was printed in the room now

*So-called by Josiah Copier. †Writing of A. W. Taylor. ‡Writing of A. W. Taylor.

used as an office in the "Kline house." This paper probably passed into the hands of Murphy & Woodward. Augustus Dunn, for a time, was the editor and writer, though his name did not appear as such in the paper.

In the spring of 1834, Wm. Moorhead one of the sons of Jas. Moorhead, made arrangements to purchase the *Free Press* office from John Taylor, and in the month of June of that year, the first number of the *Indiana Register* was issued. Mr. Moorhead proved an apt writer, and was a good printer, and he succeeded in building up his establishment in influence and pecuniary value. After five years of successful labor he sold out to Cochran & Lloyd. The purchasers failing to pay for the establishment, Mr. Moorhead, about two years after the sale, took it back, and associated his brother, Robert B. Moorhead, with him in the publication thereof. This partnership continued about three years, when William Moorhead sold out his half interest to John H. Lichteberger, in the spring of 1844. In the fall of 1846, Messrs. Moorhead & Lichteberger sold out to G. P. Row and Jas. W. Hill, who continued the publication of the *Register*, till 1852. Throughout all these changes, from 1834 to 1852, the *Register* was a consistent advocate of anti-masonry, until the extinguishment of that party, and thereafter of the policy and principles of the whig party.

On the 1st of April, 1852, the editorial management, and about the 1st of July, of the same year, the absolute possession and ownership of the *Register* establishment went into the hands of Jonathan Row. Mr. Row (as will be seen by reference to his biography elsewhere in this volume), had been a successful newspaper publisher in the counties of Westmoreland and Somerset. Having located in Indiana in the spring of 1852, he associated with him in his business, his second son S. B. Row, in whose name, for three years and five months, the business was conducted; though, during all the time, the editorial management and especially the political character of the paper, was controlled and exercised by Jonathan Row himself. In the fall of 1855, S. B. Row purchased the *Raftsman's Journal* office, at Clearfield, Pa., and severed his connection with the *Indiana Register*. Jonathan Row then took into partnership his son-in-law, H. B. Woods. This association continued only until May, 1856, when Mr. Woods retired, and Mr. Row continued, alone, the publication of his paper until, in 1859, failing health compelled him so relinquish all labor. Three of of his sons—George, Amos and Augustus—were then residing at home, and had, for a considerable time, conducted the mechanical affairs of the establishment; and to these young men Mr. Row rented his office. Toward the close of the year 1860, parties in Virginia (now West Virginia) opened correspondence with George Row, which resulted in George and Amos quitting the *Register* and removing to Virginia, when, about the first of February, 1861, they began the publication of a spirited journal, independent in politics, and uncompromisingly for the unity of the states.

The war of the Rebellion came on, and, after remaining in Virginia till all their money was spent, and the paper currency of the south being practically worthless—its value being about 40 per cent. on the dollar—George Row and Amos Row packed up their types and returned to Pennsylvania. From the first of the year 1861 till some time in 1862, H. B. Woods was associated with Augustus Row in the publication of *The Indiana Register*, Mr. Woods conducting the editorial department. During this period *The Register* lost prestige with the republicans of the county, on account of some published criticisms reflecting upon Hon. John Covode, and other trusted leaders of the party. *The Messenger*, at that time an independent journal, availed itself of the opportunity and came out straight for republicanism, and soon won confidence with the party as exponent of it principles. Abut this time Augustus Row received appointment as one of the officers of enrollment and draft of the Pennsylvania militia, in the congressional district composed of Indiana, Westmoreland and Fayette counties, and he subsequently quit the newspaper business, and *The Register* again reverted into the hands of George Row, who continued its publication some six years or more, until the establishment was sold, in the close of the year 1869, to R. M. Birkman. During the time that George Row published *The Register*, it maintained a firm hold upon the confidence of the people by its unqualified support of republican principles, and its free advocacy of every measure tending to advance the interests of the people.

In 1840, the liberty party, better known, perhaps, as the abolition party, had its rise. That a portion of mankind should be held in fetters by another portion of the human family, was repugnant to the feelings of philanthropic people everywhere. And now that the issue was brought forward in the politics of the country, James Moorhead, the old anti-mason warrior, again stepped forward in the interest of human rights and began the publication of *The Clarion of Freedom* in 1840. Most earnestly, in season and out of season, did Mr. Moorhead combat the doctrine of slavery, until, in 1854, when know-nothingism so abruptly sprung into the arena with giant force, he sold out to G. P. Reed and Robert Henry. The name and character of the paper was at once changed, and *The True American*, in the interest of know-nothingism, was issued. Shortly thereafter, Wm. McClaran took the place of Robert Henry, in the publication of *The American*. When Know-Nothingism expired, and the great republican party was organized, *The True American* fell into line as a republican journal. In 1866 it ceased, being merged in *The Register*.

In May, 1855, James Moorhead and his son, James W. Moorhead, commenced, at Indiana, the publication of *The Independent* as an educational and temperance journal. It was also strongly anti-slavery in its utterances, and it was announced, in the first issue, that. "if need be, it would oppose secret clandestine modes of promoting any cause, however good." It battled against know-nothingism and slavery with equal earnestness. On the 9th of January, 1857, the old veteran, Jas. Moorhead, died. J. W. Moorhead continued the publication for some time thereafter, and was succeeded, in a brief period, by his brother, Wm. Moorhead. Finally, however, in 1860, the office was sold to a committee of publication and removed to Blairsville.

THE PRESENT PRESS—THE INDIANA MESSENGER, MESSENGER BUILDING, NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Was established in 1856, by Joseph M. Thompson, Silas M. Clark and John F. Young, as a democratic paper, and during the presidential campaign of that year was an ardent supporter of James Buchanan, the democratic candidate. In the spring of 1857, Clark Wilson, of Clearfield county purchased the paper, and continued to conduct it in the interest of the same party till the summer of 1860, when he sold a half interest in the office to S. A. Smith.

Wilson being a democrat and Smith a republican, the paper dropped politics and became an independent sheet. Smith and Wilson issued the paper till 1862, when J. Willis Westlake, now of the Millersville normal school, purchased the interest of Wilson. The new firm then announced that the paper in the future would be conducted in the interests of the republican party. In 1865 Mr. Westlake was succeeded by ex-sheriff Joseph R. Smith, and the firm has been since that date J. R. Smith & Son. Under their management the paper prospered, and the circulation continued to increase from year to year, and now, at this writing, is over eighteen hundred.

THE INDIANA PROGRESS, NORTHEAST CORNER OF PHILADELPHIA AND SIXTH STREETS.

Wm. R. Boyer, in December, 1864, had commenced the publication of an independent paper, called the *Blairsville New Era*.

In December, 1866, Major R. M. Birkman purchased the office at sheriff's sale, and changed the name of the paper to the *Blairsville Press.*

After conducting it as an independent paper for a very brief time, he changed its tone to a decidedly republican sheet, and subsequently, in the month of January, 1870, removed the office to Indiana, where he consolidated it with the *Register and American,* and styled the new paper the *Indiana Progress,* the first number being issued on the 21st of that month. It has continued a republican paper. Its present circulation is sixteen hundred and twenty-five.

THE INDIANA TIMES, W. PHILADELPHIA STREET.

The initial number was issued on the 4th of September, 1878, by John Lowry and J. A. C. Rairigh. On the 13th of November following, Mr. Lowry became the sole proprietor. It has been a republican paper from the first. Its circulation is eight hundred and fifty.

THE INDIANA DEMOCRAT, CHURCH STREET.

This paper was issued on the 4th of May, 1862, by James B. Sansom, who for the preceding ten years had been the editor and publisher of the *Fulton Democrat,* of McConnellsburg, Fulton county, The first press used in the Indiana *Democrat* office was formerly in the *Mountain Echo* office of Johnstown, of which George Nelson Smith was the editor. On the first of November, 1869, John R. Donahue became the proprietor, and was succeeded on the 1st of May, 1871, by Mr. Sansom, who associated with him at that time his son Frank. The firm has since been J. B. Sansom & Son. The paper's name is significant of its politics. The present circulation is about twelve hundred.

THE INDIANA NATIONAL, PHILADELPHIA STREET,

Is now in its second volume, and as an organ of the national greenback party has reached a circulation of over nine hundred. Frank Smith, the present publisher, was the founder.

A few months after the formal organization of the greenback labor party in Indiana county, the members of that party exerted themselves to secure the establishment of a newspaper devoted to the exposition of their political views and opinions, and the first issue of the paper was made on September 20th, 1878. The intention then was to run the paper until the close of the campaign in the following November. But when the returns of that election came in and the astonishing results were announced, it was resolved that its publication should be continued, and the paper is now (January, 1880,) still in successful operation, with over one thousand subscribers and a fair advertising patronage.

The *National* was started as a six-column folio, but with the first issue in January, 1880, was increased to seven columns to the page. Its subscription price remains at the uniform price of $1.00 per year.

Its founder and present editor and proprietor is Frank M. Smith, for many years previously connected with the Indiana *Messenger.*

Printing, as an art, had not attained to any great degree in Indiana, prior to 1855. The extent to which it had been carried, was limited to the issuing of the several newspapers, and to the execution of a few small hand bills and the common forms of blanks used in the public offices. Some time in the year 1852, the first hand bill, of half the size of the *Register* newspaper—18 by 24 inches—was printed by George Row. A year or two later, by order of the supreme court, all cases carried up from the lower courts upon writs of error, were required to be submitted in printed briefs, and for several years thereafter, a share of this class of work was executed in the *Register* office, under the immediate supervision of L. B. Row, the briefs being then printed on foolscap paper. About that time, or soon thereafter, the *Register* employees also introduced "color" printing in their job work—a small handbill, in red and black, being the first produced. About 1857 or 1858, George Row, acting as foreman of the *Register* office, also undertook the printing of school programmes, and turned out a class of work equal to that executed in the city establishments, and not inferior to the best class of plain work of the present day. Mr. Row also undertook, about this time, the printing of small books, constitutions and by-laws for societies, and for several years printed the minutes of the Allegheny Evangelical Lutheran Synod, a book of probably one hundred 8vo. pages. This class of work was executed in good style,—indeed, was complimented by the members of synod as better than any previously done for them. A few years after the Indiana County Agricultural Society had become established, George Row further concluded that the printing of the "fair bills," which had previously been executed at Pittsburgh, might as well be done at home. He contracted with the managers to print them a satisfactory bill, in three colors, comprising the whole of the premium list, regulations, and necessary information for holding the fair. This bill was a double sheet, 36 by 50 inches. The next year, and for a number of years thereafter, Mr. Row had the printing of the "fair bills," and enlarged the size of it to 36 by 60 inches. This work was accorded the merit of equaling the same class of work done at the more pretentious offices of the larger towns and cities. Augustus Row, who had worked for about a year in a Pittsburgh job office, introduced the printing of business cards and commercial printing generally—such as bill heads, statements, envelopes, &c. Since then, here and elsewhere, the art of printing, has been largely developed; and at this time the printing offices in Indiana county are capable of doing first-class work in most departments of the business.

The first printing press used in Indiana was of the original "Ramage" pattern—with its large square frames, "bed" inlaid with stone, and "platen" of wood, held in place by strong cords. This was succeeded by a patent "Ramage" press, having a metallic bed and platen, with springs and other improvements. This press was still in use, to some extent, in the *Register* office in 1860, for jobbing. In March, 1855, Jonathan Row, having decided to enlarge the *Register*, it became necessary to procure a larger press than the patent "Ramage," and he purchased from L. Johnson & Co., of Philadelphia, a No. 4 Washington press, constituted of iron, and an excellent machine of its class, upon which the *Register* was printed until it passed into the hands of Mr. Birkman. The *Times* is now printed upon the same press. The *Clarion of Freedom* was printed upon an old Franklin press; and the same press was also used for printing the *True American;* but what has become of it is not known to the writer. The *Messenger* and *Democrat* were also printed upon iron hand presses, until within a few years past. Now, the *Messenger*, *Progress* and *Democrat* offices have each a large cylinder newspaper press, and first-class "jobbers." In the *Messenger* and *Democrat* offices these machines are run by steam power.

JOHN DENNISTON

Was born in "Denniston's town," or "New Alexandria," Westmoreland county, in 1786, and was the son of Samuel and Nancy Denniston. The former was a son of Alexander Denniston, who laid out the village of "Denniston's town," and for whom it was called "New Alexandria."

Samuel Denniston's children were: Samuel, d., m. to Rebecca Campbell, d.; John, d. in 1829, m. first in 1807 to Mary Campbell, d., daughter of General Charles Campbell, and second to Eliza Patton, d.; William, d., m. to Sarah Cooper, d.; Rachel Mary, d., m. to a Mr. Day, d.; and Nancy, d., m. to a Mr. Massey, d.

John Denniston located in Indiana in 1806, and opened a

store at the county seat. Prior to this he had kept a small store at Gen. Campbell's mill's. His children were: Charlotte Clark, born in Indiana in 1808, m. first to John Patton, d., and second to William Banks, d.; Julia Ann, m. to James McKennan, d.; Jane, d.; Mary, m. to Thomas Parker; Margaret, d.; Elizabeth P., m. to John Royer; Martha, m. to Alex. Reynolds; Sarah, m. to Steel Blair; John, d., m. to Maria Milligan; and James, m. to Martha McNamara, d.

Mrs. Charlotte C. Banks' children, by first husband, were: Charlotte D., d., m. to Dr. Thomas St. Clair; John D., m. to Emily Campbell; and Mary, d., m. to Thomas B. Lloyd.

ALEXANDER TAYLOR.

He was of Scotch-Irish extraction, and came from Bedford county to Indiana county about the time of the establishment of the county seat. He was a surveyor by profession. He died in 1816. His first wife was Mary McKesson, and the second Margaret McFadden.

The children were: Robert, d., m. to Margaret Patton, d.; John, d. (surveyor general of the state), m. to Mary Wilson, d.; William, d., m. to Jane Wilson, d.; Alexander, d., (surveyor) m. to Sarah Cromwell; James, d., surveyor, and Matthew, d.

John Taylor's children were: A. W., attorney, m. to Elizabeth Ralston; Caroline, d., m. to Joseph J. F. Young, d.; James M., M. D., m. to Margaret Blair; and Washington, d.

The children of A. W., a son of John Taylor, were: Fannie, John, d.; Margaret, Mary, m. to S. S. Wilson; Carrie, Bessie and Bell.

The Children of William, a son of Alexander Taylor, were. James Knox, John, d.; Alexander, Mary J., m. to A. M. Stewart; Elizabeth, m. to John G. Coleman, d., and Sarah, d.

The children of Alexander, a son of Alexander Taylor, were. Robert Cromwell, banker, m. to Sarah J. Bell; Matthew, d., attorney, m. to Sarah H. Sill; Mary, d.; and William, d.

R. C.'s (a son of Alex. Taylor, jr.,) children were: Alexander, m. to Lydia Wettling; John, m. to Margaret Johnston, and Alice.

The only children of Matthew, a son of Alexander, jr., were: Rev. Francis M. S. Taylor (Protestant Episcopal), m. to Addie Seymour, daughter of John S. Seymour, a brother of Bishop Seymour; and Helen, d. in infancy.

JOHN M'ANULTY, JR.,

Was born in Franklin county, and served in the Revolutionary war. He was married to Isabella McLane, of Chambersburg, and with their goods and chattels on pack horses, they migrated to Indiana county.

Their children were: Michael, Margaret, m. to Philip Rice; Mary, m. to Daniel Stanard; Martha, m. to Peter Sutton, jr.; Patrick, drafted in the war of 1812, served his time in full, and came home; he re-enlisted, served his time in full, but never returned; Isabella, m. to Philip Sipher; John, m, to Rachel Templeton, and Anna.

THE CALDWELLS.

Wm. W. Caldwell, the father of Robert and Stephen Caldwell, was among the early settlers of Franklin county. He was a native of Ireland and located near Green Castle, in the aforenamed county. After Stephen grew to manhood he migrated to some of the southern states, and his career there was not known. Robert resided on the homestead of his father, on the Conococheaque creek. He had five sons, viz: John, James, William, George and Joseph; and four daughters, viz: Margaret, Agnes, Mary and Eliza.

On the 28th of October, 1782, James was married, and about 1785, moved to Westmoreland county, near "Wallace's Fort," which was situated near the "Broad Fording," on the Conemaugh. He brought his two children over the Allegheny mountains in what was called a creel, or a basket, on either side of a pack horse. He had six sons, viz: Robert, John, James, William W., Benjamin and Joseph; and three daughters, viz: Mary, Margaret and Isabel.

After James had left Franklin county his father removed to Short Creek, Ohio county, West Virginia, and built here a mill, remaining for some years. He afterward removed to Washington county and settled on Brush run, about seven miles from Cannonsburg. His sons William and Joseph came with him to Pennsylvania. John remained at the Short Creek settlement. George removed to the northeastern part of Ohio. Robert Caldwell and his sons were blacksmiths.

James' sons, with the exception of one, were blacksmiths. In 1826, James removed to a farm near Punxsutawney, Jefferson county, and subsequently located in the latter village, where he died on the 19th of December, 1836.

His fourth son, William Waddle Caldwell, left home and got married. About five years after this event, in April, 1816, he came to Indiana. He commenced blacksmithing on the northwest corner of Water street and Carpenter's alley. In the early part of 1817, he added the nail cutting business to his smith establishment. He manufactured all the cut nails that were used in Indiana, and parts of Westmoreland, Armstrong, Jefferson and Cambria counties.

The machine used was propelled by one person using the right hand on one lever, and the right foot on another lever. The left hand was occupied in manipulating the iron from which the nails were cut. The iron was called "nail iron," and was of different widths, according to the requisite sizes desired, such as shingle, clapboard, brads, lathing, etc. Two-inch shingle nails were sold for 37½ cents per pound; clapboard do., 25 cents; brads, 18 cents; lathing, 31 cents, etc.

Before cutting, the iron was brought to a red heat in the common blacksmith fire. After the nails were cooled, they were taken to a place to be headed. This was done with a spring vise, which was closed by the pressure of the right foot. Only one nail was inserted at a time. One stroke of the hammer on the nail made a brad; two more made a clapboard or weatherboarding nail.

The iron was procured at the different rolling mills in Huntingdon county, and hauled in wagons to Indiana county.

In 1820, he erected the house now known as the "Black Horse hotel," and moved his establishment to a shop on the same lot.

In 1828, he built an addition to his house, and in 1829, he abandoned his shop and engaged in hotel keeping, In 1837, he retired to private life. In 1842, he built a house on his farm adjoining the borough, and resided there till 1853. He returned to Indiana, where he died July 8, 1856, at the age of sixty-seven years.

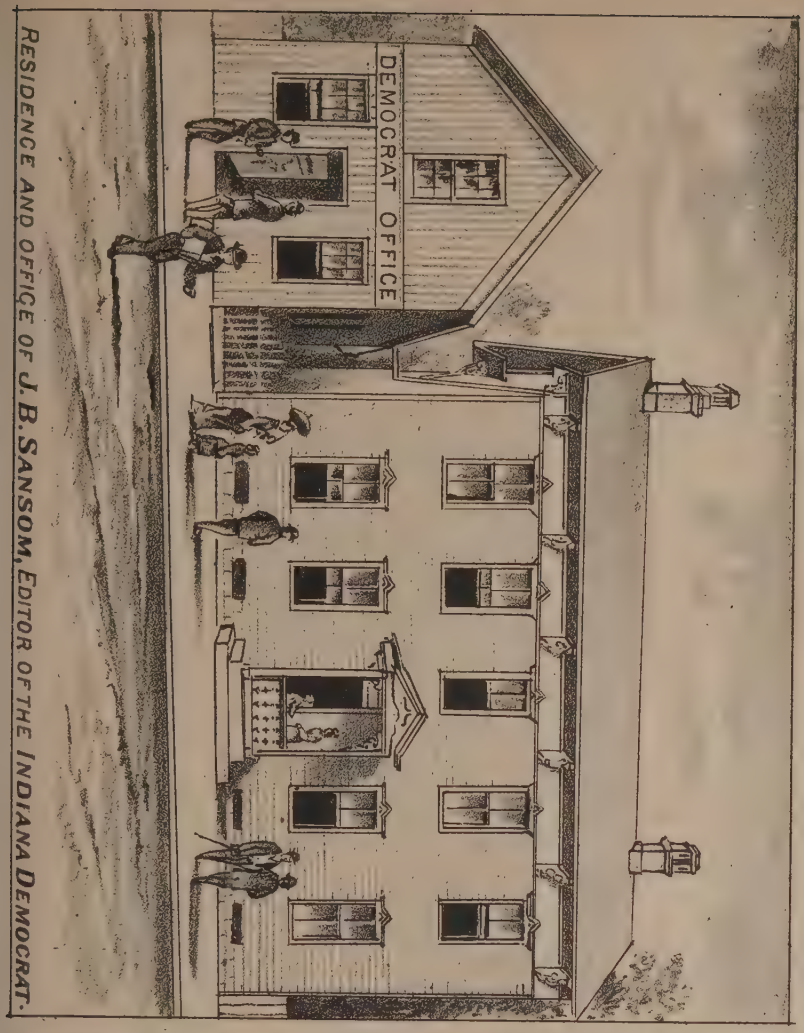
SAMUEL M'CARTNEY

Was born in 1818, on what is now the "State Experimental Farm," White township, and was a son of George and Nancy McCartney, *nee* Adams. The former was born in what is now Indiana county, in 1796, and a son of Samuel McCartney, a blacksmith, who made a settlement on the above tract at an early period, and had a blacksmith shop there not many years subsequent to the founding of the county seat.

Nancy Adams, the wife of George McCartney, was born on the farm now occupied by Garvin Adams McLain, White township, when the house was surrounded by hostile Indians. She died in 1877.

SAMUEL M'CARTNEY,

A pioneer, who lived near the present site of Indiana, was a native of eastern Pennsylvania, and was married to Nancy Young, a native of Maryland. They died in 1815, of what was then called "black fever." Their children were: George, m. to Nancy Adams; Samuel, m. to Betsy Hutchison; Jacob, m. first Martha Bracken, and second Margaret Shearer; Andrew,



RESIDENCE AND OFFICE OF J. B. SANSOM, EDITOR OF THE INDIANA DEMOCRAT.

RESIDENCE OF JOHN LOWRY, ESQ. EDITOR & PROPRIETOR OF THE INDIANA TIMES.

PROGRESS PRINTING OFFICE W. R. BLACK, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, INDIANA, PA.

INDIANA MESSENGER J. R. SMITH & SON, EDITORS & PROPRIETORS INDIANA, PA.

d. when a young man; John Y., m. to Sarah Coleman; Martha, m. James Adams; Penelope, m. Garvin Adams; Elizabeth, m. to John Jackson; and Jane, m. to James Jackson.

John and Elizabeth Jackson's children were: Nancy Jane, m. to W. A. Coleman; Sarah T., m. to John Martin; Mary E. m. to Henry Owens; Martha M., m. to T. A. Cochran; Joseph Buffington, United Presbyterian minister of Elderton, now residing at Elderton; and Winfield Scott, d. in infancy.

WILLIAM SHIELDS,

(The father of the present William Shields, living on north Sixth street,) was born on the banks of "Yellow Breeches" creek, Cumberland county, on the 4th of July, 1784. In the following year, his parents loaded a few *effects* on pack horses, and started to find a home west of the Allegheny mountains. In crossing the mountains, our subject was placed in a *creel*; on the other end was put a large favorite cat and eight pounds of flax to balance him.

In descending the western slope, William became restless. His father took him out of the creel, and carried him in his arms for some distance in advance of the party. Calls of the father "to hurry up, come quick," aroused the remainder of the party. Crouched on the side of the path was a starved she panther, which disputed the right of way. The mother took her babe, while the father and another man of the party, stoned the panther to death.

They landed at Black-lick, and stopped with General Charles Campbell. Here other children were born, and among them were three brothers, Joseph, John and James.

William was married in 1805, to Margaret Reed, a descendant of the English family of Lord Richard Say. In 1811, Governor Simon Snyder, appointed him captain of militia, and later in the same year, as major of the 2d battallion, 13th regiment. In 1812, he was commissioned coroner of the county, and in 1814 lieutenant-colonel of the 2d brigade, 15th division of militia, composed of the counties of Allegheny, Armstrong, Indiana and Jefferson.

In 1814, he came to Indiana, and kept a public house, known as the "Rising Sun." The emblem of which on the sign-board was painted by Sylvester Tinthoff.

In 1828, he left Indiana, and leased lands of Dr. Robert Mitchell, four hundred acres of which James Walls offered him the deed for a double-cased English watch. Considering the taxes worth more than the lands, he refused to buy at that price. His children have since seen the same lands sell for forty and fifty dollars per acre.

At the time of his arrival, only a few houses were erected. That part known as "South Church street," was a barren waste, as well as the present village of west Indiana. On the north, all the present broad and well improved farms were known only as "Young's old fields."

Mr. Shields was one of the viewers of the clay pike running from Ebensburg, Cambria county, *via* Indiana to Kittanning, Armstrong county.

In 1827, a woodpecker, perched upon the top limbs of a poplar tree, still standing in all its original vigor, at the north base of "Vinegar hill," on the land of Mrs. Charlotte Banks—he said to his son, then only a child of seven years, "William, would you like to have that bird?" The child answered "yes." He brought his rifle to his shoulder, and before the report had ceased, the command was "to go and get it."

He often spoke of his son shooting many a deer, where the present big warehouse and depot grounds now are. He sometimes related the following incidents: "See you these black marks of powder around that eye? That was done by Philip Youngblood, on the night of June 15th, 1818. We were at what was known as the Rock lick, on the outside of Indiana. A deer came into the lick, and both were to shoot at once. He put his *flint lock* on my shoulder, and at the word 'fire,' my eye got it."

"In July, 1817, I was asked by a supposed friend to go with him to what was known as 'McHenry's deer-lick,' about a mile and a half from Indiana. I went, but his restlessness interfered with the watching, and I concluded to go home. We started, and he kept behind and would not come up. I thought his conduct strange, but never got an explanation till the following summer, when they were among the party in search of Shryock. His former companion made the remark, 'I am cursed hungry.' Without a moment's hesitation, Shields pulled from his haversack two biscuits and gave them to him. This act brought them alongside, and, laying his hand on Shields' shoulder, he said: 'William, you have killed me. I intended to kill you the night I took you to the McHenry deer lick; but God being stronger than the devil, you still live.'"

He was the father of thirteen children, seven of whom are still living. He died November 28, 1860.

HON. JOSEPH THOMPSON.

He was born in what is now Washington township, in 1797. His father, Hugh Thompson, came to what is now the Robert Thompson farm, in Rayne township, in 1796. There were then no settlers from that point as far north as Port Barnett. The Indians were numerous and peaceful, and Mr. Thompson would exchange flour and provisions for their skins and furs; the latter he would pack to Bedford or Chambersburg, and bring back commodities that were necessities in the settlement.

Hugh's father was Robert Thompson, a native of Ireland, who settled in Pennsylvania in 1783. He died in 1807 in this county, at the age of eighty-four. Hugh Thompson died about 1817, at the age of sixty. His wife was Martha Thompson, a daughter of James Thompson, of Westmoreland county. She died in 1841, at the age of seventy-seven.

Joseph learned the chair-making trade in Pittsburgh, serving from 1815 to 1818. He worked for Patrick Hayes, one of the pioneer chair makers of Indiana, for about a year, and then purchased the establishment, managing the same for over thirty years. For several years the cabinet business was attached to his chair shop. For several years he was in the hardware business, having, as different partners, Archibald Stewart, Jr., and John C. Thompson, his son. He acted as associate judge for five years, and in several borough positions, as treasurer, tax collector, &c. He was married in 1822, to Euphemia, daughter of Joseph and Jane Moorhead, *nee* McElhoes. She died in 1873, at the age of seventy-three.

Their children were: Jane, d.; Hugh Alexander, d.; Martha, d., m. to F. M. Kinter; Joseph M., m. to Belle Jameson; Harriet, m., 1866, to James M. Richey, d. in 1877, in his sixty-third year; Mary, m. to John M. Ray, and John, d.

Hugh Thompson's (the father) children were: Mary, d., m. to John Fenton, d.; Jane, d., m. to John B. Henderson, d.; Joseph, see above; James, d., m. to Ann Ayer; Robert, d., m. to Mary Leasure, d.; John, d., m. to Ellen Patton, d.; Wm. C. (b. in the John Thompson block house), m. to Harriet Ferguson, of Mansfield, Ohio; Hugh Alexander (prothonotary of Clarion county for six years; clerk in secretary of state's office under Governors Curtin and Geary), m. to Elizabeth Mulholland, and Samuel H., d. m. to Florana Stewart.

JOHN G. THOMPSON.

He was born in Conemaugh township, in 1798. His parents were Moses and Jane Thompson, *nee* Jamison. The latter was a daughter of John Jamison, and died in 1801, about twenty-three years of age. Moses Thompson's second wife was Nancy Coleman, who died in 1855, about seventy years of age. Moses Thompson's father was Robert Thompson, who settled in Conemaugh township in 1790. He died in 1802, at the age of seventy. His wife was Mary Gordon, who died in 1846, over ninety-five years of age.

John G. Thompson was married first in 1822, to Eliza Kincaid, of Somerset county, who died in 1827, about twenty-three years of age; and second, in 1831, to Jane E. Jamison. By the first union the children were: William and Edwin, deceased; by the second the children were: Julia Ann, m. to James McClellan; Emily J., Martha L., m. to James Mitchell; Jesse Jameson, d.; Harriet R., m. to Wm. C. Blakly; Maria L., m. to Alvius B. Clark; Nancy J., d.; Margaret, d.; Teresa Kossuth, and Ella, d.

Our subject was justice of the peace for fifteen years. He served in the 99th regiment Pennsylvania militia as captain seven, major seven, and colonel two years. For over fifty years he was engaged as a tanner.

JOHN MAGEE.—He was born in Lewiston, Pennsylvania, on the 30th of May, 1797. In 1818, his parents, Andrew and Rachel Magee *nee* Cochran, located in Black-lick township, and after a residence of six years therein, removed to Clarion county.

Our subject was a potter by trade, and was the second in the county seat as well as in the county, (Robert Painter, was the first.) He had worked seven years in Johnstown, and fifty-eight in this borough, and retired at the age of eighty. He made brick in Indiana, in the seasons of 1822–3–4. His earthen ware acquired considerable repute, but this in later years, was supplanted by stone ware, and Magee's pots, jars, &c., were as household words over a large section of country.

He was married in 1829, to Pauline Bullard, a daughter of Charles and Jane Bullard *nee* Chapman. She died in 1875, at the age of seventy-five. Their children were, Robert, Lucy, d., m. to Samuel Trimble; Rachel, m. to E. C. Jameson; John, William, d., and Mary, m. to Noah Lohr.

JAMES BAILEY, a son of Robert and Jane Bailey *nee* McKee, was born in Philadelphia on the 27th of March, 1801. His parents were natives of Ireland, and were married in Philadelphia. The former died in 1817, at the age of sixty-three. He was a carpenter by trade, and our subject worked at that calling for several years. In October, 1819, Mrs. Bailey, with her son James, removed to Indiana county, where she died in 1836, at the age of sixty-three.

The settler's first work was at Abraham Moore, sr's, in Washington township. In 1820, he removed to the Watson place, in Armstrong township, where he made salt and meat barrels, split-bottom chairs, etc. In 1829, he assisted in making the lock on the Pennsylvania canal, near Blairsville, and was afterwards engaged in working at his trade in Shelocta and other places. Subsequently for two years he peddled dry goods, notions, etc., in Indiana, Jefferson and Armstrong counties. In 1836, he was associated in the mercantile business with David Ralston, where Patton's restaurant is now situated, and afterwards clerked for Edward O'Neil, at the "Diamond" or Mitchell's mills. For two years, he had charge of a store, on the site of Hassinger's grocery establishment, for Jonathan Ayres.

From 1842 to 1846, he was a partner with James Sutton, and managed a store at Kellysburg, under the firm name of Bailey & Co. From 1847 to 1850, he also was a partner of Mr. Sutton, in a general store, at Greenville, and at the same time, was an agent for John Huffnagle.

In 1855, in company with Charles Gompers, he went to Philadelphia, and for eight months, took charge of the Ohio house, formerly kept by Fred. Hembold. In 1856, he purchased Robert Johnson's interest in the Enterprise foundry, (subsequently the Indiana foundry), John H. Shryock, being the other partner, and subsequently became the sole proprietor. He was also, for some time, a partner in the planing mill, now the property of J. R. Daugherty.

During the summer of 1861, he was engaged in boring for oil in Columbiana county, Ohio, and at that period, was a stockholder in some of the companies operating at McClintockville, and other points in the Venango county oil field. During the war, he purchased horses for the army, in Clarion, Jefferson, Armstrong and Indiana counties.

In 1868, he purchased the balance of the Rhodes' store stock, and disposed of it at regular sales. During his late career he has settled several estates, Carpenter, Miller and others; has acted as jury commissioner, and has led an active life.

During the summer and fall of 1879, he worked regularly at his old trade, making dry-houses, wheel-barrows, &c.

JAMES MILLER was born in the county Tyrone, Ireland, in 1791, and was a son of Moses and Catharine Miller *nee* Beatty.

In 1818, he came to Philadelphia, and in 1820, his wife, Nancy Allen, and two children, Catharine and Sarah, having joined him in the city, together they migrated to Armstrong township. His wife died in 1878, in her eighty-fifth year.

Their children were: Catharine, m. to Samuel St. Clair; Sarah, m. to Isaac St. Clair; Nancy, m. to John St. Clair; Mary A., m. to Wm. A. Stewart; Jane, m. to Christopher Boreland; Margaret, m. to John B. Peelor; Rebecca, m. to Thomas Hill, and Eliza, m. to Joseph Lowry.

Mr. Miller located in Indiana in 1858. He has been connected with the Presbyterian church for sixty-six years.

JAMES CLARK.—He was born in Plum Creek township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, in 1806. His parents were William and Sarah Clark *nee* Woodward. The former died in 1823, at the age of forty-five; the latter, in 1821, at the age of thirty-five. James Clark, the grandfather of our subject, was an officer in the Revolutionary army, and among the first settlers of Armstrong county. He had migrated to Westmoreland county about the time that Hannahstown was burned.

Our subject was married in 1831 to Ann Moorhead, a daughter of Fergus Moorhead. In 1835, he removed to Indiana county, and was engaged in the tannery business for about thirty-seven years. He has been a justice of the peace of the borough of West Indiana for seven years. His children were: Sarah E., m. to Dr. W. B. Stewart, d.; Silas M., m. to Clara Moorhead, a daughter of William Moorhead, of Indiana; William, d.; Fergus Scott, m. to Juliet McElhoes; James, d., m. to Laura Maxner, and Woodward, d.

Silas M. Clark, son of the above, was born in 1834. He was prepared for college at the Indiana academy, and graduated at Jefferson college in the class of 1852, having entered the junior class two-thirds advanced. He taught the academy for some years, read law with William M. Stewart, was admitted to the bar in 1857, and has been an active practitioner for twenty-two years.

At South Bend, Armstrong county, there was in the latter part of the last century a block house called "*Clark's fort*," or "*Clark's station*," so named after James Clark, the pioneer.

ALEXANDER THOMPSON MOORHEAD was born in what is now Homer City on the first of June, 1800. His parents were Alexander and Nancy Moorhead *nee* Thompson. She was a daughter of James Thompson, and was married to Mr. Moorhead on the 20th of August, 1799. Our subject's grandfather was Alexander Moorhead, a very early settler of this section, locating near the site of Homer City, in 1781. He died in Clarion county in his ninety-third year. The children of Alexander and Nancy Moorhead were: A. T., Mary Parks, d., m. to Wm. Bruce; Margaret, d., m. to Joseph Wallace, d.; William, m. to Susan Bodine, d.; Nancy Riddle, d., m. to Samuel Steel, d.; Joseph Washington, d., m. to Miss Brown; Robert Brown, d., m. to Rosanna Mowry; John Milton, d.; Charlotte, d., and Lavinia, d.

Our subject has been thrice married; first in 1821, to Mary Morrow McKee who died in 1836; second in 1837, to Jane H.

Hart, who died in 1858; and third in 1858, to Mrs. Nancy Wills, *nee* Moore. His children are: James McKee, d.; Joseph McCloud, m. to Margaret McFarland; Nancy A., m. to Robert Lowry; Alexander T., m. first to Mary J. Hutchinson, and second to Mrs. Margaret Rankin, *nee* Speedy; Mary J., m. to Joseph B. Adair, and Margaret T., d., m. to Stewart Thompson.

The children of Joseph McCloud Moorhead were: Wilson A., Steele L., Theodore P., Agnes M., Edith, Harry W. and Frank W.

The children of Alexander Thompson Moorhead, jr., were: H. H., Mary M. M., Charles W., Nettie, Fred, Edgar Thompson, Sadie Dales, William F., Albert Speedy, Evangeline M., A. Ralph, Frank and Bennie.

William Smith.—Among the first settlers of what is now Center township, was William Smith, grandfather to ex-sheriff Jos. R. Smith. In the year 1772 he located on a tract of land, which was afterwards owned by Jos. Clawson, and resided there for a number of years. When the Indians commenced their depredations in that vicinity he took his wife and child to Wallace's fort. He returned to his cabin to get his plow irons and other farming implements, and was there the very day that Laughlin, Campbell and others were captured and taken off by the Indians, not a mile away. After the hostile Indians had left he took his family back to his improvement, and shortly after was again driven away by the appearance of hostile Indians. This time he took shelter at Donohue's, above Blairsville. Being in constant dread of Indians, he returned to Conococheaque, in Franklin county, his original home. He took part in the Revolutionary struggle, serving in the Pennsylvania line. After the war returned to Indiana county and improved his lands. During his absence of seven years his cabin had not been disturbed. Here he resided until his death, which occurred in 1822. He left his fame to his two sons, William and James. His son James resided in the same township till the day of his death, which occurred in 1879, at the age of ninety-three. He is referred to elsewhere. William married Miss Annie Reed, and resided on the old homestead till 1829, when he located on a farm two miles southeast of the borough of Marion, and continued to reside there till his death, which occurred in in 1867, at the age of seventy-seven years. He was the father of fourteen children, six of whom are still living. In 1833 his entire family, except himself and his son Joseph R. Smith, were stricken down with a most malignant type of scarlet fever, and four of the children died in the space of two weeks. This was the first appearance of the disease in that portion of the county, and the neighbors were greatly alarmed, and it was with difficulty that sufficient assistance could be procured to bury the dead. When he first located in the northern part of the county, wild game was very abundant, and deer and wild turkeys were seen almost daily near the house. So plenty were they that it was with difficulty the growing crops were protected from their incursions. On one occasion his son John T. Smith and another young man went to the woods to cut some timber. When a short distance from the house, they discovered two large bucks with horns so interlaced as to prevent them from getting loose, and the young men despatched them with their axes. During the same year a pack of wolves entered the field near the house and attacked the calves therein, and were with difficulty driven away. On another occasion several bears visited a pile of corn stored near the barn, and destroyed a large quantity of it. In common with all the early settlers, he experienced many hardships. Of his children, four daughters and two sons still survive. One of the daughters is married to Alex. Hopkins, of Indiana; one to Peter Kinter, of Center township, and the other two, Mary and Helen, are still single. Of the sons, Jos. R. Smith is the only one residing in this state, his brother, John T. Smith, having located in Illinois many years ago. Joseph R. Smith was born in 1816, and after arriving at an age when he was able to work followed the occupation of farming and teaching school, until he was the age of twenty-five years, when he moved to the town of Indiana, where he followed teaming till March, 1848, when he was elected constable, and was re-elected for nine successive years. In 1851, while he held the office of constable, the counties of Westmoreland and Indiana were infested with a gang of most daring horse-thieves. They were a terror to the country, and their depredations extended from Pittsburgh to Elmira, New York. No man who owned a good horse in all the country between these two points felt safe. Having learned that one of the gang had been arrested in Pittsburgh, Mr. Smith visited him and finally got him to expose the ramifications of the thieves. Returning to Indiana, he went to work to ferret out the members of the gang, and through his efforts twenty-five of the ringleaders were captured at the different headquarters and sentenced to the penitentiary. One of their principal depots was in West Wheatfield township, near Armagh. But in less than a year the whole organization was broken up and the leaders serving the state, and that principally through the efforts of Mr. S. Some time after he retired from the office of constable he was appointed deputy sheriff, which position he held for two years, and in 1857 was elected sheriff of the county, which office he held for three years. Some time after this he was appointed to a position in the Philadelphia custom house, and in 1871 he was appointed assessor of internal revenue for the district composed of Indiana, Westmoreland and Fayette counties, and held the office until the duties of the assessors were transferred to the collectors. At the close of his term in the last mentioned office he joined his son, Samuel A. Smith, in the publication of the *Indiana Messenger*, which business he is still engaged in at this writing. was always a man of strong political convictions, and in early days was an enthusiastic abolitionist, and on more than one occasion piloted runaway slaves from one station to another on the "Underground Railroad," a branch of which passed through this county. He was one of the original republicans, and has adhered to that party ever since, and has always taken a deep interest in his success. The educational interests of the county have always received his warmest support, and he was one of the original projectors of the state normal school at this place, and has been one of the trustees ever since the organization of the board. Though suffering many hardships and being exposed to all kinds of weather in his younger days, he is still quite hale and hearty at this time, and more active than many men of his age.

William Anderson, M. D.—John Anderson, the father of Dr. Anderson, came from county Derry, Ireland, and located near Mathew's woolen factory, in what is now E. Wheatfield township, Indiana county, in the fall of 1817. He was a weaver and worker in all the departments of the manufacture of cloth. From his first location in the county he was connected with the above named mill, and after his first year's labors therein was made foreman.

In the spring of 1820 he removed to Taylorsville, having purchased a tract of land in its vicinity, and from that time to the date of his death, was engaged in farming. He served as justice of the peace for five years, and held the position of school director, and other offices of similar responsibility. He died on the 2d of October, 1876, his age numbering eighty-eight years and nine days. His wife was Margaret Thompson, whom he married in county Antrim, Ireland, in 1810. She died on the 15th of August, 1845, fifty-five years of age.

The children were Mary, b. in 1813, m. to Thomas Trimble; Jane, b. in 1816, d. in 1862, m. to Alexander Stephens; Margaret, b. in 1819, m. to Wm. Elwood; Nancy, b. in 1821, m. to

Wm. Mabon; Eliza, b. in 1823; William, b. in 1825, m. in 1855 to Jane McCracken of Indiana; Ann, b. in 1828, m. to Jacob L. Lydick; and Isabella, b. in 1831, d. in 1833.

Our subject was educated at the Blairsville and the Indiana academies, graduating from the latter in 1848. He read medicine with Dr. James M. Taylor, of Indiana, for two years, and graduated in 1852 from the Jefferson medical college of Philadelphia. In the session of 1868–9, he attended a supplementary course in the same institution. He has been a member of the county medical society since its organization in 1858, and was its first secretary, its second president, and has filled in turn its various offices, representing it at different times in the medical society of the state, of which he has been a permanent member since 1862, one of its vice-presidents in 1864 and the president in 1865. Since 1868 he has been a permanent member of the American medical association, and was a member of the international congress that met in Philadelphia in September, 1876. He has held no civil office, except that of school director and town councillor in the borough of Indiana.

WILLIAM EARL was born in Pittsburgh in 1819, and was a son of David and Mary Earl *nee* Cunningham. The former died in 1828, and the latter died in 1829. Our subject has worked at his trade as a tinner since 1835. He located in Indiana in 1841.

He was first married in 1844 to Sarah McNeel, and second to Jane McNeel. His children were. Elizabeth C., d.; Oliver C., m. to Annie Sweeny; John, d.; William Jr., m. to Emma Hildebrand, and George W.

He has served sixteen years as justice of the peace, and one term—1860–1—as county treasurer. He has been connected with the First National bank since its organization.

ANDREW W. KIMMELL was born in Westmoreland county in 1821, and was a son of Philip and Nancy Kimmell *nee* Flannigan. The former was a native of Westmoreland county, and the latter of Ireland. Philip was a son of Andrew Kimmell, who was an early settler of both what is now Westmoreland county and the south side of Centre township, Indiana county.

Our subject, at the age of eighteen, commenced to learn the tailor trade with Alexander Dickey, of Indiana, and at the end of his apprenticeship received sixteen dollars in money and four months' schooling. He taught school, worked at his trade, or other callings, as circumstances permitted. He served as a clerk in the Interior department at Washington from May, 1861, to November, 1866. During the exciting war period, he was a "constant and tried friend" of the wounded or sick soldier, whose sufferings he ever endeavored to mitigate. He was a member of the state house of representatives at the session of 1867, and from May, 1871, to December, 1874; and held a position in the custom house. His last public career was that of a member of the state house of representatives during the sessions of 1875 and '76. He has been twice married, first in 1845 to Amy C. McQuistu, d., and second in 1848, to Maria C., daughter of Conrad Rice, Sr. His children were: Sarah Melissa, d.; Myrtilla J., d.; Cynthia K., Albert W., John F., d.; Frank, d.; Mary, m. to W. H. Wood; Harry, in the U. S. navy; Edukin Charles, d., and Ellen Mary.

J. M. GUTHRIE, was born in Armstrong county, in 1833, and was a son of Samuel and Hannah Guthrie *nee* Speer. The former was a native of Armstrong county, his father James Guthrie, being among the very early settlers of what was afterwards that county.

In 1847, our subject went to Blairsville, where he was engaged as a clerk with his uncle, James Speer, a merchant. He studied surveying, and from 1852 to 1857, was engaged in the preliminary and construction surveys of the North Western, now West Pennsylvania railroad.

In 1858, he removed to Jacksonville, and was there engaged in merchandising for nine years. He erected the store room now occupied by Thomas & Neil, and also had within those years, stores at Clarksburg, West Lebanon and Elder's Ridge.

In 1867, he purchased the Mitchell's mills, Diamondville, and also managed a store there for one year. In 1868, he purchased the present location of his general store on Church street, West Indiana, having bought the general store and building of A. T. Moorhead & Co., who had erected the building and opened the store in the previous year. In 1868, in company with M. T. Moorhead, he opened a general store in Mechanicsburg, and conducted the same for two years. In 1869, he erected the building now occupied by G. H. Ogden, Homer City, and managed a general store therein for three years.

In 1879, he built, under the name of the St. Charles Improvement and Mining Company, the Homer mills, on the waters of Yellow creek, which have a capacity of twenty thousand feet of lumber per day. He is also operating two portable mills in Centre township, and is shipping thirty-two car loads of lumber per day. From Indiana alone, he has supplied over 50,000 railroad ties.

He has been twice married—first in 1860, to Jennie C., daughter of Samuel Wallace, of Blairsville, and second, to Anna W., daughter of Rev. Dr. Alexander Donaldson, of Elder's Ridge.

His children were: Speer W., William A., Nellie M., Murray Hamilton and Anna Donaldson.

J. S. G. WINE was born in Bucks county in 1827, was a son of William and Susannah Wine *nee* Buchamer, who were both born on the 4th of February, 1804. The former died in 1873; the latter is yet living. The father of William, John Wine, served five years in the Revolutionary war, and was a member of Washington's Life Guards. George, James and John, brothers of William, were soldiers in the war of 1812. The first was killed while serving on the Essex, off the coast of Valparaiso, South America.

William and his family settled in 1834 on what is now the Moses Johnston farm, Armstrong township. His only child was J. S. G., m. first to Fannie Kaufman, d., and second to Mary Garman. He served in the militia during the "Morgan raid."

His children were: William C., m. to Caroline Livingston; Nancy I., d.; Susannah Wilhelmina, d.; Rachel Elizabeth, d,, and Melinda Joanna.

WILLIAM ARTHUR, blacksmith, near the Penn mills, was born on the farm now owned by James Waddel, Green township, in 1822, and was a son of Philip and Annie Arthur *nee* Davis.

Their children were: William, m. to Eliza J. Lucas; Catharine, d.; Simon, d. in the regular army; Philip D., Elizabeth, m. to George W. Thomas, and Rachel, d. Our subject's only living child is Matilda.

MAJOR IRVIN MCFARLAND was born in Huntingdon county in 1823, and was a son of Robert and Nancy McFarland *nee* Donley, both of Scotch-Irish stock, who removed to Rose township, Jefferson county, in 1833.

Major McFarland has been a merchant, oil operator, lumberman, and a contractor. In 1868 he obtained the contract for building the Indiana court house, and completed the work in 1876. The contract price was $110,000. The amount actually paid, the original plans being changed, was $145,000.

In 1871, he became associated with the Indiana foundry, and since 1873, has been the sole proprietor.

REV. JOHN PORTCH, pastor of the Evangelical association of Indiana, was born in Camberwell, near London, England, in 1847. He was educated at a British school, and at Battersea college, and also served an apprenticeship at book-binding. He

came to America in 1870, and studied theology in Talmadge's lay college, Brooklyn, New York.

His first ministry was on the Stark county, Ohio, circuit. He then removed to Jefferson county, Pa., and in 1875, to Indiana county.

John W. Books was born in Blair county in 1846, and was a son of Zachariah and Maria Books *nee* Clawson, who located in the county in 1850. His children were: John W., constable of borough, m. to Clara Repine; Harry, d.; Jennie, Clinton, Fannie, d., and Carrie, d.

Zachariah served in the 178th Pa. vols. for three years. John W. was in Co. K, 45th Pa. vols. for two years.

Our subject's children were: Mabel, Harry, d., and Mary.

E. P. Hildebrand was born in Adams county, in 1820, and was a son of William and Elizabeth Hildebrand *nee* Swigart. The former was a son of John Hildebrand. Our subject came to Indiana in 1849, and till 1860 was engaged in the drug business. He served as prothonotary for six years. Of late he has been the manager of the C. C. W. and P. works.

He was married in 1842, to Elizabeth Woods. His children were: Oliver E., d.; Laura L., married to Prof. J. H. Young; J. P., Harry W., m. to Elizabeth Farrington; Ida J., m. to Dr. J. M. Torrance; and Ella, m. to Thomas Sutton, attorney.

W. B. Hildebrand, a brother of E. P., was born in Adams county in 1825. He located in Indiana in 1853, and for three years was a clerk with his brother in the drug business. He has been engaged in the same trade at his present location on Philadelphia street, since 1856.

He was married in 1859, to Sarah McClaran. His children were: Thomas, Gertrude, Frank, Walter, Willie M., Walter Jackson (adopted), and Mary, d.

Col. Henry Altman was born on Altman's run, Indiana county in 1797, and was a son of Jacob Altman, an early settler of the county.

His children were: Henry, m. to Julia A. Sloan, and Jacob. Henry was a carpenter by trade. He was a colonel in the militia for thirty years. He entered the army as captain of Co. K, 105th Pa. vols., and served one and a half years, contracting a disease which caused his death in April, 1863, about three months after his return.

His children were: Lucinda, killed by the falling of the cupola of the Lutheran church in 1830; John S., d., editor of St. Paul, Minn., *Herald;* Wm. M. D., m. to Ann Campbell; Henry, m.; Esther, m. to Alexander McCullough; James Quigley, m. to Laura Pond; Julia, m. to Philip Deeds; Houston, Daniel S., m. to Emma Bair; Washington P., teacher seventeen years, county auditor three years, chief of police since 1877, m. to Ellen Glass, and Anna E.

William was surgeon of the 28th Pa. vols. and was promoted to Brigade surgeon, serving in all four years. He was on "Sherman's march to the sea." Henry was captain of Co. E, 1st N. Y. vols. Daniel S. was commissary sergeant of Co. E, 206th Pa. vols. for about one year. W. P. was first sergeant of Co. A, 19th U. S. infantry for three years and re-enlisted in same regiment. He was in seventeen battles and was wounded. He was on Gen. White's staff in Pa. militia for five years, holding the rank of major.

S. Myers, was born in what is now White township, in 1815, and was a son of David and Sarah Myers *nee* Becht, who settled in the county about 1812. Their children were: Elizabeth, George, m., first to Catharine Adams, d., and second, to Elizabeth Kinter; David, m. to Mary Evans; John, m., first to Mary Wiggins, d., and second, to a Miss Bartlett; Isaac, d.; Hannah, m. to Isaac Kinter; Samuel, m. first to Catharine Boucher, d., and second to Sarah Pease; Sarah, m. to Josiah Kinter; Jacob, m. to Martha Kinter, d.; Mary, m. to Conrad Rice, d., and Margaret, m. to Jacob Boucher.

Our subject has worked at the shoemaking trade in Indiana, since 1832, and is now the senior of the craft. His children were: Susannah, d.; Henry, Mary, M., d.; Selina, William, d.; Sarah, d.; Amanda, d.; Charles, d.; and Elizabeth. Henry and William were in the war of 1861.

Lawrence Keslar, came to Indiana in 1833. He was born in Alsace, Germany, in 1805. He was first married in 1834, to Eve Boucher, who died in 1857, and again in 1867, to Mrs. Margaret Beamer *nee* Milligan.

The children were: Elizabeth, d.; John, d.; Lawrence, jr., m., first to Ellen McGinnis, d., and second, to Lida C. McGinnis; Henry, d.; Virginia, m. to J. Wilson Thompson, and Mary E.

Our subject has been engaged in the merchant tailor trade, and clothing business since 1833. The store is located opposite the Lewis house, on Philadelphia street, the firm being of late years, L. Keslar & Son. (L., jr.)

George Beck, was born in Berks county, in the year 1802, and was a son of John and Mary Beck *nee* Hawk. The former was a native of Berks county. The family removed to Union, thence to Centre, thence to Clearfield, where they died at the age of seventy-eight, and were buried in the Luthersburg cemetery.

The children were: Jacob, d.; Elizabeth, d.; Kate, John, d.; Conrad, d.; Daniel, d.; George, m. to Susannah Bennett, d. in 1874, at the age of sixty-three; Louis, Margaret, m. to Frederick Syler; Susannah, d.; Henry, Isaac and William.

George's children were: Elizabeth, m. to Henry Miller; Margaret, m. to John Faith; Mary, m. to Andrew Miller; Martha, d. in 1859, m. to David Lute; John, d.; Catharine, d.; Susannah, d.; Rebecca Jane, m., first to William Landers, d., second, to Michael Miller, d., and third, to James McGinity; Christiana, Isaac, m. to Amanda E. Sheffler; Abraham, m. to Margaret Francis Marks, and Sarah Amanda, d.

Abraham's only child is Lawrence.

Our subject has been a blacksmith for fifty-nine years, fifty of which have been passed in Indiana county, and thirty at the county seat.

The children of Isaac and Amanda E. Beck, were: Edson Evart, Harry Jennings, and William George.

A. M. Stewart was born on the Stewart homestead, Armstrong township, in 1825, and was a son of John and Elizabeth Stewart, *nee* Armstrong. The former was a son of William and Margaret Stewart, *nee* Getty. (Gettysburg, Adams county, was named after the latter's uncle.) William was a native of Ireland, where he was born in 1760. He and his wife and one child, an infant, arrived in America about 1782. His first location was near Gettysburg, Adams county, removing in 1794 to the farm long occupied by his son, Archibald Stewart, in Armstrong township. He started a store about 1798 or 1799, which was probably the first in the county north of Armagh or Newport. He was succeeded by Archibald, his son. His children were: Archibald, d. in 1877, at the age of ninety-four, merchant till 1858 on the old homestead; John, d., m. to Elizabeth Armstrong, d.; William, d., m. first to a Miss Laird, d., and second to Rachel Robinson, d.; Martha, d., m. to Robert Pattison.

The children of John Stewart, a son of William, were: Wm. G., m. first to Mary C. Van Horn, d., and second to Arienne Comegist; Robert H., m. first to Rebecca Lewis, d., and second to Sarah Loughery; A. M., m. to Mary J. Taylor; Archibald W., first lieutenant company B., 11th Pa., died May 20, 1864, of wounds received in the "Seven Days battle;" James M., m. to Virginia Kelly, daughter of James Kelly, killed in the Mexi-

can war; Flora Anna, d., m. to Samuel H. Thompson, d.; Elizabeth R., m. to Robert McQuilken; Leny Ann, m. to W. W. Hamilton; Maria, m. to W. A. Work; and Martha C., m. to Samuel S. Mabon.

SAMUEL SEBRING was born in Lycoming county in 1813, and was the son of William and Deborah Sebring, *nee* Tallman. The former came to the site of the McKeage grist mill, Cherry Tree, in 1826, and in that and the following year erected a frame grist mill, about twenty-six feet square. Here our subject acted as miller for several years.

In 1828, Mr. Sebring built a saw mill, and in 1833 he disposed of the property to the Newmans, removing in the same year to a farm about four and a half miles east of Indiana, well known as the Blockhouse tract.

He died in 1867, in his eighty-fourth year. His first wife (Deborah) died in 1838, in her forty-sixth year. His second wife was Sarah Fyock.

The children by the first marriage were: Samuel, m. to Elizabeth Mitchell; Henry, m. first to Maria Irwin, d., and second to Mrs. Sarah Heiner, *nee* Lockard; Eliza, m. to Wm. C. Boyle, d.; Sarah, m. to Wm. Crawford; Rachel, m. to John F. McClain, d.; Eleanor, m. to Wm. McHenry; William, d.; Deborah, m. to John Caldwell; Nancy, m. first to Wilson Long, d., and second to George Duncan; Martha, m. to James W. Mahan; Rebecca, m. to Thomas Byrne; Jeremiah T., m. to Sarah Grumbling; John T., d. at the battle of Cold Harbor, m. to Angeline Evans, and Isabella, d. Jeremiah T. was a lieutenant and afterwards a captain in a colored regiment during war of 1861.

Our subject located in Indiana in 1841. He is now serving his fifth term as justice of the peace.

WILLIAM C. BOYLE was born in Cambria county in 1820, and was a son of Philip and Mary Boyle *nee* Cantwell. He settled in Indiana county in 1840, where he was a merchant, proprietor of a flouring mill, justice of the peace for several years, and the first cashier of the first bank of the borough.

He died in 1866. His wife was Eliza Sebring, a daughter of William and Deborah Sebring.

Their children were: A. C., m. to Mary S. Drum, daughter of Hon. Augustus Drum. A. C. was admitted to the bar in 1864, having read law with Judge Thomas White, and was a partner with his preceptor and his son, Gen. Harry White; he is now serving on his third term as prothonotary; Sarah A., m. to Rev. W. H. H. McBride, M. E.; Mary A., m. to E. H. Wilson; Lizzie R., m. to Willard Leonard, and Laura, d.

MRS. JANE WATT was born in Huntingdon county in 1815, and was a daughter of John and Mary McKennan *nee* McCahan. Her parents having died when she was five years of age, she came to Indiana to reside with her sister Mary, the wife of Leonard Shryock. She was married in 1834 to Isaac M. Watt, who died in 1874, at the age of sixty-three. Mr. Watt served as county treasurer, register and recorder, associate judge and justice of the peace. He was a saddler by trade and carried on his shop at the same time he attended to his public duties.

Their children were: Martha, d.; Eliza C., m. to Andrew D. McClain; Mary J., m. to Thomas Stoutenburg; Isabella, m. to Dr. John Evans; Julia, m. to William Portser; James, m. to Nettie Jamison; Sarah, m. to Alexander St. Clair; Emma, m. to Anthony Ewing; Laura, Harry, Anna, m. to Martin V. B. Patterson, and Rilla, m. to George Rugh.

CONRAD WISSEL.—He was born in Bavaria, Germany, where he married, in 1829, Martha Frank. In 1840, they removed to Dauphin county, Pa. After remaining one year, they migrated to Perry county, and three years later, made their permanent home in Indiana county. He died on the 5th of July, 1878, about twenty-nine years of age.

Their children were: John A., m. to Anna Curran, one child, William Conrad; Anna Nary, m. first to Henry Young, d., and second to Clemence Hagg; Magdalena, m. to Thomas O'Brien, d.; Catharine, m. to G. Marshall; Henry C., m. to Kate White, and John N.

NATHANIEL P. TURNER.—His father, Joseph Turner, was born in Franklin county, Pa., and in 1794, migrated to this section, locating in the neighborhood of Campbell's mills. He was a wheelwright by trade, but later in life became a chair-maker. He served in several official capacities, as will be noted in the tables and early history of the county. His wife was Margaret Porter, whom he married in Washington county, Pa. He died near Jacksonville on the 17th of March, 1847, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

Adam Turner, the father of Joseph, came to the county of Westmoreland before Hannahstown was burned, and after a few years, on account of the troubled condition of the frontier, returned to Franklin county.

Nathaniel was married in 1835 to Margaret C., a daughter of Major Michael and Elizabeth Campbell *nee* Ramsey. Major Campbell was a son of Gen. Charles Campbell. Miss Ramsay was a daughter of Maj. Jas. Ramsay, a native of Ireland, and who had settled on what is now the James Hood farm, White township, a short time after the Fergus Moorhead location. Owing to the Indian massacre in the neighborhood of his home, he retired to Franklin county.

J. C. JOHNSTON, son of Samuel H. Johnston, formerly a commissioner of this county. Our subject, when seventeen years old, by getting a permit from his father, then provost marshal, enlisted in company A, 61st Pennsylvania volunteers, February 25, 1864. At sunrise, morning of May 10, 1864, when on skirmish line near Spottsylvania, was struck by a piece of shell, which carried away part of the ear, the entire cheek and cheek bone, part of the lips and most all the teeth on left side. Lying all day on the field, in the evening Lieutenant Price sent four men to carry him back and bury him, but to use his own words, he says: "I was not the man they were looking for; by that time I could crawl around." Dr. George R. Lewis dressed the wounds, but no one thought he could live, yet to satisfy his own desire, he was sent to hospital at Fredericksburg in a supply wagon, no ambulances being at hand. The distance was sixteen miles, and he has said: "The only time I ever thought of death was in the wagon on a corduroy road." At the hospital he was told if he had any will to make, it must be done soon, but he says, "I thought I would not give up so soon. I had got over the trip in the wagon without dying, and did not think I was going to die at the hospital."

The Rev. John D. Knox, of Greenville, seeing the boy in the hospital, and supposing he must die, inquired of him, and learning he was of Indiana county, introduced himself, and after some other questions, asked if he should pray for him. He answered "No, but you may write a letter for me to father." This Mr. Knox did for him, and it was the first information Mr. Johnston received of the condition of his son. The boy soldier, not thinking of dying, and finding a man who wished to do something for him, answered Mr. Knox so promptly, suggesting the thing of most anxiety to him, that the words have never been forgotten, and Mr. Johnston now assures us the story is true. He is now county clerk of Harvey county, Kansas; his home on the farm four miles from Newton.

Since the war he has had the fleshy part of the neck drawn up over the wound, covering the exposed bones and mouth, the flesh grew in place, but the nerves are paralyzed. He suffers but little inconvenience, except in stooping, when the flow of blood to the head causes bleeding of the nose.

DANIEL WILLIAMS.—He migrated from Caernavon, Wales, to Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa., and thence to Green town

ship, Indiana county, where in 1829, he located at Mitchell's mills, or the "Diamond." His wife was Mary Waters, whom he married at Ebensburg. She was born in Wales, and came to America on the same ship that bore Mr. Williams.

He was a blacksmith by trade, and pursued this vocation for some years after his settlement in this county. He subsequently purchased a large tract of land at Pine Flat, and connected farming with his trade during his career in that vicinity. He died in 1865, at the age of fifty-six. He was an ardent anti-slavery citizen, and did all in his power to encourage the growth of abolitionism.

He served as school director and township examiner for some years, and was instrumental in founding Pine Flat academy.

His children were: Rachel, d.; John W., Daniel, d.; Evan, m. to Sarah Davis; Jane H., m. to Dr. J. W. Dinwiddie; Mary P.; Hannah, d.; Philip A., m. to Mary B. Nixon, daughter of Edward Nixon, and Gwennie.

Michael Sweeny, was born near the foot of Nitna mountain, Centre county, in 1806. His parents were George and Mary Sweeny *nee* Tolan, and were both of Irish birth.

The family removed to Green township, Indiana county, in May, 1815, where a tract of four hundred acres of land was purchased, at a dollar and a half per acre.

George Sweeny died in 1846, at the age of seventy-five, and his wife a few years later, at about the same age.

Michael was engaged in farming till 1871, when he removed to Indiana, and has since been in the hotel business.

He was married in 1832, to Catharine Weakland, of Cambria county. The children are, Charles W. (a partner of his father in the hotel), m. to Miranda McGauchey; Susanna, Mary B., Ellen, d.; Catharine, and Sarah J., m. to Anthony Markle.

J. R. Daugherty, born in Westmoreland county, in 1813, came to Saltsburg in 1831, to learn the trade of a carpenter and joiner. His parents were William and Mary Daugherty, both deceased. He was married in 1839, to Mary Ann, daughter of William Hart. His children were: Robert Johnson, who was a member of Co. C, 9th regiment Penna. vols., and died in the Seven Days fight, of exhaustion; William, m. to Martha Sansom; Martha, m. to John P. St. Clair; James, Frank, Annie, John and Silas Clark.

Mr. Daugherty has served as justice of the peace nine years, sheriff one year, and since 1868, has been the proprietor of the Coleman and Ewing planing mill, to which has been added of late the manufacture of coffins.

Rev. Nicholas G. Sharretts (pastor of the Lutheran church). On December 31st, 1836, closed the short but eminently useful earthly career of the above. He was born in Union county in 1802. He received his education at Dickinson college, and prepared himself for the ministry of the gospel under the care of Rev. G. J. Schmucker, at York, Pa.

Having afterwards visited the theological seminary at Gettysburg, he was honorably admitted a member of the Evangelical Lutheran synod and Ministerium of West Pennsylvania, convened at Berlin, Somerset county, in the fall of the year 1826. At this time he was appointed a missionary to visit the northwestern part of this state.

During his missionary labors in this county, he received a call from the congregations, amongst which he was afterwards so successful. He accepted the call and from the 1st of July, 1827, to his death, was connected with the Lutheran congregation as its pastor.

Rev. D. Simon was a son of Adam and Susannah Simon, *nee* Wohnsettler. He was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1849. He was educated at the common schools and at the Capital university of Columbus, Ohio, from which he graduated in the class of 1869. He then entered the theological seminary connected with the university, and graduated therefrom two years later. His pastoral charges have been at Lake, Stark county, Ohio; Washington Court-house, Fayette county, Ohio, and Indiana, the latter commencing with September, 1874.

He was married in 1871 to Clara, daughter of Abraham and Magdalena Levit *nee* Kuhns. For his charge (St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church) see another column.

Thomas Moritz was born in Philadelphia in 1830. His parents were George Jacob and Rebecca Moritz *nee* Heisch. The former died in Allegheny county in 1863, at the age of seventy-eight, and the latter, over eighty-two years of age, is residing in Indiana with her son-in-law, Rev. V. Klein. Thomas served two years as a printer apprentice, and then four and a half years in the harness business. He labored at that calling in Pittsburgh and Allegheny till 1857, when he removed to Indiana, and has pursued his vocation most of the time since that date.

He is one of the trustees and the secretary of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church.

Henry Schnetberg was born in 1802, in the free city of Brennen, Germany. He came to this country, landing at Baltimore, in September, 1834. He enlisted in Captain John W. Geary's company, "American Highlanders," and served during the Mexican war as corporal in the company. In 1849 Gov. Johnston commissioned him captain of the "Allegheny Infantry," of Loretta, to which he had been elected by a vote of the company, and served five years and resigned. He came to this county in 1857. In the war of 1861–5, served in the militia of 1862, and was elected captain of a company of militia in 1863, for state defense. Part of the company not wishing to muster for United States service six months, the captain returned to Indiana to fully recruit his company for United States service, when the fragment of his company was assigned to other companies. The old soldier is now unfit for work, and does not get a pension. His wife, Mary Schnetburg, and only daughter and child, Barbara, are taking care of him. His love for American institutions exceeds that of many native-born citizens.

Henry Shryock was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, on the 12th of December, 1766. He removed to Westmoreland county. In 1790 he was married to Susanna Shryock, a distant relative. The following children were born to them: Eleanor, b. Dec. 1791, d. Dec. 24th, 1812; Leonard, b. June 9th, 1795; Elizabeth, m. to Ephraim Carpenter, b. Jan. 21, 1797, d. Jan. 24, 1859; Amelia, b. October, 1801, d. October, 1808, was the first person buried in the old Presbyterian church yard; George, b. 1805, d. Jan. 5th, 1874, at Oil City. Henry Shryock and family removed to Indiana in 1805, and was the first settler of Indiana borough. The loss of Shryock is noted in a former chapter. He afterward removed to Elderton, Armstrong county, and engaged in hotel keeping. He died at that place, Jan. 31, 1836, and was buried in the old Indiana Presbyterian grave yard, where his wife and daughters, Emelia and Eleanor, also sleep. Leonard, the oldest son of our subject, was married about 1821, to Mary McKennan. She died May 3d, 1822, leaving an infant son, John H. He afterward married Mrs. Isabella McConnell *nee* Woodward, widow of John McConnell. They had but one child, Isabella, born March 4th, 1826, who is yet living. Leonard died September 14th, 1860; his wife Feb. 24th, 1876, at the age of eighty-four. He and both his wives are buried in Oakland cemetery. George, second son of Henry Shryock, was married to Sarah Woods, who died leaving seven children, viz: Emma, Harry, Clara, Fullerton, Alice, John and Isabella. The latter died in Oil City, in 1872. Harry is married and lives in Independence, Kansas. The remainder of the family reside in

the oil regions of Pennsylvania. George was for some years postmaster at Indiana, and also served as commissioners' clerk and commissioner. John H., son of Leonard Shryock, was born January 7th, 1822. He was married about 1843, to Rebecca Moorhead. They had five children, two of whom died in infancy. Martha died in Philadelphia, about 1860, Mrs. Shryock in Philadelphia, a few years later, and Henry at Indiana, in 1872. Mr. Shryock was for several years extensively engaged in manufacturing in West Indiana. He was the proprietor of a large saw mill, planing mill and foundry. He had, in 1857, a large contract from the general government for the manufacture of "Utah" wagons. He was a quartermaster during the rebellion. He had a stroke of paralysis some years before his death, which rendered him almost helpless. He died in Philadelphia on the 2d of March, 1876, and is buried with his wife, daughter Martha and son Henry in that city. Stacy B., his son, and only remaining member of the family, is married and resides in Philadelphia.

EPHRAIM CARPENTER.—He was born at Sharon, Vermont, on the 10th of August, 1788. His ancestors for many generations were New England people. His father, James Carpenter, was born at Coventry, Connecticut, April 4, 1763; his grandfather, James Carpenter, at the same place, April 15, 1740; and his great grandfather at the same place in 1709, being the first white child born in that town. The family records show the first settlement of the Carpenters at Rehoboth, Rhode Island, in 1636. Ephraim was the oldest of ten children, the names of his brothers and sisters being: William, Philena, James, Gideon, Austin, Alpheus, Eunice, Amos and Calvin. After receiving a suitable education, he "read law," was admitted to practice, and removed to Greensburg, Westmoreland county. He located in Indiana in 1819, and in the following year was married to Elizabeth Shryock. He served as district attorney for several years. Besides his acquirements as a lawyer, he was also a practical surveyor. His children were as follows, viz: Susan, b. July 28, 1821, m. to A. C. Hall, d. September 3, 1877; Philena, b. January 27, 1823, m. to Wm. H. Cochran, d., first located in Mount Vernon, O., now resides in St. Louis, Mo.; James, b. September 19, 1824, resides at Geneva, Allen county, Kansas; Henry, b. July 12, 1826, lives at Downeyville, Sierra county, California; Ellen, b. February 4, 1828, m. to a Mr. Weller, resides in Santa Clara county, California; Emma, b. April 1, 1830, m. to Mr. Cooley and resides near Iola, Allen county, Kansas; Austin, b. December 16, 1831, lives at Shawnee, Johnson county, Kansas; Leonard, b. January 26, 1834, resides at Logansport, Indiana; Ephraim, b. February 6, 1836, lives in Mt. Ayr, Ringgold county, Iowa; John, b. February 5, 1838, resides at Chanute, Kansas, and Elizabeth, b. December 28, 1841, m. to Alexander Elliott, resides at Huntingdon. Mrs. Carpenter died January 24, 1859, in her sixty-third year, and Mr. Carpenter, June 10, 1860, in his seventy-second year.

ANDREW CRAIG HALL was born in Indiana county, December 13, 1813. His father, William Hall, some time previous to 1800, purchased and settled upon the farm now owned by William Bratten, White township. He afterward removed to the district between Plum creek and Dutch run, in Washington township, where our subject was born. The latter's brothers and sisters were: Thomas, Samuel, William, Eliza, James, John and Esther. He learned the trade of a cabinet maker in Pittsburgh, and settled in Indiana, marrying Susan Carpenter, oldest daughter of Ephraim Carpenter, September 4, 1839. They were among the early members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Indiana. He was among the early advocates of temperance and anti-slavery in the days when it "tried men's souls" so to do. He served for some years as a justice of the peace, and died on the 30th of October, 1866. His wife died September 3, 1877. Their children were: Ephraim C., b. September 22, 1840; William F., b. September 1, 1841; Sarah E., b. November 14, 1842; James, b. July 25, 1844; Henry, b. June 2, 1848; Mary, b. January 2, 1850, and Charles W., b. April 27, 1857. The two younger brothers are the only male descendants of the Shryock, Carpenter and Hall families now residing in the county.

ROBERT NIXON, was born in county Fermanaugh, Ireland, in 1783, and was a son of Edward Nixon. The latter's wife was a Bracken. The former migrated in 1794, to the vicinity of Carlisle, Cumberland county, and in the next or the following year, removed to the Pigeon Creek settlement, in Washington county. In 1798, our subject came to Newport, (in what was afterwards Indiana county,) on Black-lick creek, where he clerked in a store for his second cousin, Robert Nixon, who had been a merchant there for some years. He purchased at the first sale some lots in Indiana, and in the following year removed to the county seat. He erected a story and half hewed log building on lot now occupied by the residence of A. T. Taylor, on the corner of Carpenter's alley and Philadelphia street, a short distance north of the building. In the upper half story he had his general store, and in the lower portion, his residence. The entrance to the store was by means of outside stairs. In 1811 or 1812, he removed to a room in the eastern part of the Sutton hotel, near the Kline house, and conducted his business there, while the stone building was being erected on the present Sutton and Marshall lots, on Philadelphia street. Of the eastern part of this building as heretofore noted, Robert Nixon, was the proprietor, and in it he kept his store. About 1830 or 1831, he changed this portion of the building into a hotel, and conducted it for several years. He died in 1850. His wife was Mrs. Mary Ayres *nee* Sutton, widow of Sylvanus Ayres, and daughter of Peter Sutton, jr. She died in 1851, about seventy years of age. Their children were: Edward, b. in Indiana, February 25th, 1807, m. to Phebe Birg Keely; George, d.; Mary, m. to Rev. Robert White, M. E.; James, d., m. to Sarah Cummins; and Robert, d. in childhood. Mrs. Nixon's children by her first husband, were: Jonathan Ayres, d., and Ann Ayres, m., first, to James Thompson, d., and second to Archibald Wier, d. Edward Nixon, was engaged in the mercantile business in Indiana, with the exception of four years, with his father, or on his own account, for over forty-six years. For four years, he had a lease of Sharp's mills, where Shelocta is now situated, and conducted the same and a store for that period. His children were; Robert H., m. to Lizzie Hawes; Fannie W., Emma T., Mary B., m. to P. A. Williams; and Virginia B., m. to Capt. John McCune.

PETER SUTTON.—Peter Sutton, Phebe, his wife, and their family migrated from Baskin Ridge, New Jersey, to the vicinity of Newport, on Black-lick, about 1790. Their children were: Peter, jr., m. to Martha McAnulty; Thomas, m. to Rebecca Loughry; Malachi, m. first to Rebecca Loughry, and second to Sallie Fisher; Garvin, m. to Jane Richardson; Mary, m. first to Sylvanus Ayers, and second to Robert Nixon; and Phebe, m. to William Harold, all of whom are deceased. The children of Peter, jr., were: John McAnulty, d.; Phebe, m. to John Sutor; Uriah, d.; Daniel Stanard, d., m. to Margaret Brewer; Isabella, m. to James A. Hamilton; Johnston, m. to Sarah Buchanan, d., and McLain, m. to Rebecca Doty. Thomas' (a son of Peter the pioneer) children were: James, d., m. to Sarah C. Stansberry; John, d., m. to Agnes M. Walker; William, d., m. to Ellen Loughry; Thomas, d., m. to Annie Mahan; Peter, m. to Jane Mechling; Robert, m. to Elizabeth Andrews; Rebecca, m. to Henry M. Moore, d; Phebe, m. to Abraham Moore, d.; and Margaret, m. to Samuel P. Johnston, d. The children of Malachi, a son of Peter Sutton, the pioneer, were: Peter, m. to Nancy Fisher; William, James, d., m. to Eliza

Doty, d.; Malachi, d., m. to a Miss Lichtenthaler; Garvin, d., m. to Jane Gilchrist; Phebe, d., m. to Wm. McClaren, d.; Esther, d., m. to Wm. Graham; and Mary, m. to John Moore, d. The children of Garvin, a son of Peter Sutton, the pioneer, were: Peter, Sylvanus, m. to Emma Moore; Phebe, m. to Geo. Hice, d.; Susannah, d., m. to Alexander Stewart, d.; Eliza, d., m. to Joseph Chapman, d.; Parmelia, d., m. to L. S. Waterman, d.; and John. For the children of Mary, a daughter of Peter Sutton, the pioneer, see the "Nixon notes."

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

R. C. Calhoun, agricultural implements, nursery and green house stock, Sixth street. He engaged in the business of selling machines in 1864, and is now the pioneer dealer. In 1864 there were only fifty mowers and reapers in the county. In 1879 there were eight hundred and five. His specialties are the "Buckeye" mower and reaper and the "Sweepstakes" thresher.

M. B. Kline, agricultural implement and seed warehouse, Philadelphia street, founded by Mr. Kline in 1878. Specialties, Kirby and Wheeler reapers and mowers and Empire threshers.

ARCHITECT.

J. P. Leach, architect and contractor, settled in the county in 1852. He built the J. P. Carter and John Sutton residences, the M. E. church, the Second Presbyterian church of Altoona, the Masonic hall and other prominent buildings in this section.

ATTORNEYS.

John R. Wilson, attorney, south side Philadelphia street.

S. A. Douglass, attorney, north side Philadelphia street, admitted to practice in 1858.

Coulter Wiggins, attorney, Philadelphia street.

J. N. Banks, attorney, Philadelphia street.

George W. Hood, attorney, Philadelphia street.

W. L. Stewart, attorney, Philadelphia street; admitted to practice in 1879.

Joseph M. Thompson, attorney, Philadelphia street.

John H. Hill, attorney, Philadelphia street; admitted to practice in 1875. He was born in Armstrong county in 1848. His parents, Daniel and Eliza Hill *nee* Trimble, located in Indiana county in 1854. He was educated at the Cherry Tree male and female college, and the Washington and Lee University, of Lexington, Va., graduating from the latter in 1875. He served in company K, 88th Penna. vols. for one year.

Capt. H. K. Sloan, attorney, South Sixth street. Born in 1838.

Gen. Harry White, born in county in 1834; attorney, Philadelphia street.

M. C. Watson, district attorney, Philadelphia street.

Frank Donahugh, attorney, Church street.

Silas M. Clark, born in county in 1834; attorney, North Sixth street.

A. W. Taylor, attorney, Philadelphia street.

D. Blair Taylor, attorney, Philadelphia street.

Samuel Cunningham, attorney, Philadelphia street.

J. A. C. Ruffner, attorney for commissioners, Philadelphia street.

W. R. Allison, born in county in 1844, attorney, court house.

Wm. R. Black, born in county in 1843, attorney, South Sixth street.

Col. Dan S. Porter, born in county, in 1854, attorney, Philadelphia street.

Thomas Sutton, born in county in 1839, attorney, Philadelphia street.

S. T. Jack, admitted to practice in 1879, North Sixth street.

BLACKSMITHS.

Alexander Littster, blacksmith, Daugherty alley, West Indiana. Migrated from Scotland to America in 1852, and to Indiana in 1854.

J. H. Miller, blacksmith, South Seventh street, started the shop in 1873.

Frank Treadenburg, blacksmith, southeast corner of Fifth and Water streets, born in Germany in 1817; came to America in 1849, and to Indiana in 1867.

Arthur Williams, blacksmith, near "Penn Flouring Mills."

J. J. Davis, coachsmith and general blacksmithing, Church street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Christy & Sharretts, boots, shoes, hats, caps, etc., North Sixth street, opposite the court house; business commenced 1872.

Noah Lohr, boots and shoes, Philadelphia street, opposite the court house. Settled in the county in 1859; engaged in present business in 1872; served in company F, 55th Pa. volunteers, about thirteen months, losing his left leg at Petersburg, June 18, 1864.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

John Malcolm, boot and shoe maker, Church street, corner Saltsburg road. He was a native of Scotland, and settled in Indiana in 1873. In 1874, became a partner with a Mr. Freet, who retired after one year.

G. B. Roof, boot and shoe maker, Railroad street, West Indiana; born in South Mahoning township in 1844, and a son of Frederick and Elizabeth Roof *nee* Kerr; served in company B, 9th Pa. cavalry for three years.

R. M. Crawford, (of Crawford & Criley,) boot and shoe makers, Water street, corner Carpenter's alley. Mr. Crawford was born in the borough in 1852, and has been in business since November 1878. Present firm was formed in August 1879.

BOOK STORE.

Henry Hall & Bro., books, stationery and notions, Philadelphia street. This house was established by the senior partner in 1866.

BROOM FACTORY.

W. N. Wilson, broom factory, North Fifth street. Established in 1876. Three men have been, and two are now employed. Broom corn is purchased in Pittsburgh. The product is generally sold in Indiana and adjoining counties.

BUTCHERS.

Fulmer & Paige.—E. S. Paige, H. J. Fulmer. Meat market west side second street, West Indiana, and Carpenter's alley, Indiana. The latter was started in 1875 and the former in 1878.

J. J. Young.—Meat market east of "Indiana House." In business since 1869. Born in county in 1845; served in Co. F, 55th Pennsylvania volunteers for four years, and in Co. L, 7th United States cavalry for five years. He was wounded in the latter service.

A. R. Jewell.—Meat market North Fifth street.

John Wettling.—Meat market North Sixth street. In business since 1877. Settled in county in 1870. He was a native of Alsace, Germany, and migrated to America in 1828.

CARPENTERS OR CONTRACTORS.

Archibald T. Thompson, carpenter and contractor, West Indiana. He was born in the county in 1843. He served in the United States signal corps in 1864 and 1865.

D. Simmons, contractor, Philadelphia street. Located in the county in 1839.

JAMES FEATH, carpenter, Hastings' planing mill. Settled in county in 1868.

COLUMBUS MCCOY, carpenter, Hastings' planing mill. Settled in county in 1852.

JOSEPH FALOON, carpenter, Hastings' planing mill. Born in county in 1829.

C. S. MCCOY, carpenter.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON MAKERS.

J. R. CARNAHAN, Railroad street, West Indiana, carriage and wagon maker. Business established in 1877. Three men are now employed.

FRANCIS COST, wagon and carriage manufacturer, Fifth street. The building was erected by Wm. Row, in 1854. Cost succeeded in 1867. Nine hands were employed in 1867–8, and two are now engaged.

ISAAC BECK, carriage factory, North Sixth street. He has been ten years in the business, three of which being in the present location. He was born in the county, in 1848.

JACOB H. BOADENHAMER, carriage maker, Water street, established in 1864. Three men have been employed, but now (1879) only one hand is at work.

JOHN SWITZER, coach maker and threshing machine manufacturer, Carpenter's alley, near Church street. He settled in the county in 1840. He built the first threshing machine made in the borough.

CIVIL OFFICERS.

THEODORE COLEMAN, deputy prothonotary, since the fall of 1871.

W. S. DAUGHERTY, deputy sheriff, born in the county in 1848.

JOHN P. ST. CLAIR, commissioners' clerk, born in the county in 1848.

WM. DOUGHERTY, county commissioner; residence in upper Two-lick. Served in company G., 101st Pennsylvania volunteers, about four years. He was wounded at the battle of Plymouth, North Carolina.

CLOTHING.

P. V. BAKER & Co., Philadelphia clothing house, Philadelphia street. Business established in October, 1878.

L. KESLAR & SON, clothing, boots, shoes, &c., Philadelphia street.

VOGEL BROTHERS, merchant tailors, Sixth street.

N. ADLER, clothing and gent's furnishing goods, Philadelphia street. Commenced business in 1867, and located at present store in 1874.

E. A. PENNINGTON, Merchant tailor, Philadelphia street. Commenced business in 1878.

DRAYMAN.

T. B. HOOD, drayman, West Indiana street. Served in company B, 11th Pennsylvania R. C., and was wounded. Also in company H, 26th Pennsylvania volunteers, for about one year.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, ETC.

LOUGHRY & SUTTON—(W. R. Loughry, Judge Peter Sutton)—Dry goods and clothing, corner Sixth and Philadelphia streets. This brick building was originally erected by John Denniston for a store house and dwelling. His successors were; McKennan & Mayes, Moorhead & Coleman, Kinter & Kimmell, John Weamer, George W. Weamer & Bro., Sutton & Lloyd, 1866, and Loughry & Sutton, 1869.

J. D. PATTON, dry goods, Philadelphia street. Business established in 1867.

WILSON, SUTTON & Co.—(A. W. Wilson, John W. Sutton, Harry Wilson)—Dry goods and clothing, Philadelphia street. This brick building stands on the site of the old Peter Sutton log hotel, erected in 1806. The store was founded by Thomas Sutton, about 1811, and was first situated in a log building on the lot now occupied by Mrs. M. A. Sutton, Philadelphia street. At his death his widow and John Sutton managed the business for several years. They were succeeded by James and John Sutton, who built in 1835 a one-story brick building (24x37) on the same lot. In 1842 the firm became Sutton (John) & Moore (Col. H. M.) They were succeeded by John Sutton, and in 1852 by Sutton & Wilson, A. W. The latter in 1844 had commenced with Sutton & Moore, and in 1847 had charge of a branch store at Mechanicsburg. In 1858 their present two-story brick (28x65) building was erected. In 1872 Mr. Sutton retired from the firm, and was succeeded by his son, John W., the house becoming Wilson & Sutton. In 1877, Harry Wilson, a son of the senior proprietor, became connected with the business, making the present style of the firm Wilson, Sutton & Co.

DRUGGISTS.

DR. GEORGE R. LEWIS, wholesale and retail druggist, Philadelphia street, opposite the court house. He commenced business in 1865, in company with Capt. J. S. Nesbit.

HETRICK BROTHERS, drugs, books, stationery, &c., Philadelphia street.

STEELE G. HARTMAN, "West Indiana drug store," Philadelphia street. Commenced business in 1876.

FURNITURE.

A. H. APPLE, furniture, wall paper and undertaking establishment, Philadelphia street. The first firm was Boadenhamer & Apple, which continued from 1850 to 1864. The succeeding firm of Apple & Thompson, were in business till 1877, since which date the present proprietor has been in charge. A furniture factory has been connected with this house almost all of the time from 1850. Seven men have been, and two are now employed.

H. S. THOMPSON, furniture and undertaking. Establishment South Sixth street.

HELLRIEGEL, HOOK & Co., furniture warehouse and factory, Water street. This establishment was commenced in 1869, by Hellriegel & Hook. The work was performed by hand, in the building now used as a wareroom and finishing room. The main factory was built in 1874, and is supplied with all the necessary machinery incidental to this business. A twenty horse-power engine and five men are employed. Eight hands were formerly engaged.

E. C. JAMISON, furniture wareroom and factory, Philadelphia street. Established in 1853. An eight horse-power engine and two men are employed.

HENRY STEVING, furniture and cabinet factory, Church street. Located at present place in 1858. He settled in the borough in 1849. He is assisted by his sons—J. F., an upholsterer, and H. H. a painter.

D. R. HARE, furniture and cabinet factory, and undertaking establishment, Carpenter's alley. Established in 1879.

GENERAL STORES.

J. A. JOHNSTON, general store, Church street. In business since 1878, in the old A. T. Moorhead stand.

P. D. FISCUS, general store, Philadelphia street. Commenced business in 1876.

INDIANA CO-OPERATIVE STORE, corner Sixth and Oak streets established in 1876. Present salesman, Wm. Simpson. The building was erected in 1870, by John L. Getty.

A. S. CUNNINGHAM, general store, Philadelphia street, West Indiana. Commenced business in 1867.

GROCERS.

A. C. BRAUGHLER, grocer and provision dealer, Philadelphia street. This store was commenced in 1866, by J. H. Brilhart,

changing in 1867 to J. H. Brilhart & Bro., and in 1872 to the present style. Mr. Braughler was first a private, then a lieutenant in company D, 88th Pa. vols. for three years and three months.

James R. Logan, groceries and provisions, Philadelphia street. Commenced business in March, 1878.

J. H. Brilhart, groceries and provisions, North Sixth street. Present store established in 1877.

HARNESS DEALER.

Philip Marshall, harness and saddles, Philadelphia, corner Fifth street. Commenced in business in a log house which stood in the rear of the site of the brick building, on the corner above named, erected in 1863 by himself. Three men are now engaged. He is also a dealer in bark.

Godfrey Marshall, harness and saddles, Philadelphia street. Commenced business in 1866.

HARDWARE, &c.

J. C. Moorhead, hardware, implements, grain, lumber, &c., Church street. He started in the lumber business, and in 1872 and 1873 erected his present building, 40 by 60, and two stories in height.

Rombach & Laughlin, hardware, North Sixth street. Present firm commenced business in August, 1874.

HOTELS.

American House, Martin Earhart, proprietor, corner Philadelphia and Railroad streets. This hotel was formerly a private residence. In the summer of 1865, it was enlarged by Solomon Earhart, who added an additional story, and first opened it as a hotel, calling it the Continental. In the summer of 1876, the present proprietor became the owner. He added the rear wings, and changed the name to the American.

Indiana House, Mrs. E. O. Clements, proprietress since 1869, south-east corner Sixth and Philadelphia streets.

Kinter House, northeast corner Fifth and Philadelphia streets, John T. Thomas, proprietor since spring of 1879.

Lewis House, Philadelphia street, near Railroad station, Wm. Lewis, proprietor.

Kiefer House, Fifth street, Fr. Kiefer, proprietor.

Kline House, Philadelphia street, Alfred Fritz, proprietor since 1879. H. A. Altman, clerk; born in county in 1839.

West Indiana House, Philadelphia street, George Snyder, proprietor since 1875.

JEWELERS.

R. A. Young, watches, jewelry, clocks, &c., Philadelphia street. This house was founded in 1856, by R. Young & Son (R. A.), in a small room which is now a part of Keslar's clothing store. They were succeeded by R. A. Young, who removed to the room now occupied by James Anderson's restaurant, under the Lewis House. He removed subsequently to a building formerly occupied as the office of Dr. Thomas St. Clair, which then stood on the site of the Boadenhamer brick house. We next find him in the room now used by S. Cunningham as a law office. The firm became Young Brothers in 1868. J. H., now a professor in the normal school, becoming a member of the house. In 1870 they erected the brick store now occupied by Miner's jewelry establishment. On account of ill health the partnership was dissolved in 1877, and the stock was sold at public sale. In November, 1878, R. A. Young resumed business in the room formerly occupied as the office of the Hon. Thomas White.

M. M. Miner, jeweler, Young's building, Philadelphia street. Commenced business April 1, 1877.

B. Wehrle, Philadelphia street. He is a native of Germany, where he was born in 1809. He came to America in 1830, and to Indiana in 1840.

LIVERY STABLES.

Martin F. Jamison & Brother, livery stable, rear of Indiana House. Commenced business in 1861. In 1861 they purchased their present location of Wm. Moorhead.

John Montgomery, livery stable, Court-house alley. In the business since 1876.

Wm. Ewing, livery stable, alley rear of M. E. church.

John Nagle, livery stable, Sixth street.

LUMBERMAN.

J. H. Flude.

MARBLE WORKS.

Samuel Grove, proprietor marble and granite works, Philadelphia street. The first firm was Grove & Brother, John A. being associated in the business till October 6th, 1859. Their first location was in 1855, in a little wooden shed in the rear of Judge Blair's office; in 1858, they erected a small frame building on the lot now occupied by Gessler's confectionery. In 1863, he purchased his present property and built the front portion of his present establishment. In 1869, the rear extension was made, making the building in dimensions 16x75. Eight men have been and six are now employed. Mr. Grove can furnish any style or quality of work desired. Wm. Horner is connected as a cutter with this establishment.

MILLINERY AND NOTIONS.

Mrs. D. R. Hare, millinery and ladies' furnishing goods, Philadelphia street, commenced business in April, 1878.

Black & Roberts (W. R. Black, Miss E. C. Roberts), notions, millinery and fancy goods, North Sixth street, commenced business in 1877.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wm. Carroll, inventor of the hay elevator, machine weighs forty pounds and elevates and carries a large load of hay in seven minutes. He settled in the county in 1844.

J. Miles Walker, salesman, born in county in 1842, connected with J. N. Bruce's establishment, Philadelphia street.

Thomas McCullough, painter, Philadelphia street, born in Westmoreland county, settled in Indiana county in 1853, served in company D, 4th Pennsylvania cavalry for four years.

E. E. Allen, R. A. Park, W. H. Wood, commercial travelers.

Conrad Kuhn, proprietor of brick yard, south of the borough of Indiana, near the railroad. Settled in the county in 1873, and in 1873 and 1874 employed twenty-two men and made a million of brick each year. In 1879, thirteen hands were engaged and 450,000 bricks were manufactured. There are twenty-five acres connected with the yard. With excellent clay and improved machinery, the bricks made by Mr. K. are not excelled for quality, and the productive facilities are equal to any and all demands.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Lingo & Clark, photographers, Philadelphia street. Their specialty is artistic photography.

B. B. Tiffany, picture rooms, Seventh street. His building was erected for the business in 1870.

PHYSICIANS.

A. F. Purington, M. D., Philadelphia street, West Indiana. Settled in borough in 1866. Born in Maine in 1836; educated at Maine Wesleyan seminary; attended Dartmouth (N. H.) medical college one session, and medical department Bowdoin college (Maine) two sessions, graduating from the latter in 1864. He served as an acting assistant surgeon in the eastern department during the late war.

R. BARR, M. D., Church street. Located in Indiana in 1859. He was a graduate of Jefferson medical college in 1854, and was the surgeon of the 67th Pennsylvania volunteers; surgeon in chief of the 3d brigade, 3d division, 3d army corps, and surgeon in chief of the 3d division, 6th army corps for over three years.

DR. WM. ANDERSON, see personal sketch.

DR. THOMAS ST. CLAIR, see sketch of St. Clairs.

DR. CHARLES ST. CLAIR, see sketch of physicians.

DR. CUNNINGHAM, see sketch of physicians.

DR. J. M. TORRENCE, see sketch of physicians.

DR. TAYLOR, see sketch of physicians.

DR. LEWIS, see sketch of physicians.

A. DE VOL, M. D., homœopathist, Philadelphia street. Located in county in 1875. He graduated in 1874 in the medical department of the university of Buffalo, New York.

RESTAURANTS.

A. S. PATTON, confectioner, ice cream and oyster restaurant, Philadelphia street. Settled in county in 1867.

JAMES ANDERSON, restaurant, confectioner and groceries, under Lewis House, Philadelphia street. Native of Huntingdon county. Thirteen years in the business. Settled in the borough in 1851.

INDIANA BRANCH RAILROAD OF P. R. R.

T. M. COLEMAN, agent since 1872.
J. R. MARSHALL, baggage master.
ARMOR MULLEN, brakesman.
G. W. PINKERTON, fireman.
D. A. J. HETRICK, engineer.

REAL ESTATE, PURCHASING AND COLLECTING AGENCY.

JOHN MCGAUGHEY, proprietor, Philadelphia street. Established in 1878. The first regular real estate office in Indiana.

SEWING MACHINES.

WM. EARL, jr., manager Singer Manufacturing Co.'s office, Philadelphia street. This sewing machine agency was first started in 1863. R. M. St. Clair was the first agent, who continued till 1873. Mr. Earl was for six years an agent, and since 1877 the manager of the office. Four men are now connected with the agency.

JOHN WEIR, Domestic Sewing Machine office, Philadelphia street, established in 1872. Two men are now employed at this office.

STONE MASON.

TERRENCE RICE, West Indiana. Settled in Indiana in 1859. Native of Ireland. Migrated to America in 1850.

STOVES, TINWARE, &C.

ROW & TAYLOR, stoves, house furnishing and tin ware, Philadelphia street. The present firm was founded in 1858, by James Turner, the first store being the room now occupied as the shoe shop of Samuel Myers. He erected the present ware-room of Row & Taylor, who succeeded him in 1873. Five men are now employed.

G. T. HAMILTON, stoves, tin ware, house furnishing goods, &c., Philadelphia street. He learned his trade with James Turner. He established his business in 1870. His first place of business was immediately east of Hall's book store, removing in a brief time to his present location, which formerly had been the residence of Silas M. Clark, attorney. Five men are now employed.

UNDERWRITERS.

CAPT. G. E. SMITH, general insurance agent, Water street, West Indiana. He located in the county in 1835.

H. S. THOMPSON, underwriter, Philadelphia street.

THE BIG WAREHOUSE,

Philadelphia street, corner of the railroad. A. M. Stewart & Co., hardware, groceries, lumber, grain, &c. Marshall & Kline, dry goods, carpets and notions. This two-story brick building was erected in 1853, by James Sutton, Peter Sutton, A. M. Stewart and W. B. Marshall, in an addition to the town of Indiana which was then a part of the Gompers' farm. The building was occupied till 1865 by Sutton, Marshall & Stewart as a general store. In that year A. M Stewart & Co. (J. M. Stewart) took charge of the hardware, grocery, lumber, grain, &c., and W. B. Marshall of the dry goods and notion lines. W. B. Kline became associated with Mr. Marshall in 1873.. G. F. Walker has been connected with A. M. Stewart in the "big warehouse" for ten years.

JAMES ST. CLAIR, warehouse and granery, Water street, West Indiana. This building was erected by John St. Clair in 1875. He was succeeded in 1876 by the present proprietor, who added the railway track facilities. The principal business is in grain and shingles.

The J. H. KINTER warehouse and granery, Water street, West Indiana, was erected in 1861, by J. P. Carter. He was succeeded by the Fiscus Brothers in 1870, and J. H. Kinter in 1875.

WHOLESALE.

C. U. GESSLER, wholesale and retail baker, confectioner and cigar manufacturer, Philadelphia street, near railroad station. Mr. G. has been in the former business since 1863, and in the latter since 1874. Five hands are employed in his factory and bakery. He served in Co. F, 6th Pennsylvania volunteers in the three months' service.

JOSEPH F. BARNES, wholesale produce dealer and jobber in salt, oil, nails, wrapping paper, flour, &c.

RECENT INDIANA IMPROVEMENTS.

The new store-room of Wilson, Sutton & Co., now being built on the site of the old "Carpenter mansion," will be thirty-three feet front and one hundred and thirteen feet deep. It is intended to be as convenient, commodious and ornamental as recent improvements in mercantile architecture will afford. The front will have two panes of French plate glass, twelve by eight feet, and will be supported by iron columns. The brick used in the front is the "Philadelphia pressed." The front will be trimmed with the Freeport gray sandstone, and will be surmounted with an ornamental iron cornice, supporting a flag-staff. It will be three stories in height, viz: fourteen, thirteen and twelve feet, or to the top of the cornice forty-five feet. Besides the glass front, there will be four large windows in the rear and an ornamental window of twelve feet opening in the stairway. A large skylight will be placed in the centre of the building. The architect, J. W. Drum, has taken special pains to make the front one of the finest in the state, and the proprietors will devote their energies and experience to make it the most convenient salesroom that it is possible to construct. The first floor is devoted to staple and fancy dry goods and notions; the second to men's clothing and carpets; and the third to blankets, yarns, &c. Domestics, oil cloths, willow-ware, etc., will be in the cellar. The packing room, warehouse, etc., will be in the old room adjoining.

W. B. Marshall is adding a new dry goods room on the west side of the "big warehouse."

R. A. Young, jeweler and optician, is re-occupying the old stand of Young Brothers, and has refitted and remodeled the store room.

The new Lutheran church is described in the church article

SHIPMENTS.

The shipments of stock from Indiana station of the Indiana Branch Railroad for 1879 were: Horses, 2,078; mules, 27; hogs,

11,593; cattle, 3,590; calves, 780; sheep, 21,590; live and dressed poultry, 300,000 lbs. There was also shipped: Of chestnuts, 2,000 bushels; wool, 75,000 lbs.; bark, 10,000 cords; shingles, 130 cars; butter and eggs, 1,000,000 lbs.

BLAIRSVILLE, BURRELL TOWNSHIP.

The first permanent settler in the vicinity of Blairsville was James Baird, on the farm where his son James was born, in 1792, opposite the borough, and on the hill above what is called "Bairdstown."

The latter informed the editor that his father laid the warrant which included the major portion of the site of Blairsville and disposed of it to James Campbell, of Franklin county, who, in connection with Andrew Brown, of Blacklick township, platted the town in July and August, 1818. They called the embryo village *Blairsville*, as the northern turnpike was then being made by a company, called the "Huntingdon, Cambria and Indiana Turnpike Road Company," with *John Blair*, of Huntingdon county, as president. Flaming placards were distributed throughout the surrounding counties, and the "advantages of Blairsville as an important business centre" were heralded in the newspapers of the counties contiguous to the pike. For several days prior to the sale, a large crowd was gathered at Andrew Brown's tavern (on the "Frankstown" road), which was then situated on the present site of Smith's Station, on the Indiana Branch Railroad, and the prospect of the rapid growth of the town was discussed with great earnestness.

THE SALE OF LOTS.*

"The sale of lots began early on the morning of November 11, 1818. Not a house, not a single cabin had been erected. The underbrush had been cut away in the ground designed for Market street, from the river up to the point where it is crossed by Walnut. The large oaks and hickories were still standing, and a beautiful sward of grass covered it from end to end. The underbrush which had been cut away from the street was thrown along its sides. Beyond this, all was an unbroken forest of giant trees, with a dense undergrowth of brush similar to that found in many parts of Chestnut ridge. A large part of the present common (east of the railroad) was covered with water. Not a road led into the place, with the exception of two or three narrow paths, along one of which the party came. The present "diamond" was the centre of attraction. There a large crowd had assembled, deeply interested in the intended business of the day. The first lot sold was that on the northwest corner of the "diamond." Thence they went toward the river, and thence up the other side of the street to the "diamond" again. Then the two blocks above were sold. Amos Lawrence was the crier, and the enthusiasm of bidders was up, and the lots went off rapidly. The lot on which the Jesse A. Cunningham store and residence is situated sold for seventy-two dollars."

FIRST HOUSES.

In order to give immediate growth to the village, the proprietors offered a town lot gratis to the party who should erect the first house. Isaac Green, on behalf of Hugh Richards, and James Rankin competed for this prize, and one day in March, 1819, two log houses had risen. Green's was the first, but Rankin's was only a couple of hours later. The former is still standing on Main street, immediately below the drug store of H. P. Shepley. The latter is situated on Campbell street, and is occupied by Mrs. Chapman. The next house was erected by John Cunningham, the first painter, chair-maker and spinning-wheel manufacturer. His house is still standing in the rear of J. A. Cunningham's, on Main street.

*Rev. Wm. Cunningham, in History of the Cunningham Family.

The first store was that of Jonathan Doty, in 1820, and the second, George Mulhollan, Jr., in 1821. The first tavern was opened in 1821 by Abner Willetts, on what is now the Watterson lot, corner of Market and Main streets. The second hotel was built by Dr. E. P. Emerson, on the lot now occupied by Ray's warehouse. Samuel McNulty was the first landlord. He in 1821–2 erected the "Exchange" hotel, changed in 1860 to the "Everett" house, and now remodeled as John Graff and Sons' mercantile establishment. This was a well kept and comfortably furnished hotel.

The first blacksmith was Thomas Lindsey. The first cooper was Samuel Eckels, who was also among the early tavern-keepers. The first doctor was E. P. Emerson. The first turner was Andrew McCombs. The first brick and stone mason was William Brown. The first postmaster was George Mulhollan, Jr. The first tailor was Smith McMillen. The first tinner was Abraham Richards. The first marriage was that of John Weir and Elizabeth Thompson. The first preaching was under a tree which stood opposite C. C. Davis' store; Rev. James Wakefield was the minister. The next was in Willett's bar-room. The first located ministers were: Revs. S. Dennis, B. Dorsey and Thomas Hudson—Methodist Episcopal. The first justice of the peace was Stewart Davis.

In addition to the above mentioned, other early settlers were: Andrew Brown, the proprietor, who had removed from the Frankstown road tavern; Aaron Devinney, an early blacksmith; Samuel Crow, an early tavern-keeper; Thomas Green, carpenter; John Peters, merchant; James Callen, James Cantwell, James Alexander, chair-maker; William Lytle, carpenter; Henry Keely, carpenter; John W. Brown, blacksmith; Patrick Slamon, John Ray, blacksmith; John Shrock, brick and stone mason; Robert Longwell, an early merchant and hotel-keeper; Daniel Short, brick and stone mason.

FIRST MILL.

In the outset the new comers went to the Wallace or the Campbell mill for their grinding. The first grist mill was erected in 1829, for a store and hotel, by Mark Graham—his brother, Arthur Graham, having the management. In 1831 it was changed into a grist mill. In 1832, J. N. Nesbitt managed a carding machine attached to it. In 1833 Noble and his brother Alexander purchased the property and ran both the grist mill and carding machine, as well as a large store, which would compare with the present mercantile houses of the borough. The mill had three runs of stone and was well patronized. It was destroyed by an explosion, which killed a boy. The old foundation can still be seen, about one hundred yards below the lower Graff store. The machinery, as far as it was suitable, was placed in what was called "the Shurick mill," which is still in operation. The third mill was the "Triece," now the "Evans & Co.'s" mill.

THE FIRST FERRY

Was located nearly below the site of the present bridge, and was first in operation in the spring of 1819. It is said that Isaac Green, Hugh Richards and James Raskin were the first owners, and in the fall of that year sold their boat and poles to John Mulhollan, who carried it on till the building of the new bridge afforded another avenue of travel. He received a goodly sum for his ferry privilege, and became largely interested in the new bridge.

THE OLD BRIDGE

Was erected in 1821-2, by the Conemaugh Bridge Company, James Moore being the contractor. The work was let on the 22d of October, 1821; the abutments were completed in September, 1822, and in November 22, the bridge was passable for wagons. The bridge, toll house, &c., were fully completed in

September, 1823. The entire cost was $15,000, of which the state bore a portion. The bridge was an arch structure on the "Wormwag" plan, and was three hundred feet in length. It was said to have been, in 1822 and for some years later, "for a single span, the largest bridge in the United States."

The subscription books were opened on the 12th of June, 1821, and the first officers chosen on the 22d of October, 1821. The first officials were: President, Andrew Brown; treasurer, John Doty; managers, James Moorhead, Samuel Baird, Nathaniel Doty, John Bigham, John Anderson and R. P. Simmons. They in connection with the following were the incorporators and first stockholders: George Mulhollan, jr., C. Horrell, Abner Willetts, James Campbell, Samuel Kuhns, Charles Boyle, Kelly and Lytle, Moses Murphy, Abraham Herbach, Daniel Stanard, Nathaniel Doty, John Mulhollan, George Mulhollan, sr., Robert Rainey, James Craig, John Cunningham, James Elliott, Henry Keely, and James Moore.

The first toll house was on the west side of the river. The first gate keeper was William Clark. The second gate keeper was George McLane, who served from September 1, 1823, to April 1, 1824, at the rate of fifty dollars per annum. From November, 1822, to September, 1823, the amount of tolls were $1,569 30½. The first schedule of tolls was as follows:

"Foot passengers, 2 cents; six horses and wagon with four wheels, 75 cents; five horses and wagon with four wheels, 62 cents; four horses and wagon with four wheels, 50 cents; three horses and wagon with four wheels, 44 cents; two horses and wagon with four wheels, 37 cents; and one horse and wagon with four wheels, 31 cents." Pleasure carriages were taxed higher rates, as "four horses and wagon with four wheels, 75 cents," &c. Sleighs or sleds with four horses, 37½ cents, and other tolls to meet the number of horses. "Single horse with or without a rider, 6 cents; sheep or swine, 2 cents per head; cattle, 4 cents per head, and gig and one horse, 18 cents."

On the 31st of December, 1831, a dividend of fourteen per cent was declared. The bridge fell in the summer of 1874, and the present iron structure was constructed in the following season by the two counties whose domain it connects.

POSTMASTERS.

After Mulhollan, the postmasters were: John Devinney, Joseph Chapman, Daniel H. Barr, George S. Mendel, Wilson Knott, Lucy Knott, his daughter, Brice Henderson, Mrs. Mary Henderson, his widow, and Mrs. Elizabeth Alter.

OLD LOG SCHOOL HOUSE, TEACHERS, &C.

The old log school house was the first church, and is still standing near the old cemetery. In this, all the denominations held public worship, and here too, the first schools were held. This is said to have been erected in 1821 or 1822. The first teacher was Jesse M. Bishop, the second, Lyman S. Waterman, the third, Moses Davis, fourth, Martin Brainard, and the fifth, Dr. Miller.

The public school building was erected in 1837, and first occupied in 1838. Martin Brainard and nephew, were the male, and Miss Sarah Stansberry, and Miss Pollock, the female teachers.

The teachers for 1879, were: George W. Innes, principal, 4th grade or grammar, 68 pupils—in charge of school since 1876. 3d grade, Miss H. A. Boyle, 40 pupils—12 years. 2d grade, Miss Kate Walker, 60 pupils—six years, and 1st grade, Miss Annie Miller, 58 pupils—six years. Each room is divided into two divisions, virtually making eight grades.

MARKET HOUSE.

In 1829–30, a frame market house was erected in the middle of Spring street, near the site of the present market house. The brick town hall and market house were erected in 1857.

OTHER EARLY AND LEADING HOTELS, were: the house now occupied by John K. Henry, erected in 1829, and first conducted by Jacob Alter; the "Silver Maple," erected in 1831, by Silas Moore, and called the "Marker House;" the "O'Harra House," built in 1851, by James A. Love, and now used as a private dwelling, and the "Union House," now owned and conducted by George Wilkinson, which was also erected by Mr. Love.

THE FIRST STAGES reached Blairsville, in 1819, though no regular lines were placed on the pike till 1820, when the first mail reached Blairsville.

THE FIRST HACK LINE from Blairsville to Indiana, commenced on Monday, May 9, 1842. Samuel McNulty was the proprietor, and the stage ran three times and return, per week.

[From the Pennsylvania Gazetteer, 1833.]

Blairsville post and borough, Blacklick township on the Conemaugh river. The state canal passes through the town, and a turnpike road leads from it, west to Pittsburgh, and east to Ebensburg. Population in 1830, 957; taxables, 182. It is 189 miles northwest from Washington City, and 161 west from Harrisburg, and about 14 miles southwest of Indiana borough.

In 1827, this thriving village contained 501 inhabitants. Within two years from that time, four brick houses of public worship were erected, viz: a Presbyterian and a Methodist meeting house, an Episcopal church and a Catholic chapel, and preparations were made for building a German Lutheran church. There were in the village, in November, 1829, 47 brick, 72 frame, 47 log and 4 stone houses, and several brick buildings under way, and has a fair prospect of steady and rapid increase. There is a newspaper published in the town called the *Blairsville Recorder*.

The following statement of the number of passengers and vehicles which passed the bridge over the Conemaugh here in 1829, will give some, though imperfect, idea of the traveling in West Pennsylvania: Foot passengers, 12,527; single horses, 4,372; one-horse wagons, 374; two-horse wagons, 245; four-horse teams, 781; five-horse teams, 1,566; six-horse teams, 1,438; cattle, 497; sheep, 98; swine, 475. In addition to which, the stages crossed 730 times, and there were 325 yearly subscribers, who crossed back and forward, more or less, every day. There are here now probably 200 dwellings, 7 taverns, and 12 or 15 stores. The town was incorporated by act 25th of March, 1825.

[From Harris' Directory of 1837.]

"Blairsville is an incorporated town, pleasantly situated on the east bank of the Conemaugh. The Northern turnpike, from Pittsburgh to Harrisburg, passes through it, and the Pennsylvania canal passes along the bank of the Conemaugh river. A dam in the river just below the town, makes a good harbor, and slackwater navigation. It is about nine miles from Blairsville to the tunnel and Conemaugh aqueduct.

Blairsville is a healthy, business town, enjoying many advantages. It has at present a population of about 1200 inhabitants. A very considerable quantity of grain and country produce is sold here, as the surrounding country is very productive. One house, out of twelve engaged in the produce business, purchased over 13,000 lbs. of pork in one day during the season. Coal is very abundant here. It is forty-three miles northeast of Pittsburgh.

Blairsville has five churches—one Presbyterian, Rev. Thomas Davis, pastor; one Episcopal, vacant; one Lutheran, vacant; one Methodist Episcopal, vacant; one Catholic, Rev. Dr. Stillinger, pastor. It has three day schools taught by females, and two with male teachers; one large brick school-house for the public school system, which is not yet in operation, and three Sunday schools.

DIRECTORY OF BLAIRSVILLE.

Commission and forwarding houses—Mulhollan & Warren, John Graff & Co. Merchants—Culbertson & Thompson, Sloan & Coleman, John Grier, Mark Grier, John McCrea, Abraham Armel, John Thompson & Co., Lyon & Maher, Steel, Boyle & Co., S. McCune, Alexander Nesbit, H. & P. Graff, James Gilleland, Joseph Loughry & Son, Wm. McClarran & Co. Druggists—E. P. Emerson, M. D., J. C. Day, M. D. Attorneys at Law—Stewart Steel, R. B. McCabe, M. Brainard. Postmaster—John Devinny. Editors—Mathias & Brown, Blairsville *Record*. Justices of the Peace—Stewart Davis, Daniel H. Barr, Samuel Mathews. Steam engine factory—Silas Rigg. Iron foundry—Steel, Boyle & Co. Steam flouring mill, spinning, carding and cassinet factory—J. N. Nesbit. Steam carding and fulling mill—Daniel McGuire. Steam saw mill—John Peters. Two boat yards—Green and Root. Two brick yards—Campbell and Wynn. Steam flouring mill—Dr. E. P. Emerson. Silversmith—H. Boyd. Two gunsmiths—Ringle and Rugh. Tanneries—Wm. T. Smith, S. Mathews and H. McCaleb. Two cabinet makers—Johnston and McMasters. Two hatters—Bartley and Gilchrist. Grocery store—D. Short. Shoe store—John Devinny. Saddlers—Dodds, Latta and Kridler. Chair makers—Cunningham and Loughry. Carriage maker—J. Hiller. Coopers—Barr and Echols. Stone cutter—L. Hill. Innkeepers—S. McNulty, stage office, Perseverence line, daily; John Scott, Pioneer line, occasionally; William Barr and James Greer. Carpenters, 9; shoemakers, 6; tailors, 5; blacksmiths, 3; saddle-tree makers, 2; bricklayers, 5; stonemasons, 6; plasterers, 2; butchers, 4; mantua-makers and milliners, 3.

REV. J. A. STILLINGER, V. G.

He was born in Baltimore, Md., April 19, 1801. His father was born in York county, Pennsylvania, his grandfather in or near Philadelphia, and his great grandfather in Cologne, Prussia. The latter migrated to Pennsylvania during the proprietary of William Penn. He assisted in forming the congregation and building the little chapel of St. Joseph's on 4th street, Philadelphia. His mother was born in Baltimore, her father being born in France, and her mother in York county, Pennsylvania. He resided with his grandfather and grandmother, and was about three years old when they took him to themselves. In 1816, he was employed in a German printing office in Chambersburg, where he learned to read German by setting type. In 1817, he engaged in the printing office of Robert G. Harper, in Chambersburg, and remained three and a half years. In November, 1820, he entered the College of St. Mary's, Emmettsburg, Md., where he remained ten years. In November, 1830, he was ordained a priest, and his first mission was at the Mountain congregation and Liberty, remaining till November following, when he was appointed to the Church of St.'s Simon and Jude of Blairsville. He also attended to the Church of St. Vincent and all Westmoreland county, for many years. In 1834, Fayette, Greene and Washington counties were added to his charge. In 1832, the Bishop sent him to visit all the Catholic settlements as far north as the New York line. There was only three officiating priests in western Pennsylvania at that time.

After a vigorous ministry of forty-three years, this devoted disciple of the church was found dead, after celebrating the morning mass, September 19, 1843, in the sacristy of the church. A fit monument to his many years of service, is the wonderful growth of the church in western Pennsylvania, and to him, as a faithful missionary, much of the substantial growth of the period from 1840, to 1873, is due. His many virtues will never be forgotten by the people, not only of Blairsville, but of the county and the western portion of the state.

THE BLAIRSVILLE CEMETERY.

The original incorporators were: James Clark, John Graff, John Cunningham, John Hill, James Coad, David Fails, Samuel Mathews, John Bruce, R. B. McCabe, Joseph Rugg, E. Carlton, Washington Geer, George S. Mendel, Samuel McCune, Edward Dulty, J. G. Hammer, A. Matthias, Wilson Knott, George Cunningham, W. B. Brown, Martin L. Miller, S. Cassidy, John P. Ford, James Rutlidge, Joseph Torrence, W. T. Smith, Dennison Wilkinson and C. C. Davis.

The petition for the Cemetery Association, was presented at the June term 1853, of the Court of Common Pleas, and in the succeeding September term, was granted.

The first election was held on the 18th of October, subsequent, with the following result: President, James Clark; managers, John Graff, John Bruce, David Fails, James Rutlidge, Samuel Mathews and John Cunningham; treasurer, John Hill; secretary, R. B. McCabe.

The Cemetery grounds were located on the Alum bank hill, about half a mile east of the centre of the town. Six acres were purchased of Mr. Maher, the sum paid being one thousand dollars.

The present officers are: President, Samuel Ray; managers, John Hill, John Bruce, C. C. Davis, W. R. Truby, W. Geer and J. H. Walker; treasurer, Paul Graff; secretary, John P. Ford.

THE BLAIRSVILLE RECORD

Was established in 1827, by Messrs. Murray and McFarland, who were associated in its publication for several years. Afterward Thomas McFarland individually became its proprietor, and built a one story brick building for a printing office, on Spring street, near the market house.

In 1832 John Matthias removed from Phillipsburg, Centre county, to Blairsville, and became editor of the *Record*, Mr. McFarland still being its publisher and proprietor. Afterward a partnership was formed between them, under the style of McFarland & Matthias, which continued until the death of Mr. Farland, when his interest was purchased by Wm. B. Brown, and the publication of the paper was continued under the firm name of Matthias & Brown. During their term of business the office was removed to Main street, in the west end of the house at the corner of Main and Spring streets, then owned by William Maher, and about 1843 it was located in a brick building on the south side of Main street, below Walnut, then owned by Samuel Moorhead, Esq.

Mr. Matthias died in 1844, and the publication of the *Record* was continued by Mr. Brown for about a year, when the establishment was leased by Thomas A. Maguire, of Johnstown, who started a paper under the title of the *Citizen*. It was issued for a year or a shorter period.

In May, 1846, Richard B. McCabe and Robert B. Woodward leased the old *Record* establishment and inaugurated a new paper, entitling it *The Apalachian*. Throughout its whole career the *Record* had been a party paper, advocating and supporting the principles and measures of the democratic party. *The Apalachian*, under Mr. McCabe's editorial control, was published as an independent political journal, not being the organ of either of the two parties (the democratic and whig) then in existence, and objecting to both on account of their attitude on the slavery question. In 1848 it espoused the cause of the "free democratic or free soil" and supported its candidate, Martin Van Buren, for the presidency. *The Apalachian* was issued by Messrs. McCabe and Woodward for three years, and in May, 1849, Alfred Matthias (son of the former editor, John Matthias.) and William Caldwell became its publishers, under the style of Matthias & Caldwell, conducting it as an independent free-soil paper.

In 1854 the firm was dissolved, and the publication of the paper was continued by Alfred Matthias individually, who purchased the establishment, which had to this time belonged to William B. Brown and the estate of John Matthias. Mr. M. continued its issue till November, 1855, when he sold to Thomas S. Reed, who established the *True American* in its stead.

In the summer of 1855 the first steps were taken in Pennsylvania to organize the republican party, and the *Apalachian* having for years been opposing the extension of slavery and advocating the general principles upon which the republican party was afterwards founded, was one of the first newspapers in the state to advocate the formation of the new party.

Its editor, Alfred Matthias, was one of the signers of the call issued in August, 1855, for the mass convention which met in Pittsburgh September 5th, 1855, organized the republican party in the state and placed in nomination the first candidate of the party for a state office—Passmore Williamson for canal commissioner.

The press upon which the *Record* was printed from an early period in its history, if not from the beginning, was used for the printing of the *Citizen* and the *Apalachian*, until the latter ceased to exist, and long after presses of its style had generally gone out of use. It was manufactured by A. Ramage, of Philadelphia. Its frame was of solid mahogany, and the iron "platen" was only large enough to cover one page of the paper—two impressions being required to print one side of the sheet. This antiquated press, somewhat of a curiosity to those accustomed to the more modern printing machinery, is still in existence.

A paper called the Blairsville *Republican* was started about 1829, by a Mr. Andrews, and was published about a year and a half. With this exception, the *Record* was the only paper issued in Blairsville during the period of its existence.

For a period of two or three years prior to 1858 Blairsville was without a newspaper. Sometime in 1858, a John Loughery, of Greensburg, purchased a press and type of Jas. P. Barr, Esq., of Pittsburgh, and brought it to Blairsville for the purpose of publishing a paper. Being without means, a number of the democrats of the town contributed money, and Mr. Loughery commenced the publication of the Blairsville *Record*. It seems Mr. Barr was not paid for the press sold to Mr. Loughery. He brought suit for the amount due him, obtained a judgment, issued an execution, levied on the press and type, and it was sold at sheriff's sale, and was bought by William Maher, Esq. Whether Mr. Maher bought the press for or sold it to John Campbell, we are not advised, but Mr. Campbell became the owner. Some time during the month of February, 1859, James F. Campbell, a son of the owner of the press and type, became the editor and publisher of the *Record*. He conducted the paper until 1862, when Mr. J. Campbell sold the concern to James Steele, a son of Stewart Steele, Esq., of Blairsville. The paper was continued under the same name until 1864, when Mr. Steele removed the office to Ashland, Schuylkill county, Pa. Having bought out another office, the *Record* ceased to exist. The *Record* was always democratic in principle. During the time Mr. J. F. Campbell was editor of the *Record*, another paper was started by Thomas S. Reed, Esq., called the *True American*. This paper was opposite in politics to the *Record*, and for a time these editors made things quite lively in their columns. Mr. Reed's paper changed hands, the type and press becoming the property of a number of republicans, perhaps in 1859. The idea of changing the name of the paper to that of the Blairsville *Journal*, was adopted by the owners, and Dr. Gettys was installed as editor and publisher. He continued to issue the *Journal* until 1861, when it ceased to exist, and he removed his family to Mapleton, Pa. The press and type, as before stated, belonged to twelve republicans; among them were James Alexander, A. W. Taylor, W. M. Stewart, John Lichteberger, and others. The *Record* having ceased to exist in 1864, the town was again without a newspaper. The people were anxious that a newspaper should be published, and the want was keenly felt. Accordingly, on the 27th of April, 1865, the first number of the *New Era* was issued by W. R. Byers as editor, and the Blairsville Printing Company as publisher. The paper was independent in politics, and received a very fair patronage. About the 30th of July, 1866, Mr. Byers bought out the owners of the press and type, and became the sole owner. The size of the *New Era* through the first volume was 24 by 37, and with the commencement of volume II, the size was reduced to 22 by 32. The paper continued to be independent in politics until the issue of July 28, 1866, when it adopted the Republican principles, and placed at its mast-head the union republican ticket, and from that out labored in the interest of that party. The *New Era* was sold to R. M. Birkman in December, 1866, at which time he changed the name to that of the Blairsville *Press*, which he continued to publish until the office was removed to Indiana, and merged with the *Register and American*, and called the *Indiana Progress*. There seems to be a difference of opinion as to what became of the press and type of the *True American*. Some allege that it was moved to Latrobe, and others that it was sold as stated above, and was used by Dr. Gettys in the printing of the *Journal*. Which is correct, we do not pretend to decide. We know Mr. Reed did have an office here, and afterwards in Latrobe. Whether he had the same type and press, we do not certainly know.

THE BLAIRSVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY.

In January, 1851, there were only two female seminaries or academies in western Pennsylvania. These were situated in Pittsburgh and Washington. In the previous year there had been considerable talk of establishing a seminary of this character at some town in Westmoreland or Indiana county. Saltsburg, New Alexandria and other places were agitating the question, but it had not reached the point of taking the decisive steps which would guarantee a beginning. Meanwhile, Rev. Dr. George Hill of Blairsville, after some conversation with the members of his congregation and the friends of "higher education of young ladies," secured a house, made arrangements with Porter Turner and wife to board the pupils, if there should be any, obtained the co-operation of Miss Sarah Knott, afterward the wife of George S. Mendel, and Miss Cornelia Clark, now Mrs. Col. Campbell, of Altoona, as assistant teachers, and inserted an advertisement in the *Presbyterian Advocate* of March 5th, 1851, and other papers, which announced the commencement of a seminary for young ladies, in Blairsville, on the first Tuesday of May, 1851. The school opened as announced, with forty pupils.

After the first session, he made an effort to secure a permanent building, which would have the requisite accommodations for a school of this character. He foresaw the possibility of a flourishing school, provided that in its inception the foundation should be laid upon a substantial basis. He had able and experienced teachers at command, but the accommodations for the school were so meagre that he resolved to have a building appropriate for the purposes intended. With him to resolve, was to act. Without a subscription paper, or written bond or contract, he secured seven thousand dollars. He himself pledged five hundred dollars to the project, and the friends of the school, as they were approached on the subject, gave according to their means, John Graff, acted as treasurer, and the several sums were paid into his hands.

The brick main building was commenced in the winter of 1851-2, and was completed in time for the ensuing fall session, James McKee, of Jacksonville, was the supervising builder. The house is three stories in height and eighty by forty-four feet in dimensions. Its cost was about one thousand dollars in

excess of the money already raised, but this was provided for amicably.

After having placed the school on a solid foundation, Dr. Hill retired and Rev. S. H. Shepley, A. M., assumed the charge in October, 1852. The latter added the south wing, fifty by forty-four feet, and two stories in height; an additional story was added by Rev. J. Jewett Parks, a later principal of the school. Under Mr. Shepley and wife, Mrs. P. P. Shepley, and the Misses Sherrard and Howes, the seminary increased in numbers and influence. It was his desire to make it the equal of Mount Holyoke and other noted New England schools. How well his labors were appreciated, the fruition of his hope gratified, we leave to the many graduates of the school to speak.

Mr. Shepley was succeeded in March, 1865, by Rev. J. R. Hughes; August, 1867, Rev. J. Jewett Parks, and August, 1878, Rev. T. R. Ewing.

The assistant teachers have been: the Misses Nancy Sherrard, Abbie Hawes, Emily Bennett, Mary Martin, Elizabeth M. Pond, Jane W. Baird, Elizabeth L. Clark, Annie Conwell, Julia R. McClusky, Marcia A. Cutler, Margaret McLaren, Sarah McLaughlin, Julia A. Parker, Harriet Hawes, Martha Hazlitt, Olive A. Baker, Emma A. Noyes, Anna S. Noyes, Harriet A. McFarren, Elizabeth C. Shepley, Julia A. Berry, Mary Martin, Catharine McFarren, Mary A. Homans, Jennie L. Atkinson, Marie D. Parks, Zilpha De Forrest, Mary Pellock, Mary R. Jenks, Hattie Corbett, Lizzie H. Dever, Mr. John W. Trabert, Helen U. Sturtevant and Ella Williams. Of these twelve were from the New England states, and the best results of "Eastern culture were added to the native judgment and good sense of the Pennsylvania workers."

The present teachers are: Rev. T. R. Ewing and Mrs. M. H. Ewing, principals; French and German, Prof. John W. Trabert; English branches and penmanship, Miss Ella Williams; English branches and calisthenics, Miss R. M. Gallaher; vocal and instrumental music, Miss Zilpha De Forrest; and drawing and painting, Miss Hattie A. Hill. The matron is Mrs. Mary P. Craig.

Including the class of 1878, there have been one hundred and eighty-one graduates. Over twelve hundred young ladies have attended full or partial courses of study. The attendance at the present time is about eighty.

Among the missionaries who were pupils of the seminary we find: Catharine C. McFarren, now of Bogota, South America; Martha Torrence, wife of Rev. T. F. Wallace, Bogota, South America; Elizabeth Culbertson, d., wife of Rev. Hunter Corbett, Cheefoo, China; and Hattie J. McCoy, Tullahasse, Indian Territory.

Among the teachers we find that Miss Abbie Hawes is now the wife of Rev. Dr. George Hill, and her sister, Harriet Hawes, is the librarian of Wellesly college, Wellesly, Mass. Miss Jane W. Baird is the wife of Rev. J. E. Pond, of Wisconsin; and Marcia A. Cutler is the wife of Rev. Dr. A. A. Hodge, of Princeton.

THE WATER WORKS.

In the fall of 1871, a company was formed to supply the place with water. In the following year it was found that the borough could not delegate its rights to a company of this character. So it proceeded to construct the works, which were commenced in April, 1872, and completed in 1873. Bonds were issued to the amount of $20,350. About two and a half miles of pipe were placed in the principal streets. The water is pumped from the Conemaugh at the foot of "Chestnut ridge," into a reservoir, sixty feet in diameter and eight feet in depth, five hundred feet from the river and two hundred and ten feet above the river at low water mark. For fire purposes, the average height of the reservoir above the streets is one hundred and sixteen feet.

The water taxes are from four to eight dollars for private families, fifteen dollars for hotels, and thirty dollars for mills. The annual revenue is $2,400, and the expense is $1,880. John P. Ford, who has been the superintendent for the last six years, says "that the water supply is ample for a population of six thousand." The water is pure and soft, and physicians assert that there are now less fevers than in the years prior to the construction of the water works.

THE ACADEMY.

In 1868, measures were taken by Revs. H. P. Shepley, A. M., and D. W. Collins, D. D., to found an academy for the "higher instruction" of young men. Six thousand four hundred dollars were raised in scholarships of $260 each, and a large and commodious two-story building, with three rooms above and a large room and vestibule below, was erected in 1869. Seventy-five pupils attended the first session in the fall of 1869.

First year, Principal, Dr. Collins; assistant, Rev. Shepley. Second, Principal, Dr. Collins; assistant, Rev. J. W. Swaney. Third, Principal, Dr. Collins; assistant, Wm. Bogle. Fourth, Mr. Eaton, principal, and wife, assistant. Fifth, Rev. N. R. Johnston, principal, and wife, assistant. Sixth, William A. Vis, principal, and sixth, Mr. Beatley, principal. Since September, 1876, Major A. J. Bolar has been in charge of the school. His assistants has been: 1876-7. William Neuraghan; 1877-8, Harry St. Clair and Austin Clark; 1878-9; D. M. Shedd and W. M. Turner. The number of pupils in attendance is sixty. The normal, classical and business departments are arranged to meet the demands of all young men who desire a thorough course of special studies.

THE ISABELLA FURNACE COMPANY'S COKE WORKS.

These extensive works are situated near the eastern terminus of the W. P. R. R. at Coketon, in Westmoreland county, just across the Conemaugh river from Blairsville, Indiana county, at a distance of sixty miles from the blast furnaces. At this point over 900 acres of coal and surface territory have been purchased.

The number of ovens at present built is 200, which are of the ordinary "bee hive" type, 13½ feet in diameter, and 7 feet from hearth to crown, built of fire brick laid in loam; 160 of these are disposed in a line along the side of an ancient bank of the river, and are bound together in front by a stone wall three feet thick, laid in mortar, with openings for the working doors, the sides of which are protected by iron frames. The upper surface of this wall is on a level with the top of the ovens. The side of the hill, which has been cut down vertically in order to prepare the foundation bed for the ovens, forms this back wall, and all the space around and between them, is filled with earth. When the ovens are working, the door is closed with a temporary brick wall. The yard in front of the ovens falls two feet in its width of forty feet. Its lower side is sustained by a retaining wall 2½ feet thick, in front of which and 8 feet below its upper surface, run the broad gauge coke tracks, two in number, which connect with the main road.

An immense amount of excavation and embankment was required in constructing the oven yard and the roadway for the coke tracks. It was endeavored, as far as possible, so to locate the line that the former should furnish sufficient material for the latter, and so successfully was this accomplished that no barrow pits were found necessary.

Owing to the intersection of the side hill by a ravine, it became necessary to separate the remaining forty ovens from the others. They were, therefore, placed in a line on the further side. The coke track, being brought across the ravine upon trestle-work, was continued along in front of the ovens, and to some distance beyond them, as a "spur" track.

On a terrace above the ovens, at nearly the summit of the

bank, is a line of trestle-work, between the consecutive bents of which coal bins are constructed, capable of holding 150 bushels of coal. The coal is brought from the mines, about a mile distant, in small mine cars, holding about thirty bushels each, hauled by a light locomotive over a narrow gauge (36 inches) track, which is continued out over the trestle-work. The cars discharge their load at the bottom into the bins, which are provided with doors at the side opposite to the centre of the oven, from which the coal is led into the opening at the top of the ovens, as desired, by means of iron chutes. In this way all unnecessary handling of material is avoided. The narrow gauge railroad is a model of neatness in construction, and on its way to the mines passes over a bridge and trestle-work nearly forty feet from the ground. Upon the top of the hill, above the ovens, is a reservoir built of brick, 42 feet in diameter, and 6 feet deep, capable of holding 62,000 gallons, which is filled from the river by a large Cameron pump. On the bottom land below the ovens, a number of blocks of houses and a large store have been erected for the use of the miners and coke-burners, and already quite a respectable village, called Coketon, has sprung up in the vicinity.

The coal seam now worked is the Pittsburgh, or Connellsville, which is here over six feet thick, quite pure, and exceedingly soft and bituminous in its nature, containing thirty per cent. of volatile matter, and sixty per cent. of fixed carbon. It is intersected by two distinct planes of clearage, at right angles to each other, technically termed the line of the "butts" and the line of the "face." The bearing of the latter is here north, 72 degrees west (north 72° w.), or nearly perpendicular to the line of upheaval of the Allegheny chain. It had the same bearing at Connellsville, and at Innis' Station, at the mines of the Pennsylvania Gas Coal Company, bore north, 62 degrees west (N. 62° W.).

Each oven is charged with 125 bushels of coal, and yields 140 to 150 bushels of coke—the operation lasting 36 hours—100 ovens, or half the number, being discharged and recharged every day. The coke produced is very hard and compact, and steel gray in color, containing from ten to fifteen per cent. of ash. and closely resembling the Connellsville coke, which has been proved to contain an equal amount of ash. About 15,000 bushels of coke can be produced per day. This is brought to the furnaces, in cars of plate iron and of wood, holding from 600 to 650 bushels each. Car loads of this coke have been sent to Omaha and Salt Lake City for use in smelting works.

ISABELLA FURNACES.

Isabella Furnaces, Pittsburgh, situated on the north bank of the Allegheny river, some five miles distant from the city, contiguous to the main line of the Western Pennsylvania Railway, are owned by a company. The organization comprises, among others, the well known iron manufacturing firms of Graff, Bennett & Co., Spang, Chalfant & Co., Lewis Bailey, Dalzell & Co., the Olivers (of Lewis Oliver & Phillips), J. Painter & Sons, Wm. Smith and Benjamin Crowther. It was formed in 1871, and during the same year commenced building operations, being fully prepared to expend whatever was necessary to make the enterprise not only a success but a triumph. John W. Chalfant was made the financial manager, Benjamin Crowther the superintendent of construction.

In order to secure every possible improvement, the latter, although he had constructed several large furnaces west of the Alleghenies, made a tour of inspection through the United States and Great Britain, and from his observation and practical knowledge was enabled to erect the great works which have been so successfully operated. Without regard to primary expense, the economical production of metal was made the great consideration to be kept in view.

There are two stacks. The smaller was "blowed in" in June, 1872, and the greater in the following November. All the necessary buildings and appointments are of the finest description; and the enterprise, in all its ramifications, required an expenditure of $900,000. The height of each stack is seventy-five feet; the boshes are eighteen and twenty feet respectively. The capacity of the smaller stack is 10,928 cubic feet, and that of the larger is 12,914 cubic feet. The aggregate maximum production was estimated at 1,350 tons per week. For the week ending October 24th, 1874, the yield of the smaller furnace is stated at 651 $\frac{1000}{2240}$ tons, which is said to be the greatest production ever attained by any furnace of its size in the world. But even these figures have been surpassed; for the report of the superintendent for the week ending November 7th, 1874, gives the enormous amount of 702 $\frac{1220}{2240}$ tons. In 1879 the weekly production had increased to 780 tons, an increase scarcely hoped for when the hitherto unprecedented yield was considered.

The ores used are the finest grades of Champlain and Superior. Each stack is enclosed in a casing of plate iron, reaching within fifteen feet of the hearth, and resting upon an entablature supported by iron columns. A cast-iron water-box surrounds the hearth, to prevent the destruction of the wall by heat; and the slag is run into cooling moulds on a circulating table sunk in the floor. The furnaces stand sixty-four feet apart; the throat of each is surrounded by a charging platform, and these are connected by an iron bridge. The hoisting of materials is accomplished by a pneumatic lift in the rear of each stack.

The water supply is obtained from the Allegheny river, and is held in iron tanks elevated on pillars between the stacks. In the rear of the furnaces are situated the hot blast ovens, of which there are five for each furnace, although only four are used at a time, the remaining one being only in operation in case of accident or repairs to any of the others. The gases from the furnaces are taken off by means of a horizontal flue near the top, and are thence conveyed downwards and used to heat the boilers. By this means a saving of seventy-five tons of coal per week is effected. This economy in the manufacture of pig-iron has been entirely overlooked until recently. Immediately in the rear of the hot blast ovens, and on a level of ten feet lower, is the stock-house, a wooden building 240 feet long, seventy-five feet wide and thirty-two feet high, covered with corrugated iron on the side next to the furnace and having a slate roof. It is traversed by an elevated railway, and provided with bins for the reception of coke, ore and flux. As the premises embrace thirty-four acres of ground, there is ample space to spare for stock outside. Directly in front of the stacks, and facing the Allegheny river, is a casting-house, 79 feet long, 122 wide and 40 feet high. It is built entirely of stone and iron, and the roof is in two spans of 61 feet each, supported in the middle by a row of iron columns, by which the building is practically divided into two rooms.

To the left of this building stands the engine house, 97 feet long, 40 feet wide and 40½ feet high, built of brick and covered with a slate roof. It contains six vertical direct-acting engines, situated in a straight line, fourteen feet apart from centres, and working independently of each other. The blast cylinders, which work with puppet valves, have a diameter of 84 inches, and are directly over the engines, connected with the main line by branch pipes. The engines have each a cylinder of 35 inches, and four feet stroke; the diameter of the fly-wheel is 14 feet; the maximum speed is 19 revolutions per minute, giving 5,848 cubic feet of air.

The use of several engines of small size, in preference to a single large one, has been found to be attended with many advantages; the expense is less and the machinery is lighter; the blast is uniform, requires no regulator, and is produced without noise, while, in case of accident to one, it does not be-

come necessary to stop the furnace. But four of the engines are used at the same time, and great economy is effected by applying the exhausted steam to raise the temperature of the water before it goes to the boilers.

The boiler-house is a brick building, 85 feet long, 75 feet wide and 35 feet high, with a roof of iron and slate. It contains twelve boilers, in batteries of four each. These are plain cylinders, 42 inches in diameter and 64 feet long. The chimney stack is of plate iron, 10½ feet in diameter and 112 feet high. The company manufactures its own coke, having 200 ovens in Westmoreland county, where it owns 900 acres of coal territory.

The rolling stock consists of 166 flat cars, 53 coke cars and 2 locomotive engines. Connected with the furnaces are a car repair shop, measuring 105 feet by 32 feet, and a blacksmith shop, 32 feet by 40 feet. There is also on the premises a chemical laboratory for the analysis of materials. Conducted in the most liberal spirit, the expenditure in connection with the enterprise has been very great. Nothing that experience could suggest or money obtain was omitted. Recording as they do the greatest production of pig-metal ever effected in the world, these furnaces hold an important position in the pig-iron trade of the United States. At the present writing the company is preparing to erect another stack, and make further improvements, involving an outlay of $100,000.

PRESBYTERIAN SUNDAY SCHOOL BLAIRSVILLE.

The early history of the Presbyterian Sunday School, Blairsville, seems to be closely connected with that of the Union Sunday School, which was long held in the old log school house formerly occupied by the colored people as a house of worship. The testimony of the few early people who remain with us today, fixes it beyond a doubt, that the leading spirits who labored so faithfully at its commencement, and the majority of those who shared in the advantages of the Union Sunday School, were in full sympathy with the faith and practice of the Presbyterian church. In fact, I cannot but feel that our beloved Sundy School is the lineal successor of the Union Sunday School—the depositary of its archives and heir of its glory. With such feelings it has been no small pleasure with which your historian has examined the records at his disposal, scanty though they be.

The earliest account I have been able to find, is a roll of the first class of boys and girls, for the quarter commencing May 4, 1823.

First Class, Boys.—Amos Davis, James Brown, James Smith, John Smith, John Reynolds, Washington Geer, Samuel Kuntz.

First Class, Girls.—Eunice Davis, Harriet Brown, Thankful Geer, Eleanor Banks, Deborah Eccles, Nancy Moorhead, Mary Alexander, Catharine Alexander.

Of these, Washington Geer and Eunice Davis, (Mrs. Black), are still living among us. Others have moved away or are not living. From a paper of August 5th, same year, we find: Wm. G. Williams, superintendent; A. Brown, B. Crisman, C. Russell, teachers.

Although we have had no access to earlier records, it seems probable for various reasons, that the school was in operation at least two years previous, which would make this the fiftieth anniversary of our Sunday School, as our pastor stated in his memorial sermon.

It is proper to state that as no reference is any where made in the papers at hand to West Union, we have not tried to appropriate them to any Sunday School which may have possibly been held there, before the occupancy of our church building. The impression of several whom I have consulted, is that no Sunday School was held at West Union, or at least that the towns-folk took no part there.

The Union Sunday school from the beginning seems to have been carried on with energy and success. As several denominations were represented, we find from August, 1823, till April 11th, 1824, three superintendents: Wm. G. Williams, Jonathan Kurtz and John Cunningham; nine male teachers, viz: John Peters, Episcopalian; Lyman S. Waterman, Methodist; James Johnston, Methodist; Samuel Morehead, Presbyterian; Benjamin Chrisman, Presbyterian; A. Brown, Caleb Russell, Presbyterian; Wm. Lytle, Presbyterian; Wm. Brown, Methodist; and ten female teachers, viz: Mrs. Davis, Mary Cunningham, Presbyterian; Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Simmons, first Methodist ever in Blairsville.; Ann Eccles, Maria Keely, Methodist; Maria Thompson, Presbyterian; Rachel Cunningham, Presbyterian; Mrs. Wier, Presbyterian; Caroline Willis, Lutheran. It does not appear that there were as many classes as teachers, for we seldom find reference to more than eight classes. Several old papers contain evidence that the superintendents each took his turn in conducting the exercises, and that there were for several years, two teachers for each class, the work being performed alternately. This, as the exercises consisted principally in recitation of verses of scripture, hymns and quotations from the catechism, may easily have been the case, without causing the confusion which now exists wherever classes are afflicted with temporary or unpunctual teachers. It has been suggested, however, by an old lady, who was then a scholar, that there was at an earlier time a scarcity of teachers; hence the memoranda which give the names of superintendents and teachers for each Sabbath, a month in advance. Classes were usually styled first, second, third and fourth, male or female, and when they afterwards became too large, first and second section or division was added to the name. But in 1823 or '24 there were three mixed classes:

Single Letters—John Dee, Catharine Banks, Bridget Reed.

Double Letters—James Russell, Mary Kurtz, Elizabeth Kurts, (Mrs. Devinny.)

Spelling.—Charles McAnulty, Thomas Reed, Morgan Banks, (Dr. Banks), Susannah Lindsay, Elizabeth Jones, Elizabeth Moorhead, Eliza Devinney, Phebe Keeley, and two others.

The teachers' roll for 1826 and 1827, two copies of which exist, make John Barber, John Cunningham and Samuel Moorhead, superintendents, and John Peters, W. G. Davis, J. N. Nesbett, Henry Keeley, Lydia Kurtz, Mary Cunningham and Deborah Eccles, teachers.

It is interesting to notice that the roll was kept, every one being marked when present, by having the day of the month set opposite the name. Tardy teachers were marked late, and, when any sent a substitute, it was so recorded. During the years of 1824, '25, '26, '27, '28 and '29, we find among the scholars, the names of Chester C. Davis, his brothers and sisters, Mr. John Kuntz, two of his sisters, and other residents of Blairsville.

The original idea of our Sunday School, seems to have been that God's Holy Word must be *known* in order for it to become a lamp and a light. Hence the earliest and most persistent efforts were made for the committing to memory of Scripture verse, Psalms and Hymns, and the Catechism. A system of rewards was devised as early as 1824, and a close account kept with each scholar, showing the number of verses learned, and tickets bestowed. A settlement day was held at the close of each quarter year. Six tickets appear to have entitled the holder to three cents. Some times the money value of the tickets was given in little books. If a little girl held five tickets, she was entitled to 2½ cents and received two cents, while the half cent was carefully credited on the next account. The class rolls from 1823 till 1829, contain abundant evidence that a good work was done in memorizing divine truth. Nancy Moorhead, in 1823, recited 767 verses Scripture and 193 verses hymns—960 verses in twelve Sabbaths, one of which she did not attend school, an average of eighty verses a week.

A sister of Mr. Joseph Henderson, one of the Presbyterian elders, is said to have committed the whole of the four gospels to memory. The girls generally did the best, but occasionally a boy distinguished himself. During the three months commencing January 27, 1827, Washington McCartney, of the class taught by Wm. G. Davis and J. N. Nesbitt, was present every Sabbath, and recited verses of scripture as follows: 72, 108, 130, 145, 85, 258, 108, 215, 135, 312, 159, 138, making a total of 1,865, or 155 verses per Sabbath.

It is impossible to determine just when the Union Sabbath school became distinctively Presbyterian. In a report of the Presbyterian Sabbath school made by a former superintendent, J. A. Cunningham, the reorganization is given as 1828. If the exact date of the occupancy of the present meeting house were known, it migh help us. There seems some probability that it was used before the time given in the church records, viz: 1831. A lady, now living, states that Rev. Thomas Davis preached a funeral sermon in it the last of February or first of March, 1830, on the death of Mary Crow.

The first Sabbath of March, 1830, Judge Cunningham commenced a regular record, which has been continued, with but little interruption, on the same plan till the present time. There were present that day 63 scholars and 10 teachers. During the year 1830, there were in all 150 names on the roll of scholars. The first fifty are lost. This roll was continued till April, 1843, when James S. Guthrie, a son of Samuel Guthrie, a farmer of Indiana county, is registered as scholar No. 335. For nearly twelve years, or until December, 1842, the minutes are very satisfactory, showing the careful superintendence of Judge Cunningham, and the number of teachers and pupils present each day, with many little items of interest. For four years we find only irregular entries in a disused roll book. Since 1846 regular minutes appear, except for 1853 and the four years preceding August, 1860. During these years, Captain Smith, H. A. Thompson, Jacob Zimmers, H. P, Shepley, Sam'l Ray and Captain J. A. Cunningham have been acting superintendents. Among the librarians, the earliest name is J. Noble Nesbitt. After him come Nelson Loughery, and in later times, William R. Ford, Benton Dulley, Samuel Cunningham, Capt. J. A. Cunningham, John Alexander, R. M. Birkman, Lyman Ray and Jacob Zimmers.

For twenty years there are no lists of teachers or scholars. A few class books give us familiar names of the last ten years. Records of conversions, deaths and removals are scarcely to be found. Here and there along the scanty records are many incidents recorded which show the spirit which animated our scholars: "April, 1830—The Shorter Catechism was attended to according to a standing rule." "A good girl, Elizabeth Mulhollan, left school for some time." "January 16, 1831.—Heavy snow storm since Friday evening. Mary Cunningham, only female pupil present."

A report to the Sabbath School Union gives: August, 1831, 175 names on roll, 97 of them regular scholars. December, 1835—Two Bible classes, male and female, were formed, with 17 scholars—afterwards 20.

These classes continued for seven years, when it appears that Mrs. Cunningham taught the female class in the afternoon.

We first notice the observance of monthly concert of prayer, November, 1841. December, 1848, some of the library books were stolen and the desks broken open. A few weeks afterward they were found under Mr. Barnes' foundry. Eight celebrations of 4th of July, five celebrations of Christmas, and one celebration of New Year, were held at the church from 1835 to 1852.

August 12, 1860, we find that the names of officers and teachers were as follows: H. A. Thompson, superintendent; Jacob Zimmers secretary; Mrs. Elder, Mrs. Dr. Marshall, Miss Simpson, Miss Riggs, Miss Latham, Samuel Ray, Wm. R. Ford, —— Alexander, Mr. Lang, E. G. Stitt, Mathew George, teachers.

The singing was for many years confined to the little hymn book, but in 1861 the superintendent (Jacob Zimmers) says: "We have introduced a new singing book (S. S. Bell) which interests the children wonderfully, and which appears to create a deeper interest in the school." Benevolence always had a place in our school. March 17th, 1861, an orphan boy from Northumberland, Charles Wildisie, passed through on his way to Dayton, Ohio. On the presentation of a prize Bible he had received for good conduct in another Sabbath school, we gave him a present of $3.34. For a long time a heathen scholar was supported by our school. The interest in missions was very low, and on January 8, 1862, after some discussion it was decided to devote the accumulated contributions of the children to the purchase of a new library. Nov. 2, 1862, there were present fifty-four scholars and twelve teachers, contribution 12 cents. A letter from the A. S. S. Union plead strongly for help and a special collection appointed for the next Sabbath which resulted in $1.65.

Steady progress in the next five years in the attainment of a missionary spirit, justified the organization of the present missionary society in January, 1867, with its meetings every two months. During the two months preceding its organization the collection amounted to only $4.35, while at the first meeting of the society, two months later, the reports from the several classes, most of whom kept their own books of deposit, amounted to $16.17, nearly four times as much as under the old system.

MECHANICS' LODGE NO. 166, K. OF H.,

Was instituted April 29, 1876, but owing to the fact of the commission of the deputy having expired before this date, it was necessary, in order to legalize the lodge, that it be re-instituted, which was done on the 5th day of June, 1876, by Supreme Dictator, J. A. Ege. The lodge commenced with 22 charter members. The first officers were: P. D., W. R. Boyers; V. D., G. W. Clawson; Chaplain, A. D. Ferguson; Reporter, David Taylor; Treasurer, John A. Still; Sentinel,———; D., David Simpson; Asst. D., John Richardson; Guide, S. Stratton; F. Rep., H. Hildebrand; Guardian, S. H. Seigfried; Rep. to G. L., W. R. Boyers; Trustees, G. W. Clawson, H. McNulty, J. F. Frey.

The order being new in this vicinity, and there being a number of secret societies in the town, it at first did not meet with much favor. In spite of the opposition, however, it commenced to grow, and by the 20th of May, 1878, there were on the Roll book, the names of 44 members. In April, 1879, a new lodge was chartered, which caused the withdrawal of 18 members from 1877, to July, 1879. No new members were taken in, but since July, 1879, the lodge has again commenced to grow, and the roll shows 27 members in good standing. It never was in a more flourishing and healthy condition. Petitions for membership are read nearly every lodge meeting night, which is every Monday night. The meetings are held in Truby's Hall, on Main street. The present officers are: P. D., Dr. M. L. Miller; V. D., W. H Healy; Chaplain, G. M. Green; Reporter, W. R. Boyers; Treasurer, John A. Still; Sentinel, David Simpson; D., Henry F. Rugg; Asst. D., Wm. Still; Guide, Lewis C. George; F. Rep., David Taylor; Guardian, John S. Skinner; Rep. to G. L., W. R. Boyers; Trustees, George W. Clawson, W. H. Healy and John Richardson; Medical Examiner, Dr. M. L. Miller.

NAOMI LODGE NO. 12, K. & L. OF H.

In January, 1878, a petition containing 24 names, was forwarded to the Supreme Protector of Kuights and Ladies of Honor, then residing in St. Louis, Mo., asking for a charter for a lodge of this order, to be instituted in Blairsville. The Supreme Protector, E. J. Williamson, having heard the prayer

of the petitioners, granted the request, and commissioned W. R. Boyers, Esq., of Blairsville, deputy Supreme Protector, and authorized him to initiate the new lodge. Accordingly, on the night of the 17th of January, 1878, Naomi Lodge No. 12, K. & L. of H., was instituted, having on the roll twelve Knights and twelve Ladies. This was the first lodge of the degree instituted in the State of Pennsylvania, and it may be said that Jewel No. 1, of Pennsylvania, is held by a Lady of this lodge, being the first issued by the Supreme Lodge of the State.

The officers for the first term were: Protector, H. Hildebrand; Vice Pro., S. H. Seigfried; Sec., W. R. Boyers; F. Sec., Henry F. Rugg; Treas., J. W. Hughes; Chaplain, David Simpson; Guide, Mrs. M. Shepherd; Guardian, Mrs. H. Seigfried; Sent., V. Kerr; Trustees, D. Simpson, V. Kerr and William Vorlage. The meetings of the lodge were held every alternate Thursday night. The principles of the order are the same as the K. of H., with the exception that ladies are admitted and the death benefit is $1,000, while in the K. of H. it is $2,000.

BLAIRSVILLE COUNCIL NO. 306, O. U. A. MECHANICS

Was instituted by State Councillor John Server, January 6, 1873, with eighteen charter members. The first officers were: Councillor, C. C. Davis; V. C., P. R. Oakes; Secretary, W. R. Boyers; Treasurer, Martin Black; F. Secretary, James Hope; inductor, G. W. Clawson; examiner, H. McNulty; inside pro., C. Clawson; outside pro., Thos. Duffy. The Council suspended work in March, 1874, and on the 22d of February, 1876, resumed, having a membership of 82. In 1876, after the K. of H. were instituted, the council concluded to suspend, since which time it has been without meetings, though it still holds its charter.

A. F. AND A. M.

In the month of May, 1864, a petition to the R. W. G. L. of A. F. and A. M. of Pennsylvania was gotten up by a few, and after the requisite number of names had been signed, it was forwarded to the grand master, asking that a dispensation might be issued for a lodge to be established in Blairsville. The petition was not acted on until the spring of 1865, and during the month of June, 1865, information was received that a dispensation and charter had been granted, and in the possession of D. D. G. M. Edward S. Golden, of Kittanning. The necessary steps were accordingly taken looking to the early instituting of the lodge. On the 25th day of July, A. D. 1865, E. S. Golden, the D. D. G. M., made his official visit, and Acacia Lodge No. 355 was instituted in due and regular form. The first officers of the lodge were: W. M., Joseph G. Hammer; S. W., Jesse A. Cunningham; J. W., Robert D. Walkinshaw; secretary, W. R. Boyers; treasurer, John Cunningham; chaplain, John S. Wakefield; master of ceremonies, Jas. F. Elder; tyler, Matthias Ringle. The names of the deacons and stewards we have not at hand. If we remember correctly, there were twelve signers to the petition. Since that time a number have been made, and among the deaths may be noted, Worshipful Master J. G. Hammer, which took place October 7, 1865, and was buried with the ceremonies of the order October 9, 1865. The lodge is still in existence. Yet there are but few of the old members left, some having died and others left the country.

Saladin Lodge No. 346, K. of P. was instituted in March, 1872. A list of the names of the first officers cannot be given. The lodge ceased to work in 1879.

Western Star Council No. 137, Jr. O. U. A. M. was instituted in May, 1873. Having surrendered its charter in 1874, and returning the books, no list of its officers can be furnished.

Champiola Tribe No. 162, I. O. R. M., was instituted by Great Sachems J. A. Moss and A. Baker, of Philadelphia, on the 21st day of October, 1872. The first officers were: Sachem, W. R. Boyers; Senior Sagamore, W. H. Healy; Junior Sagamore, R. S. Davis; Keeper of R., S. L. Muford; Keeper of Wampum, S. Conwell; Prophet, C. C. Davis. The tribe is defunct.

Active Lodge No. 1601, K. of H. was instituted May 9, 1879. The officers for the first term were as follows: P. D., C. B. Street; D., R. S. Davis; V. D., J. S. Campbell; Ass't D., J. C. McKelvey; Chaplain, W. Davis; Reporter, S. Lyon; F. Rep., C. Rugg; Treasurer, P. Graff. As to the remaining officers, our informant cannot name them. The lodge meets every Tuesday night in hall in Graff's building in the diamond.

S.S. Simon and Jude Beneficial Society was organized May 15, 1875. The first officers were: President, Peter Creighton; V. Pres., W. B. Conway; Sec., Jas. M. Harvey; Treas., Adam Walsmith; Chief Marshal, E. Cassiday; Stewards, Bernard Layton, S. J. Platt and J. C. Doran. The meetings are held in Library Hall on the third Friday of every month.

BLAIRSVILLE OFFICIAL TABLE.

Blairsville was incorporated March 25, 1825. The first election was on the first Monday of May, 1825. Regular election, third Friday in March.

1825—Burgess, John Cunningham.

1826—Burgess, John Cunningham.

1827—Burgess, Aaron Devinny.

1828—Burgess, Wm. G. Davis; assistant burgess, Joseph McMasters. Council, David Mahon, George Grier, Benjamin Crussman, Samuel Mathews, Henry Keely, Samuel McAnulty.

1829—Burgess, R. B. McCabe; assistant burgess, Jos. Loughrey. Council, Henry Kratzer, W. G. Davis, Henry Keely, Geo. Grier, Samuel Matthews, Samuel McNulty.

1830—Burgess, George Grier; assistant burgess, Thos. Johnston. Council, Samuel McNulty, Samuel Duffield, Henry Kratzer, Wm. G. Davis, Wm. Brown.

1831—Burgess, J. N. Nesbitt; assistant burgess, John McCrea. Council, Wm. Brown, H. Jack, A. Westfall, Samuel Duffield, Wm. Brown, Joseph Thompson.

1832—Burgess, John McCrea; assistant burgess, Alexander Nesbet. Council, Henry Jack, Samuel Duffield, A. Westfall, Thos. McFarland, Samuel Sharar, Peter Graff.

1833—Burgess, Daniel H. Barr; assistant burgess, John W. Brown. Council. H. Jack, A. Westfall, P. Graff, S. Sharer, John Thompson, jr., Benjamin Loughrey.

1834—Burgess, Thomas Boyle; assistant burgess, Mark Grier. Council, S. Sharar, P. Graff, John Thompson, B. Loughry, Stewart Davis, Stewart Steel.

1835—Burgess, Thomas Boyle; assistant burgess, John Mikesell. Council, Samuel Sharar, Stewart Davis, Stewart Steel, Ben. Loughry, John Thompson, Henry Beighel.

1836—Burgess, John Bruce; assistant burgess, Wm. Pike. Council, Stewart Davis, Stewart Steel, L. S. Waterman, Henry Beigel, John McConaughy, Robert Bartley.

1837—Burgess, Wm. T. Smith; assistant burgess, Samuel Mathews. Council, Wm. McClaren, J. C. Day, L. S. Waterman, Robert Bartley, John McConaughy, Henry Beitgel.

1838—Burgess, Samuel Steel; assistant burgess, John McClure. Council, H. A. Thompson, James Gilliland, Robert Bartley, Wm. McClaran, J. C. Day, John McConaughy.

1839—Burgess, Moses Culbertson; assistant burgess, Joseph Chapman. Council, James Gilliland, J. C. Day, H. A. Thompson, John Graff, Samuel Mathews, Wm. McClaren.

1840—Burgess, Moses Culbertson; assistant burgess, Joseph Chapman. Council, Samuel Mathews, John Graff, James Gilliland, James Geer, M. L. Miller, John Thompson, jr.

1841—Burgess, Stewart Davis; assistant burgess, A. R. Chapman. Council, Henry Kuhn, John Dodds, James Geer, M. L. Miller, John Graff, Samuel Mathews.

1842—Burgess, A. R. Chapman; assistant burgess, Geo. McLane. Council, John Campbell, W. B. Brown. M. L. Miller, Henry Kuhn, James Geer, John Dodds.

1843—Burgess, A. R. Chapman; assistant burgess, Smith McMillen. Council, James Geer, Henry Kuhn, John Campbell, Wm. B. Brown, Lucius Hull, Dennison Wilkinson.

1844—Burgess, James C. Day; assistant burgess, S. McMillen. Council, Solomon Cassidy, Samuel Ray, John Campbell, Lucius Hull, Dennison Wilkinson, W. B. Brown.

1845—Burgess, J. C. Day; assistant burgess, Geo. Wilkinson. Council, Martin Black, Wm. T. Smith, John P. Ford, A. M. Turner, Dennison Wilkinson, Samuel Ray.

1846—Burgess, R. Bartley; assistant burgess, H. Kuhn. Council, J. P. Ford, S. Ray, Martin Black, Wm. T. Smith, Luther Martin, G. S. Mendel.

1847—Burgess, R. H. Woodward; assistant burgess, ———. Council, W. T. Smith, Martin Black, G. S. Mendel, Luther Martin, R. J. Marshall, Archibald Davis.

1848—Burgess, A. Alters. Council, G. S. Mendel, R. J. Marshall, A. Davis, J. S. Watterson, John Devinny, Luther Martin.

1849—Burgess, John Graff. Council, J. M. Harker, C. C. Davis, J. L. Watterson, Dr. R. J. Marshall, John Devinny, Archibald Davis.

1850—Burgess, Daniel H. Barr; assistant burgess, Samuel Ray. Council, William Maher, David Fails, John Graff, C. C. Davis, J. S. Watterson, John Devinny.

1851—Burgess, Robert Bartley; assistant burgess, Matthew Graff. Council, John Devinny, David Davis, Wm. Maher, David Fails, C. C. Davis, John Graff.

1852—Burgess, W. T. Smith; assistaut burgess, Edward Dully. Council, S. McAnulty, Samuel Mathews, John Devinny, John Graff, David Fails, Wm. Maher.

1853—Burgess, Edward Dully; assistant burgess, Dennison Wilkinson. Council, James Clark, David Davis, Samuel Mathews, Wm. Maher, John Devinney, S. McAnulty.

1854—Burgess, Edward Dully; assistant burgess, Alfred Mathias. Council, James Clark, John Devinny, David Davis, S. McAnulty, Wm. Maher.

1855—Burgess, Edward Dully; assistant burgess, Luther Martin. Council, Edward Cunningham, James Clarke, John Graff, John Devinny, David Davis, John Cunningham.

1856—Burgess, Archibald Davis. Council, John Devinny, David Davis, John Cunningham, John Graff, Joseph Rugg, John Hill.

1857—Burgess, C. C. Davis; assistant burgess, David Taylor, Council, Samuel Dixon, A. M. Shields, John Hill, John Graff, Joseph Rugg, John Cunningham.

1858—Burgess, John P. Ford; assistant burgess, John Richason. Council, Wm. McCormick, W. R. Speer, A. M. Shields, Joseph Rugg, Samuel Dixon, John Hill.

1859—Burgess, Edward Dully; assistant burgess, John Richason. Council, Wm. R. Speer, Wm. McCormick, David Fails, Jno. G. Kurtz, A. M. Shields, Samuel Cunningham.

1860—Burgess, Edward Dully; assistant burgess, Mathias Ringle. Coucil, Stewart Steel, Wm. Ford, Wm. McCormick, Samuel Cunningham, David Fails, W. R. Speer.

1861—Burgess, Edward Dully; assistant burgess, J. A. Cunningham. Council, Samuel Cunnningham, David Fails, W. R. Speer, Wm. Ford, John Bruce, Patrick Maher.

1862—Burgess, Edward Dully; assistant burgess, John Tyson. Council, Patrick Maher, John Hill, John Bruce, Mathias Ringle, D. Laney, Wm. Ford.

1863—Burgess, Edward Dully; assistant burgess, Wm. Pike. Council, John Bruce, John Campbell, Patrick Maher, John G. Long, Mathias Ringle, Wm. R. Speer.

1864—Burgess, Edward Dully; assistant burgess, Wm. Pike. Council, M. L. Miller, John Bruce, Mathias Ringle, J. G. Long, W. R. Speer, John Campbell.

1865—Burgess, Edward Dully. Council, Archibald Davis, Wm. Ransom, M. L. Miller, A. H. Baker, John Alexander, John Campbell.

1866—Burgess, Edward Dully. Council, J. A. Cunningham, J. F. Elder, A. H. Baker, Wm. Ransom, Archibald Davis, M. L. Miller.

1867—Burgess, Edward Dully. Council, Archibald Davis, A. H. Baker, James F. Elder, Wm. Ransom, Robert Bartley, S. Cunningham.

1868—Burgess, Edward Dully; assistant burgess, J. J. Chapman. Council, David Davis, Wm. Ransom, H. P. Shepley, R. Bartley, James Elder, A. Davis.

1869—Burgess, J. I. Chapman; assistant burgess, John Long. Council, Columbus Bell, Philip Stiffey, R. Bartley, H. P. Shepley, Wm. Ransom, David Davis.

1870—Burgess, J. I. Chapman; assistant burgess, W. G. Triece. Council, Tobias Hammer, J. M. Hosack, G. H. Johnson, Wm. Ransom, D. Davis, Philip Stiffey.

1871—Burgess, John G. Long; assistant burgess, Wm. G. Triece. Council, John W. Hughes, M. D., Tobias Hammers, Philip Stiffey, J. M. Hosack, R. S. Davis, G. H. Johnson.

1872—Burgess, W. G. Triece; assistant burgess, M. B. Altman. Council, Philip Stiffey, David Davis, J. W. Hughes, J. M. Hosack, Tobias Hammers, R. S. Davis.

1873—Burgess, W. G. Triece; assistant burgess, D. S. Stiffey. Council, P. Stiffey, J. A. Cunningham, Samuel Ray, David Davis, J. W. Hughes, R. S. Davis.

1874—Burgess, W. G. Triece. Council, Samuel Ray, David Davis, J. A. Cunningham, Philip Stiffey, Benjamin Beatty, John G. Alexander.

1875—Burgess, W. G. Triece. Council, Samuel Ray, George Wilkinson, David Davis, J. W. Hughes, B. F. Beatty, J. A. Cunningham.

1876—Burgess, W. G. Triece. Council, J. W. Hughes, Geo. Wilkinson, David Davis, Patrick Maher, B. F. Beatty, James Shields.

1877—Burgess, J. W. Hughes. Council, W. R. Truby, T. D. Cunningham, Geo. Wilkinson, James Shields, Patrick Maher, George W. Hill.

1878—Burgess, David Taylor. Council, W. R. Truby, T. D. Cunningham, James Shields, George Wilkinson, Patrick Maher, J. W. Hughes.

THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY

Was chartered by act of assembly, approved February 9, 1853. It extended from Blairsville, in Indiana county, down the valley of the Conemaugh and Kiskiminetas rivers, through Indiana and Westmoreland counties, to Freeport, in Armstrong county. At this point it left the Allegheny and ascended the Big Buffalo to Rough run; thence up rough run to head waters of Coal run; thence down Coal run to Butler, and thence through Butler and Lawrence counties to New Castle, where it connected with the Cleveland and Mahoning railroad, the intention being to form a continuous railroad route, without break of gauge to Chicago, St. Louis and the west. At that time there was a break of gauge of 1½ inches on all roads in Ohio.

The Northwestern Railroad Company, after grading that part of the road from Blairsville to Allegheny Junction and completing the masonry, failed and was sold out at Philadelphia, in May, 1859, and purchased by a committee of the bondholders, These bondholders reorganized as the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company, under a charter approved March 22, 1860. The work of completing the road was begun in the spring of 1863. The track was laid each way from Blairsville west and Allegheny Junction east.

Passenger trains were put on in the fall of 1864, and run from each end. The high bridge over Wolford run was finished

in 1865, and through trains immediately put on, running between Blairsville and the Allegheny Valley railroad at the mouth of the Kiskiminetas river. The bridge over the Allegheny river was completed in 1865. That part of the road from Freeport to Allegheny City was completed in the fall of 1866 and trains began to run through from Blairsville to Allegheny city at once. The branch to Butler was completed in 1871. The first train ran from Blairsville to Saltsburg, Edward Pitcairn, now train-master on the Pittsburgh division of the P. R. R., being the conductor.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CANAL,

From the mouth of the Kiskimnetas down the Allegheny to Pittsburgh, was located in 1826, by Nathan L. Roberts, engineer, and was placed under contract the same year, and water let into same in 1828, after the completion of the dock over the Allegheny river and the Kiskiminetas feeder up to Leechburg and the dam at that place.

In May, 1827, Nathan L. Roberts, George T. Olmstead and Alonzo Livermore were appointed to locate the canal from the mouth of the Kiskiminetas to Blairsville. Mr. Roberts located twenty miles and was then transferred to the Portage, Mr. Olmstead finished this location to Blairsville. Olmstead's location was afterwards modified by Livermore, who introduced the viaduct and tunnels seven miles below Blairsville, thereby cutting off the bend in the river, which Olmstead followed. The location of Roberts of the first twenty miles was approved June 2, 1827. Livermore's location of the balance was approved September 10, 1827, and the canal was put under contract in the fall of 1827. Water was let into the canal in 1829.

March 29, 1830, the location of the canal from Blairsville to Johnstown was approved by the board, and the construction of the canal authorized. The canal was contracted for and in course of construction in the summer of 1830. In the winter of 1830–31 the tunnel below Blairsville was partially arched.

In November, 1838, a feeder was contracted for and put under course of construction, extending from the canal at the mouth of the Kiskiminetas to Kittanning, but the work was shortly afterwards stopped. The old portage road and tunnel was put under contract May 28, 1831, so that the tunnel below Blairsville must be some four years the older and one of the first, if not the first, in this country.

James Clarke was first appointed canal commissioner June 2, 1827, and continued in office until February 29, 1836. January 23, 1839, Mr. Clarke was appointed to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Thaddeus Stevens. February 14, 1839, Mr. Clarke was re-appointed, and continued in office until February 12, 1840. The act of 18th April, 1843, made the office an elective one, and the first board elected under its provisions was James Clarke, Jesse Miller and Wm. B. Foster, jr., and took their office January 9, 1844. Mr. Clarke's term expired January 13, 1846, about the time the Pennsylvania Railroad was under course of construction.

June 13, 1837, the piece of canal known as the Bardstown cut, at the Westmoreland county end of the Blairsville bridge, was advertised for letting and completed that same year.

HON. JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

He was born near New London Cross Roads, Chester county February 17, 1794, and was an only child of William and Mary Cunningham *nee* Hill. The former was born in Ballimony, Ireland, in 1767, and died near Lewistown in 1810. He was married in 1792, in Chester county, to Mary Hill, who was born on Magee Island in 1763, and died in Blairsville in 1831.

From the day our subject was left fatherless, he was cast upon his own resources, not only for his own maintenance, but being the oldest son, for the maintenance also of a dependent mother and several brothers and sisters. He at once devoted himself to learning a trade, and this accomplished, he labored for several years as a journeyman, to obtain the means to support his, mother and her family. In the spring of 1818 he removed to Indiana, and in November of that year attended the first sale of lots at Blairsville, and in the following spring made his permanent home in the embryo village. Through his influence the first prayer meeting in the village was established, and occasional preaching secured, until in September, 1862, the Presbyterian church of West Union (the name and location were afterward changed to Blairsville,) was established. Mr. Cunningham, though then comparatively a young man, was chosen and ordained one of its ruling elders, and held the position nearly forty-three years. For thirty years he was the superintendent, and almost the life of the Sabbath school. He was for a much longer period the centre around which the prayer meeting lived and had its being.

He was closely connected with the growth of the town, having come when its site was almost an unbroken forest. He built and used as a workshop one of the first tenements erected in it, (still standing in the rear of the residence of Jesse A. Cunningham on Main street,) and cut with his hand-axe a path diagonally across the town (then only on paper) from his own lot to the lot now occupied by Mrs. Shields, which contained one of the very few other houses in the place. From that day till his death he was identified with the material, intellectual, moral and religious welfare of the town. He had a large part in all its plans and labors for its improvement. He was trusted and honored by his fellow-citizens, by being called to a large share of the official duties connected with the government. Nor was his influence circumscribed by the limits of his own immediate borough and neighborhood. The county and the state felt it, and the dignity and honor with which, for a number of years, he filled the position of associate justice was one of the ways in which this influence was exerted.

He died April 26, 1865, in the seventy-second year of his age. He was married June 26, 1823, to Rachel Wallace, b. May 24, 1798. She was the daughter of Peter and Jane Wallace *nee* Craig. The former was the son of Richard Wallace, the pioneer, of "Wallace fort" note and Mary Simpson. Our subject's children were: Mary, P. Wallace, d., m. to Mary Scott Mendel; William, d., Presbyterian clergyman, graduate of Jefferson College and Western Theological Seminary, m. first to Laura Aldrich, d., and second to Rachel Latham; Samuel, d., m. to Catharine Johnston; Jesse A., a soldier in the war of 1861, m. to Nancy McFaren; John Jr., m. to Eliza Isabella McFaren; and Thomas Davis, captain in the war of 1861 for three years, banker, m. to Mary, daughter to Rev. S. H. Shepley.

Mrs. Margaret Coleman was born March 25th, 1791, at the Big Spring, Cumberland county, and was a daughter of Rev. John and Nancy Jamison *nee* Gibb, the former of whom had migrated from the north of Ireland to America in 1783. In 1794, the family located near Derry, in Westmoreland county, traveling from Cumberland county on horseback. In 1796, the family removed to the farm now occupied by W. J. Coleman, in Black-lick township. Rev. Jamison died in 1821, at the age of seventy-six; his wife in 1841, at the age of ninety-one. His children were: Jane, d., m. to Moses Thompson, d.; John, d., m. to Martha Mitchell; Nancy, d., m. to William Thompson, d.; William, d.; Margaret, m. in 1814, to Archibald Coleman, d. in 1871, eighty-one years of age; and Isabella, d., m. to William Rankin. Archibald and Margaret Coleman's children were: John, d., m. to Elizabeth Taylor; Jane, m. in 1840, to William P. Bruce, d.; Archibald, b. in 1821, m. to Mary Campbell; Nancy, m. to William Irvin, d.; James M., m. to Mary J. Moore; William Jamison, m. to Margaret Nesbit. William P. and Jane Bruce's children were: Mary, m. to Dr. William Jack; John N., m. to Annie Arrowsmith; Margaret, m.

to William Turner; Nancy; Archibald Coleman, d.; and Thomas T., Anna, Josephine and Augusta, who died on successive Sabbaths in the summer of 1863. Archibald and Mary Coleman's children were: A. M., m. to Mary Turner; Sarah Alice, m. to Dr. A. De Voe; and C. B.

NICHOLAS COLEMAN, the father of Archibald Coleman, the husband of Mrs. Margaret Coleman *nee* Jamison, was among the early settlers of what is now Conemaugh township. He was a native of Ireland, and migrated to America when a young man, locating in the Conscocheaque valley. Here he married Jane McClellan, and here their first child, William, was born.

He settled about 1769 or 1770 on the tract upon which Samuel Coleman of Conemaugh township, now resides near Conemaugh church. After clearing a piece of land, and getting in a second crop of wheat, he was driven away by the Indians. He returned to Conococheque valley, and was gone seven years before he returned to his improvement. Their cabin was burned, and the wheatfield was thickly grown over with brush. His children were: William, d., m. to Polly Lytle, d.; John, d., born in 1771, said to be the first white child born in what was afterward Conemaugh township, m. to Martha Katon, d.; Margaret, d., m. first to John Mathews, d., and second to James Oliver, d.; Nancy, d., m. to Moses Thompson, d.; Elizabeth, d., m. to James Mathews, d.; Jane, d., m. to Alexander McGaughey, d.; Mary, d., m. to Samuel Craven, d.; Robert, d., m. to Elizabeth McLain; Archibald, m. to Margaret Jamison; James, d., m. to Mary Campbell, d; and Sarah. The average age of the children at death was eighty. Robert and Archibald were in the war of 1812.

JOHN GRAFF, ESQ.

Of the merchants doing business in Indiana county, to-day, John Graff is the senior, both as regards age and durability of commercial life. He came to Blairsville, in 1837, from Pleasant Unity, near which he was born on the 3d of August, 1800. His parents were John and Barbara Graff *nee* Baum. The former was born in Neuwid, Germany, on the 15th of April, 1763, migrated to Westmoreland in 1783, and died on the 31st of December, 1818. His grandfather resided at Grafenauer, near Manheim, Germany, Graf signifying a title of nobility, and auer, denoting a castle, hence Grafenauer means Graff's castle. The religious proclivities of the Graffs in those days, were what were termed "Watchmen of the Lord," a denomination corresponding with the Mennonites. Our subject's grandfather, as well as his son, was in sympathy with the tenets of that faith, the latter having a strong bias toward the Methodist denomination.

Barbara Baum was born in the Path Valley, in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. The word baum denotes a tree, and the family were rightly named, as each member possessed remarkable strength. She was captured by the Indians while her family were risiding on French creek, somewhere within the present limits of Crawford county, Pennsylvania. Owing to the kindness bestowed upon an old Indian during the previous winter, she was released, not however without a long and earnest talk, and the exhibition of unusual interest on the part of the grateful Indian. At the age of fourteen, she was the equal of any laborer in the harvest field. Even before that age, her father and self would make a "double team" on the farm. On one occasion when all the hands had retired from the field, and she alone had persevered to the end of a long summer's day, while sitting on a log and waiting for mate to accompany her homeward, she said as she rose, "I believe I'd rather sit than walk." "I wonder if that is what they call tired." She afterwards learned by experience that it was. She died in 1846, about seventy years of age.

Our subject was educated at the subscription school of that day, his studies being greatly encroached upon by the labors incidental to his home. He attended the Academy in Greensburg, two months in 1816, and about two months in 1817, the institution being under the charge of Jonathan Smith Findley, a brother of George Findley. He remained at home working on the farm, and the distillery connected with it, till thirty years of age. After a few years occupied in farming, he engaged in the mercantile business at Pleasant Unity, where he continued three years. In 1837, he removed to Blairsville, and purchased a half interest in a warehouse erected by his brothers, Henry and Peter, on the banks of the Conemaugh. It was seventy-five feet long, thirty wide, and on the river side, five stories in height. Afterwards, two other warehouses were erected by them on the banks of the canal. In 1847, he assumed the entire control of the house, and has since continued in business, his partners being at this time, his three sons, Jacob, Paul and Charles, He was formerly a member of the German Reformed church, but since his location in Blairsville, has been connected with the Methodist Episcopal congregation, of which, soon after his residence in this place, he was made a class leader. His favorite topic to-day is the "conversion of the sinner," all other matters being second to this.

Politically he was a whig, then a member of the liberty organization, and latterly its successor—the republican party. He was a candidate for the legislature and Congress on the liberty ticket, but of course was not elected, the time not having come for the proper appreciation of the rights of man. His father was an anti-slavery man, and his mother a pious woman, who regarded the negro as an oppressed and degraded member of the human race, and from them he inherited that love of human right which colored and gave tone to all his future convictions on the leading topic of the day—the slavery question.

He was an advocate of the free school law of 1834, and aided materially in securing its acceptance by the township in which he resided. Under its operations he was elected a director, and soon thereafter removed to Blairsville.

He was married in 1824 to Lucy Sophia Hacke—a daughter of Nicholas Hacke, of Baltimore, Maryland. She died on the 4th of March, 1876, at the age of seventy-one years. Their children were: Henry, m. in 1848 to Margaret Wilkinson; Caroline, m. in 1850 to Alexander M. Shields, d. in 1862, forty-five years of age; Alexander, m. in 1856 to Mary Wilkinson; Jacob, m. in 1864 to Sallie J. R., daughter of Rev. Jas. Davis, latterly a resident of Blairsville; Paul, president of the First National bank of Blairsville, and Charles, m. to Margaret Loughry.

His brothers and sisters were: Henry, d., m. to Elizabeth Lobingier, d.; Mary, d., m. to Jacob Lose, d.; Sarah, d., m. to Daniel Barnes, d.; William, m. to Sarah Reed; Margaret, m. to John Colcasure, d.; Joseph, d.; Elizabeth, m. to Jno. Armstrong; Peter, m. to Susan Lobingier; Jacob, m. to Sarah Pershing; Mathew, m. to Barbara Lobingier; and Paul, m. to Rebecca Trimble.

The children of Henry Graff, a son of John Graff, were Geo., d.; Lucy, Harry, Charles, m. to Lizzie Mabon; John, d.; Mary, Caroline Rebecca, d.; James, Sumner, Joseph, d.; Gertrude and John Paul, d. Henry Graff has been a class leader in the M. E. church for fifteen years—from 1848 to 1854. He was a junior member of the firm of John Graff & Son, and for the five previous years was a salesman in the store.

The children of Alexander McKnight and Caroline Shields *nee* Graff, were: Lucy, m. to A. B. Kirkland, C. E., John, Isabella, d.; Mary, Alexander D., and Caroline. Mr. Shields was a native of Indiana county. From 1845 till his death he was a business associate of John Graff.

The children of A. C. Graff, a son of John Graff, were: Jno. A., Dennison, d., Edgar J., Herbert P., Luella, Anna, James F. Mary and Alfred.

Jacob Graff's (a son of John Graff) only child is Wilhelmina Frew.

The children of Paul Graff, a son of John Graff, are: George R., Frank M., Wilbur P., Laura M. and Walter R.

RICHARD B. M'CABE.

Richard Butler McCabe first saw the light in the county of Cumberland, now Perry, Pa., on the 5th of August, 1792. His grandfather, Owen McCabe, (in the colonial records erroneously called McKibe,) was a native of county Tyrone, Ireland, and came to this country at an early age. His first home was in Lancaster county, where he intermarried with Catharine Sears, and subsequently moved with his wife and eldest son, James, the father of Richard, to Sherman's valley; these two were the first men who settled in the valley. Their settlement was named Tyrone township, in memory of the childhood's home of the elder McCabe. Tyrone Iron Works and Tyrone city, on the Central railroad, also derive their name from the same hardy pioneer.

The life of a settler in that unprotected frontier country, constantly exposed to hostile incursions of Indians, full of perils and hardships of every kind, was well calculated to educate him to endure with patience and fortitude the toils and privations of camp life. When the war of Independence broke out, the brave old pioneer, with two hardy and stalwart sons, Robert and William, in company with Nicholas Hughes, Richard's maternal grandfather, and two equally gallant sons, shouldered arms and went to Bunker Hill. This event was celebrated at the time, in verse, by a rustic poet of the neighborhood. From the family of our subject's mother, descended the founders of many distinguished families of the south and west. James McCabe, the father of Richard, was regarded by his cotemporaries as a man of the purest integrity, scrupulously conscientious in all his dealings, brave, kind and generous. Before Forbes approached Fort Duquesne, or Armstrong burnt Kittanning, a company was formed at or near Carlisle, the first that ever, in Pennsylvania, pursued the Indians as far as the Allegheny mountains. James McCabe was a lieutenant in that company.

The Indians had been down in Sherman's valley plundering, capturing and destroying. The company pursued them as far as the head of Black lick, in cambria, (or, according to other authorities, into the valley of the Black lick, in Indiana county). Here they halted, being without guides, and not knowing how many foes they might have to encounter, and turning back started for the Muncey towns on the Susquehanna. When they arrived at the Muncey towns the surprise was complete, but it was the surprise of women and children only; the warriors were all absent. All the corn was cut down and wigwims burned, to avenge the foray into Cumberland county by the Indians from Kittanning.

But even in war with savages difference of character will be manifest. In a wigwam which Lieut. McCabe entered he found a squaw so old that she was unable to walk. Having with his father been one of the two first white men who settled in Sherman's valley, he could, to some extent, make himself understood in their language. He succeeded in allaying her alarm, believing no *man* in the company would injure a poor decrepid, old woman. She gave him to know that she was dying of thirst and hunger, and directed him where to find a spring of water and a calabash or gourd. He brought her the water and gave out of his own "store" the heel of a loaf, the last bread in his knapsack. The poor old woman's heart was solaced, and she blessed him, in the Indian tongue.

The company was marching in detachments, one of which was not at the time present. A person in the last detachment, after Lieut. McCabe left, murdered and scalped the old woman, and exultingly displayed, before they reached Carlisle, her scalp with its hoary hair all dabbled in blood.

The kind and noble hearted leutenant, accompanied General Arnold upon his famous expedition up the Kenebec, and across into Canada, and being by the heroic Montgomery when he fell at Quebec, was the first to raise him from the ground. He fought gallantly in many battles, and after the revolution returned home, broken in health, by the terrible exposure to which he had been subjected.

At one time he acted as commissary of purchases, frequently giving his own paper for supplies. A perfidious deserter conceiving an enmity against the commissary, for he had reported him, purchased his paper, and he being unable to satisfy the claims, having nothing for his services but Continental money, then worthless, was sold out, even to the cradle of the infant Richard; but a substitute was found in the bark of the forest tree. In this the gentle and loving mother rocked her child, soothing his slumbers with the glorious songs of the Harper King.

In 1795 his father died, leaving the child in the exclusive care and control of the widowed mother. Schools in that day, in that part of the country, were few, poor and separated, so that the lowest branches of education were difficult of acquisition. He desired to learn to write—money was scarce in the widow's home, and he had no paper. To obtain this was a formidable difficulty; but remembering to have heard that catskins were of some value, he conceived the idea of slaughtering and skinning one of the household pets, but when he prepared to put his design in execution, the gentle and generous heart of the boy failed him, and the life of poor puss was saved.

The period of his early boyhood passed, he left his quiet home in the country and was bound an apprentice to a carpenter, but not liking the occupation, he went to Philadelphia. The war of 1812, having just broken out, he entered himself on board a privateer which was about starting on a cruise, but one of his brothers learning of the facts, prevented his departure. He then went to Richmond, Virginia, where he read law for a time.

Returning again to the interior of Pennsylvania, he became clerk in a store. In 1815 he went to Pittsburgh, passing through this county, then almost a wilderness. There he entered a counting-house; but soon returning to the country, he passed a few years as clerk, and finally manager of several iron works. He was married in 1820, to Sarah A., daughter of John and Ann Vinacke, *nee* Holland, and removed to Harrisburg, where he entered the office of the secretary of state. While thus engaged he returned to the study of law under the supervision of the attorney general of the state, Mr. Elder.

After his admission to the bar he went to Huntingdon, and commenced his professional career. Subsequently he removed to Blairsville, where he resided till his death, a period of over thirty years. He enjoyed for most of the time a lucrative practice. During one term he served as prothonotary of the county, and performed the duties of the office to the entire satisfaction of the citizens. But the law with its fictions and its quibbles was ever distasteful to him. So turning from her shrine he wandered in the flowery paths of literature.

His antiquarian researches were extensive, and to him we are indebted for the preservation of much of the early history of Western Pennsylvania. His "Brady" and other sketches are found in nearly every history of the state. At the close of his life he was engaged upon a "Biography of the Priest of the Allegheny Mountains"—the Russian prince Gallitzen, which promised to be a most charming an interesting work.

The following extract from the proceedings of the bar of Indiana county will serve to show in what light Mr. McCabe was regarded by the brothers of his profession:

Resolved, That we bow with profound humility to this visitation of Divine Providence, in the removal from earth, of our

late friend and brother, Richard B. McCabe, whose venerable years, varied learning, rare integrity and pure character, had won the love and reverence, not only of his professional brethren, but of the whole community amongst whom his early life was spent.

Resolved, That in his death, the bar has sustained a loss that will long be felt, because his extensive knowledge, not limited to the professional circles, his thorough integrity of character, his invincible love of truth, always evinced by a ready and straightforward adoption of his own convictions, as rules of conduct, afford an example to the young lawyer, worthy of all imitation, nor will the loss be felt by the bar only, for in all the relations of citizen, neighbor and friend, as well as in the more sacred ones of husband and father, Mr. McCabe's life exhibited "a daily beauty" of which the world furnishes but few instances, and those who knew him best will not soon forget the goodness of heart which found expression in uniform gentleness of manners, and in frequent acts of charity to the poor and helpless; nor the unselfish, unobtrusive character which, neglecting none of the world's duties, yet cared not for its gains or honors, but found enjoyment in the higher and purer regions of literature, and in the kindly offices and intercourse of social and domestic life.

Beyond the limited sphere of home labor, he sought no field of exertion except in that of our own local history, and his efforts, not completed at his death, in collecting and preserving the fleeting memorials of the past of Western Pennsylvania, have secured him an honorable name in that branch of knowledge, and entitle him to the gratitude of the student of history. He died on the 10th of January, 1860, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. His widow yet survives. Their children were: Ann Mary, m. to Silas A. Riggs; Pauline, m. to Robert H. Ward, d.; Robert Adams, d.; Martha McLure, d.; Jane R., m. to George W. Bonnin, d.; Sarah Minona, m. to Dr. J. P. Shields; John Young, d.; Richard De Charms, d.; Roach B., m. to Mollie Keesburry; Eulalie, m. to McCrea Hosac; and Albert B.

JONATHAN KURTZ was born of German parentage, in Lancaster county, in 1766, where he learned his trade as a hatter. He subsequently removed to Somerset county, where he married Elizabeth Sailor, who was also a native of Lancaster county, where she was born in 1766 They located in Blairsville in 1853, Jonathan being the first hatter to locate in the village. The Methodist Episcopal church was organized at his house, and he served as class leader, steward, &c., for many years. He died in 1857, over ninety years of age; his wife's decease occurred in 1863. The children were: Lydia, d., m. to A. J. Brown; Josiah, d., m. to Henrietta Butts; William E, m. first to Phebe Pence, and second to Nancy Allinder; Matilda, d., m. to Archibald Davis; James, d., m. first to Margery Wilson, d.; second to Eliza Crawford, d., and third to Isabella McConaughy; Samuel, m. to Catharine Irwin; Mary, d., m. to John Bruce; Elizabeth, m. to John Devinney, d., and John G., m. to Marian Stewart.

STEWART DAVIS was born in Preston, New London county, Connecticut. He migrated to what is now the William Lawrence farm, Black-lick township, in 1808. In 1821, he removed to Blairsville, where in the same year he commenced his career as justice of the peace (the first in the village), which only terminated at his death, in 1845, in his sixty-fourth year. He taught school and farmed and served as commissioner and commissioner's clerk, before coming to Blairsville. He was married in 1804 to Elizabeth, daughter of Amos Lawrence, of New London county, Conn., who with two daughters and two sons-in-law came with Mr. Davis to Black-lick township. Mrs. Davis died March 9th, 1829, in her fortieth year. The children by this marriage were: Phebe, d., m. to Cornelius Jamison; Amos, m. to Martha Wakefield; Eunice, m. to Martin Black, d. in 1877, in his seventy-first year; Samuel H., m. to Nancy Cantwell, d.; Amy, d., m. to Stephen Morford; and Chester C., m. in 1838, to Eliza Morton. He was again married on the 17th of December, 1820, to Elizabeth McFarland, who died September 12, 1850. The children by the second union were: Robert S., m. to Julietta Deckhard; and Roach S., who served in a California regiment for four years, while fighting the Indians. Martin and Eunice Black's children were: Kate, m. to Clifford Brown, d., January 30, 1863, while a member of Co. G, 13th Pa. volunteers, whose only child was Harry C.; George, d. in the Pa. militia at the time of the Lee invasion; Sarah, d., m. to James H. Walker, their children being Martin B. and Tillie; Amos Davis, d.; and Charles L. - Martin Black was a justice of the peace for twenty-two years.

Chester C. Davis, a son of Stewart Davis, was born in Black-lick township in 1817. His children were: Amy Elizabeth, m. to M. B. Lowry, D. D. S.; Martha Morilla, m. to Joseph Gwinner, d.; Samuel W., d., m. to Hettie Quirk; Letitie, m. to Theodore S. Fleming; Alexander S.; Phebe Jane; Edgar Swazey, d.; William Henry; Carrie; Charles Calvin, d.; Sallie B.; and Cora Jane, d. Samuel W. was the first native of Blairsville to enter the army. He entered Co. I, 11th Pa. R. C., and served twenty-two months. After his discharge he re-enlisted in Knapp's battery and joined General Sherman at Atlanta, and served till the close of the war. In the same year he went to Omaha and joined General Sully's command, and went to the Rocky Mountains, serving in the Indian wars of 1865-6, coming home by way of California, the Isthmus and New York. He died in 1877, in his thirty-fifth year. Chester C. Davis has been a public auctioneer since 1839, and till within a few years has done all the outcrying for twenty miles in all directions from Blairsville.

Robert Stewart Davis, a son of Stewart Davis, was born in Blairsville, in 1832. He served in the Pennsylvania militia during the Lee raid into Pennsylvania, and also for eleven months in the band of the 11th Pa. R. C. He served in the town council for three years, during the building of the water works. He is master of the lodge of A. F. and A. M. and recorder of the A. O. U. W., besides being connected with several other secret societies. He was a tinsmith by trade, but for ten years has been connected as a commercial traveler with the wholesale houses of Philadelphia, except being with W. T. Kirk & Co., wholesale grocers. His children are: Amelia Elizabeth, Rosa J., Kate Black, and Molly Graff.

MAJOR WILSON KNOTT was born in Derry township, Westmoreland county, and first located in Indiana county, in 1830. He was a son of Joseph and Isabella Knott *nee* Wilson The latter was a daughter of Colonel James Wilson, the pioneer, and Isabella Wilson *nee* Barr. Our subject was a captain of a company in the war of 1812, and served nearly two years, his company being raised in Westmoreland and Indiana counties. He was a contractor on the Pennsylvania canal, and also on the Kentucky river canal. He was the superintendent of the Morris canal of New Jersey for nine years, and for four years, the postmaster of Newark, New Jersey. He also served as major in the militia of that state for several years. In 1849, he returned to Blairsville, where he was the postmaster for four years, he died in 1856, at the age of sixty-seven. He was married in 1812, to Rebecca Wallace, daughter of Peter Wallace, of "Wallace Fort" families. She died in 1867, eighty-one years old. Their children were: James, d., m. to Julia Kerr; Peter, d.; Joseph, m.; William, d.; Richard, m. to Ann Mary Roberts; Samuel d.; Sarah, d., m. to George S. Mendel; Mary J.; Lucinda, postmistress of Blairsville for four years; Clark; Isabella, d., and Elizabeth, d. Clark, was in the U. S. regular service for twenty-two years. He was in the Mexican war, as a member of company B, 2d Kentucky volunteers, and served

twelve months. He was in the 1st U. S. regulars, from 1857 to to 1862; the 13th U. S. regulars, from 1862, to March 20th, 1879. He was first sergeant at the time of being mustered out of service, and had held the position for twelve years, and before this time, was sergeant for ten years. Among the battles in which he was engaged, were: Beuna Vista, (Mexican war), Chickasaw bayou, Arkansas Post, Champion hills, the first battle at Vicksburg, Jackson, Colliersville, Mission Ridge, &c. He was never wounded, though taking part in hundreds of lesser engagements and skirmishes.

SAMUEL DIXON

Was born on the Dixon homestead, Black-lick township, in 1815, and was son of Joseph and Mary Dixon, *nee* Dixon—a daughter of Samuel and Nancy Dixon. Joseph Dixon was the son of Joseph Dixon, an early settler of what is now Indiana county. He was of a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian family, and an emigrant from Cumberland. His tract in what is now Black-lick township adjoined the land of Samuel Dixon, the father of Mary Dixon, and their tracts adjoined General Campbell's. Both Joseph and Samuel Dixon were among the very early settles of what is now Black-lick township, and both fought in the Indian wars.

Joseph Dixon's children were: John (*said to have been the first white child born north of Black-lick*), d. in 1843, in his seventy-second year, m. to Elizabeth McQuiston, d.; Rebecca, d., m. to Israel Gray, d.; Nancy, d., m. to Joseph Culbertson, d.; Joseph, d. in 1854, in his seventy-second year, m. first to Margaret Caldwell, d., and second to Mary Dixon, d. about 1860, in her seventy-second year.

Joseph Dixon, the elder, was forced to retreat from his land in what is now Black-lick township to Wallace's fort. He purchased or "took up" a tract of land adjoining the fort tract, and died there. His son Joseph, and perhaps more of his children, were born there. Joseph, the younger, returned to what is now Indiana county in 1804.

Joseph Dixon's (the younger) children: Jane, m. to George Dickey; Nancy, m. to Daniel Smith, d.; Samuel, m. first to Ellen Shields, d., and second to Mary McGuire; Joseph, m. to Margaret Campbell; John, d., and James, m. to Mary Earhart.

Our subject's children were: Harvey, d. while a member of Co. B., 56th Pa. vols., in which he served two and a half years; Joseph, m. to Jane Laird; John, William and Milton.

Israel Gray was a native of Chester county, of Quaker parentage. When a young man he came, a millwright by trade, to the Dixon settlement, near the "Broard Ford," Derry township, Westmoreland county, and was there married to Rebecca Dixon, a daughter of Joseph Dixon. Israel Gray died in 1844, over seventy years of age; his wife in 1848, fifty-three years old. Their children were: Joseph, d. in his seventy-seventh year m. to Hannah Jellison, d.; Sarah, d., m. to James McQuiston, d.; John, m. to Margaret Short; George, d., m. to Ann McQuiston, d.; William, m. first to Isabella Wilson, d., and second to Susannah Spires; Israel, m. first to Eliza Bush, d., and second to Sarah Byers; Joshua, Wilson, d., and Margaret, d., twins; Jane, d., m. first to Thomas Bush, d., and second to Samuel Waterman, and Rebecca, d., m. to Frank Waterman.

Joseph and Hannah Gray's children were; Rebecca, d., in 1871, m. to W. H. McDowell, d. in 1872; David Wilson, d.; Sarah and Mary, twins, the latter married to Robert Duncan; Margaret, m. to J. C. McDowell, d. in 1865, (a member of Co. D., 27th Ohio vols. for four years); Israel, Joseph, m. to Ellen Nesbit; John, m. to Margaret George; John was a soldier in Co. I, 20th Ill. vols. for four years. W. H. McDowell and Rebecca McDowell's children were: Charles S. and Albert Lee. J. C. and Margaret McDowell's only child was J. W. G. McDowell.

W. H. McDowell before the commencement of the late war was engaged in building bridges and railroads in the South. He was assistant superintendent of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad of North Carolina during the war. He was the chief engineer in building the two bridges over the Cape Fear river, to enable the railroads to enter at one central depot. He was engaged on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad in reconstructing the road, and subsequently was superintendent of the superstructure of the Newport and Cincinnati Railroad bridge.

John Bruce.—He was born in 1805, in Erie county, Pa., and was the son of James Bruce and Jane Cook, who were married in Cumberland county, Pa., and migrated to Westmoreland county. They subsequently resided in Indiana county. James Bruce died in 1810 at the age of forty-six. His widow afterwards married Robert McCray, and removed to Erie county, Pa., where she died, seventy-seven years of age. In 1818, our subject located in Newport, then a small village of thirty inhabitants, where he remained over a year. In 1829, he removed to Blairsville, which has since continued his permanent home. His business has been that of a carpenter and contractor. He has served as member of the state house of representatives, in various borough positions, and in the several official trusts of the M. E. church. He was married first in 1832 to Mary Kurtz, a daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth Kurtz *nee* Sailor, who died March 11, 1864, and second in 1869, to Mrs. Jane Wilson *nee* Huey. His children were: Elizabeth, m. to Joseph N. McCartney; Jane, d.; Robert Hopkins, Josiah K., soldier in 3d regiment Pa. vols., d. at Hagerstown in 1861; Mary, m. to Rev. Charles Miller; Emma, m. to Dr. Wm. Hosack; Annabella and Lillie O. The children of Wm. (a brother of our subject) and Mary P. Bruce *nee* Moorhead were: James H., m. to Margaret Rankin; Wm. P., d., m. to Jane Coleman, and Maria, d., m. to S. J. Rankin. James H.'s children were: John M., m. to Martha J. Nesbit; Wm. W., m. to Sarah E. Guthrie; Matthew R., m. to Irene M. Spears; Mary Clara, m. to T. C. Loughry; Robert N., m. to Mary H. Hopkins; James H., d.; Anna Elizabeth, Maria Ella, Margaretta J., and Laura Bell. John M. was in company K, 105th Pa. vols. for about four years, and was wounded.

Mrs. Elizabeth Shannon was born in Derry township, Westmoreland county, in 1800, and was a daughter of Timothy and Ellen Connor *nee* McCullough. The former was a native of Ireland, and came to America when twenty years of age. He was in the Revolutionary army, and accompanied Montgomery on the disastrous expedition into Canada. He was at the foot of the ladder when the gallant Montgomery fell and was taken prisoner, remaining in custody for six months. He migrated to Derry township in 1794, and located on the farm now occupied by his nephew, Timothy Connor. He died in 1812, at the age of sixty-five; his wife in 1849, about seventy years old. Our subject was married to Thomas Shannon in 1820. He was born near Maguire's bridge, county Fermana, Ireland, in 1788. He migrated to Philadelphia in 1817, to New Alexandria in 1818, to Blairsville in 1829, and to Bairdstown in 1830. He was a justice of the peace for eighteen years, holding his first commission from Governor Porter. He was collector at Blairsville for the canal tolls for three years. He died in Bairdstown in 1867 in his seventy-eighth year. His children were: P. C., chief justice Dacotah territory, m. first to Anna Evans, d.; and second to Annie A. Ihmsen; Ellen, d.; Mary Ann, d., m. to Charles O'Niel; John V., d.; Elizabeth Catharine, d.; Margaret J., d.; Thomas Augustin, d.; Agnes G., d.; Teressa; Michael James, editor and publisher *Local Blade*, m. to Caroline Hawkhurst. Michael James was a soldier in the war of 1861, serving in Battery B, 1st Pa, (Knapp's) light artillery for three years, and in company D, 206th Pa. volunteers about one year.

JAMES BAIRD, was born on the farm upon which he now resides, opposite to Blairsville, in 1792, and was a son of James and Jane Baird *nee* Montgomery. The former's first wife was Jane McKean, whom he married at Fort Ligonier. She is buried on the farm. James Baird, sr., was a native of Franklin county, and settled at an early date in Derry township, Westmoreland county. All his children were born on the farm upon which our subject now resides. He died in 1834, over ninety-two years of age. The children by the first wife were: Martha, d., m. to William Campbell, d.; Hannah d., m. to William Irwin, d.; William, d., m. first to Patty Dennon, d., second to Mary Anderson, third to Mary Boyles, d., and fourth to Mrs. Jane Sutton *nee* Mabon; Polly, d., m. to William Baird, d., and Samuel, d., m. to Susan Trimble. The children of the second wife, were: Elizabeth, d., m. to William Dickey; John, d. in 1864, at the age of seventy-four, m. first to Ester Sloan, d., and second in 1841, to Mrs. Jane Jones *nee* Cannon; James, m. in 1825, to Mary Sloan, and George, d. John was a soldier in the war of 1812. James was a deacon in the Presbyterian church for many years. Our subject's children were: Elizabeth, m. to Samuel Wilson; George, m. to Mary Bell; Mary Jane, m. to Samuel Bell; Nancy; Margaret Ann, d.; James Sloan, d.; Martha; William M., m. to Jennie Hazlett. James Sloan, died while a member of Company K, 53d Pennsylvania volunteers, having served nearly three years. James Baird, sr., laid a warrant on the tract which includes the site of Blairsville, and sold it to James Campbell.

John Baird, a brother of our subject, was born on the old Baird homestead. His children by his first wife, were: Martha, d., m. to John Craig; James, d., m. to Sarah Reed; Jane, d.; William, d.; Thomas Sloan, d.; Sarah, m. to Dr. R. A. Johnston, and Lizzie. The children by his second wife, Mrs. Jane Jones *nee* Cannon, born in 1806, in Fayette county, were: Harriet, m. to Alexander Ralston; Rebecca; Emma, m. to William Ralston; and Frank, d. Mrs. Jane Jones' first husband was William Jones, who was a contractor on the Lake Erie and Ohio and Pennsylvania canals. He was a native of Fayette county, and died in 1829, at the age of twenty-nine. His death was caused by exposure while letting water into the canal. William and Jane Jones' children were: Mary J., d., m. to Daniel Armel; Clemmenza, m. to Newton Watts; John, d., m. to Margaret Patterson, d.

REV. S. H. SHEPLEY, A. M.

Samuel Howard Shepley, whose death occurred on the 18th of November, 1874, was born at Quincy, Mass., March 5th, 1810, but passed most of his boyhood at Hardwick, Vt. He became hopefully a Christian at the age of fourteen years, under the pungent preaching of the doctrines of grace. Soon afterwards his pastor directed his thoughts toward the Gospel ministry, and in the fall of 1826 he entered upon the preparatory studies. While fitting for college at Kimball Union Academy, Plainfield, N. H., he imbibed the missionary spirit from a pious roommate who, night after night poured into his eager ear the story of the millions who knew not God, and talked of the glorious privilege of saving souls. Filial duty in after years prevented his embarking for a foreign field. He graduated at Bowdoin College, Maine, in 1833, delivering the Latin Salutatory Oration, and taking rank among the first in scholarship, being immediately elected to the Phi Beta Kappa, Alpha of Maine, and three years later appointed to deliver the Latin Valedictory, on receiving the degree of A. M.

At college he was known as a Christian, and early gained the honor and love of his fellow students, many of whom bless God for his example and counsels. On leaving college he was appointed Principal of North Yarmouth Academy, and occupied that post for two years, during which time was developed the plan which made it in after years the best academy in the state. Failing health interrupted his usefulness, and he returned to his boyhood's home among the Green Mountains. Having regained strength he entered Andover Theological Seminary in 1835 and pursued his studies a year, when, his funds being exhausted, he accepted the principalship of the academy at East Machias, Me, and continued there a year, at the same time carrying on his theological studies under the care of Rev. F. T. Stone. Special invitation and some other considerations led him to enter the Bangor Theological Seminary instead of returning to Andover, and he was there licensed to preach in June, 1838, and graduated the following autumn—twelve years after the commencement of his course. On the 31st day of October, 1838, he was ordained and installed pastor of the Congregational Church of New Gloucester, Me. Of his pastorate, which continued nine years, we can truly say that it was eminently happy and useful. In his social intercourse with his people, in his ministrations to the afflicted, in his counsels to those inquiring the way of life, he was always the sympathizing brother, the tender father, and wise, loving teacher of his flock. Everywhere welcomed, dearly beloved, and successful in winning souls—more than a hundred having embraced the Savior under his ministry—it would seem to one ignorant of his after life a wonder that this blessed relation should have been dissolved.

The council which convened to consider his withdrawal from the pastoral office, found no reason, on the part of the church and people, why the pastoral relations should be dissolved. They expressed the feeling that "the talents, learning, urbanity, piety, kindness, and the beautiful simplicity and purity of Bro. Shepley's character should render him a treasure with which no church or congregation should part, except under the direct and obvious call of Divine Providence." Such a call came during the summer of 1847, in the unanimous conviction of many who were then recognized as leaders of the church of God in Maine, that in the education of young men, the faithful pastor would have a more important field of usefulness. Accepting the judgment of those whom he regarded wiser than himself, Mr. Shepley returned to the principalship of North Yarmouth Classical Academy, and devoted himself with renewed zeal to the cause of classical education, until Providence directed him to the work of female education in the west. As some evidence of the power of Mr. Shepley's influence in Maine, we quote the language of Rev. Dr. Cummings, at that time editor of the *Christian Mirror*, Portland, Maine, and of Rev. Dr. Woods, President of Bowdoin College. Dr. Cummings says. "It gives me pleasure to bear my testimony to the moral and intellectual worth of Rev. Samuel H. Shepley. I have known him as an exemplary Christian, as a blameless, yet distinguished student at college, as a faithful and successful instructor of youth, as a talented preacher and devoted pastor."

Dr. Woods, in behalf of the faculty of Bowdoin College, says: "The Rev. S. H. Shepley has been several years principal of one of the chief classical seminaries of this state, and in this office has acquired a high reputation as a teacher, and the respect and confidence of the entire community. His fidelity and skill as a teacher have been proved to our entire satisfaction, in the number of well prepared students who have come to college every year from the North Yarmouth Academy. It is with sincere regret that we have learned that he contemplates leaving this state for a distant sphere of labor; at the same time we must regard it as an auspicious sign for education at the West, that a teacher of such full experience and ample qualifications is about to enter there upon the work to which he has here devoted himself so successfully for many years."

Of the work of Mr. Shepley in the cause of female education in Ohio and Pennsylvania, the writer need say but little. The living witnesses are everywhere; and years hence, the name of Samuel H. Shepley will be of precious memory. In 1850 Mr.

Shepley received a call from Rev. Dr. Beatty, of Ohio, which resulted in his becoming associated with him in the superintendence and conduct of the Steubenville Female Seminary. He was received into the Presbytery of Steubenville, and thereafter identified himself with the Presbyterian church.

At the end of the second year, Mr. Shepley became principal and soon after proprietor of the Female Seminary at Blairsville, Pa., which had been projected and commenced by Rev. Geo. Hill, D. D., pastor of the Presbyterian church. Nearly thirteen years afterwards, in transferring this institution, then in the height of its prosperty, to Rev. J. R. Hughes, A. M., Mr. Shepley, speaking of the plan adopted, and the spirit which had animated all his operations, says: "It was our aim, at the first, that it should be in no respect inferior to the best female seminaries in our country. To this aim our energies and our means have been constantly devoted. During this entire period, it has never for a moment faltered; nor in the advantages afforded, fallen below any of our sister institutions. An intelligent, christian, constant and continually widening patronage, has imparted to it a vigorous growth and established its unquestioned title to the confidence and continued support of the friends of sound learning and christian education." The necessity of retiring from this charge, so precious to his heart, and so full of joy in the future, was a cause of deep regret. But here, too, as in all the events of his life, Mr. Shepley rejoiced to follow the leadings of Divine Providence. He loved to rest on God, to do and be what God desired. He had deep feelings of his own unworthiness and insufficiency, and gave all the glory to Christ. He felt that "For whatever by the grace of God he had been enabled to accomplish in the successive periods of his life, and in the different departments of activity, he was indebted first of all, to the instructions and prayers of an eminently godly mother; also to the faithful preaching of Rev. J. N. Loomis, his early pastor; his thorough and protracted course of academical training; the precious revivals of religion in Bowdoin College, which made memorable the years of his college life; to the practical lectures of Dr. Leonard Woods, at the weekly conference at Andover; to the personal friendship and counsels of the late Rev. Asa Cummings, D. D., editor of the Portland *Christian Mirror;* to the valuable suggestions and fraternal support of Rev. Dr. Beatty, while associated with him in the Female Seminary; and especially, and more than all human helps, to the eminent, intellectual and christian culture of his wife, whose earnest and efficient co-operation he enjoyed from the beginning of his ministry."

The foregoing have been submitted to Rev. Dr. Hill, he asks leave to to add the following:

"His last years were spent without any direct pastoral or educational charge, but he was not idle. He preached as opportunity offered in vacant churches and in the pulpits of his brethren in the ministry, many of whom are indebted to him for valuable help in time of need. He loved the prayer-meeting and especially the monthly concert, and contributed by his presence and his words of cheer to make them interesting and attractive to others. He was always deeply interested in revivals of religion, and his very last public address, made at the October meeting of Presbytery, was on this subject, when it, at his suggestion, was before that body for conference and prayer. He was even then suffering great pain from the disease which terminated his life. After a sleepless night, he returned home, in the early morning, to lie down upon the bed from which, six weeks later, good men carried him to his burial. These weeks, particularly the last two, were weeks of severe suffering, amounting much of the time to extreme agony. But no word of complaint or impatience, not even a groan escaped his lips. He often expressed the desire to fly away and be at rest; but he was willing to wait, and did patiently wait all the days of his appointed time until his change came.

"A large concourse of friends and brother ministers attended his body to its last resting place in the beautiful Blairsville cemetery; many feeling that the words of the voice from heaven had received a new illustration and confirmation, 'Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth; yea, saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labors and their works do follow them.'"

Daniel Short was born in Emmittsburg, Md., in 1800, and was a son of Peter and Catharine Short *nee* McGehan. Daniel came to Black-lick township in 1818, and engaged in farming for two years. He then removed to Blairsville and learned the trade of a stone and brick mason with John Shrock and pursued this calling through all his active live. He was married in 1826, to Ascenath Caldwell, who died in 1868, at the age of sixty-six. Their children were: Mary J., now Mother Superior of a convent in Kansas City; John; William, killed at the battle of the Wilderness; and Sarah, m. to Thomas H. Maher, of Freeport, where our subject has resided since 1868.

Jeannet Fee was born in Armagh on the 22d of August, 1793, and was a daughter of Andrew and Jane Fee, who were a portion of the party that made the settlement of Armagh, in the fall of that year. (See sketch of Armagh, East Wheatfield township.) The former died in 1830, at the age of sixty-two; the latter in 1846 in her seventy-ninth year. Their children were: Elizabeth, b. in 1791, d.; Jeannet, b, in 1793; Josiah, b. in 1795, d.; John, b. in 1800, d.; Thomas, b. in 1803, d.; Agnes, b. in 1805; and James, b. in 1809. Agnes was born near the present site of Mechanicsburg, where the family had removed in 1802. Jeannet and Agnes have been residents of Blairsville for many years.

Samuel Ray was born on what is now the John Ray farm, in Cherry Hill township, in 1816, and was a son of Matthew Ray and Mary Mathews, a sister of Archibald Mathews, the husband of Elizabeth Mathews. Matthew Ray was a native of Ireland, and migrated to what is now Indiana county about 1790. He was married about 1798, and died in 1817, about forty-two years of age. His wife, a native of Ireland, died in 1861, at the age of eighty-three. Their children were: James, m. to Elizabeth Blaine, a grand-daughter of Mr. Lewis, who laid out Lewistown; Jane, d.; Martha, m. to James Nesbitt; William, m. to Eleanor Bateman; John, m. to Eliza Leslie; Robert, m. first to Henrietta Blaine, d., and second to Mrs. Harriet Sherrer *nee* Odell, and Samuel, m. in 1841, to Margaret J. Johnston. Our subject's children were: Jane Parker, m. to Cyrus Stouffer; George, m. to Jennie Paull; Lyman S. W., m. to Kate Scott; Mary M., Sarah Black, d.; Margaret J., Ada F., and Cornelia I. Our subject commenced mercantile life as a clerk in 1828, at Frederick Leydie's general store at Armagh. After a continuance of about sixteen months, he became associated with William Rankin, at a salary of forty-eight dollars per year. In 1836, he removed to Blairsville, and began, at a salary of one hundred and fifty dollars per annum, to clerk for Mulhollan and Waterman. He remained with the firm and its successor George Mulhollan, for ten years. He then became a junior member of the house, having a half interest, and succeeded to the business at the death of Mr. Mulhollan. The firm afterward became (1854) Ray & Poor, then Ray, Hill & Co., of which John Hill was a member, as well as I. D. Poor. Mr. Poor retired and formed a new partnership with Mr. Ray, at Latrobe, Westmoreland county, under the style of I. D. Poor & Co,, to which Mr. Poor succeeded in a few years. The firm of Ray & Hill continued till the beginning of the war. It was followed by Ray and (Jesse A.) Cunningham, which was in operation from October 1, 1862, to March 18, 1867, when the new firm of Ray & Son (George M.) commenced. The brick storehouse was erected in 1864. Ray & Son gave way to S. & L. S. W. Ray, the

present proprietors, the association having began on the 1st of October, 1870.

WASHINGTON GEER was born in 1806 near Lake George, New York, and was a son of Elisha and Penelope Geer *nee* Davis. The former was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died at the age of twenty-eight, two weeks after the battle of Plattsburg. Stewart Davis, the brother of Mrs. Geer, went, in 1818, from Indiana county to New York, and brought the family, consisting of six children, to Silas Davis's, where they made their home. Mr. Davis was three weeks in transporting the family to their new home. In 1819 Mrs. Geer was married to Colonel Charles Boyle, who had a blacksmith shop in Blacklick township, just below where the Frankstown road crossed the Conemaugh. She died in 1835, at the age of fifty-three. Col. Boyle died about 1826, sixty years of age. The issue of the marriage with Colonel Boyle were: Charles Elisha, M. D., d. in Columbus, O., and Elizabeth K., d. Roger Geer, the father of Elisha, died in Blairsville, at the age of ninety-five. He and his wife were converts of Lorenzo Dow. They came to Silas Davis's, where she died about twenty years prior to his decease. He was a Revolutionary soldier. His brother Nathan was a captain in the same war, and Robert, another brother, was on board a privateer, which ventured even into the British channel. Jacob, another brother, was killed in the last Indian war in Ohio. Washington learned the blacksmith trade with Col. Boyle. In 1828 his shop was located on the canal, and in the spring of 1829, removed to Bairdstown, where he has since labored at the trade. He has been a justice of the peace for Derry township, Westmoreland county, for twenty-two years. He was married in 1828 to Phebe Wilkinson, who died in 1872, in her sixty-eighth year. She was a daughter of Mott Wilkinson, a Revolutionary soldier, who had located in Indiana county in 1816. Their children were: Bishop Wesley, d.; Cynthia L. Pierpont, adopted, m. to George Guss, d.; Agnes J. Marks, adopted, m. to Thomas D. Stitt; and Elizabeth L. Brown, adopted, m. to Geo. Jellison. Since the fall of 1829, our subject has been connected with the Blairsville M. E. church, and has served as trustee and class leader for forty years. He was one of the managers of the Conemaugh bridge for several years, and served the last two years that toll was collected as president of the managers. In 1824, he worked near Colonel Boyle's with Daniel, James and Luther Geer, in building flatboats, forty to seventy feet long fifteen to eighteen feet wide. These boats were either laden with salt and taken to Pittsburgh, or loaded with coal and floated to Cincinnati and other river points.

MRS. MARIA A. BOYLE was born near Indiana, in June, 1805, and was a daughter of Blaney and Hannah Adair *nee* Agey. The former was a native of Ireland, and had come to where our subject was born in 1801. Blaney Adair's children were: John, m. to Maria McCleary; Jonathan, d., m. to Mary Todd; James M. D., d.; Maria, m. to Thomas Boyle, d. in 1846, in Johnstown, forty-nine years of age; Nancy; Josephine, m. to Eliza Todd; and Hugh M. D. d., m. to Sarah Steel, d. Thomas Boyle was a son of Col. Charles and Margaret Boyle *nee* Pumroy, a daughter of John Pumroy, the pioneer of Derry township. Thomas Boyle's first wife was Eliza McGinley. Their children were: Margaret J., m. to Jacob Long; Maria A., m. to John Trimble; and Dorotha, d. His second wife was our subject, their children being: Amanda N., m. to James Briggs, attorney; Thomas N., presiding elder, M. E. Church, m. to Sallie Craig; Hannah A., teacher for twelve years in the Blairsville school; and Frank, pres. minister, m. to Celia Miller. Thomas Boyle, was one of the partners in the foundry which occupied the site of Kerler's tannery. He was a foreman of the engine shop of the Portage railroad, at the time of his death.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON was born in county Antrim, Ireland, in 1752. He lived some years near Strabane, county Tyrone. He participated in the seige of Londonderry, and was subsequently forced to fly on account of the rebellion of 1792. His first location was on the North river, in New York, removing successively to Lancaster county, and what is now Cherry hill township, Indiana county, arriving in the latter about 1795, and locating on what is now the Stevens farm near Greenville. He died in 1822. His wife was Sarah Mathews, who died in 1815, sixty-five years old. She was an aunt of Archibald Mathews, d., husband of Mrs. Elizabeth Mathews. William Johnston's children were: Robert, d., b. in Ireland, merchant and banker, Halifax, North Carolina; Mary, d., m. first to William Lapsley, d., and second to William Lawson, d.; William, d. in 1841, sixty-one years old, m. in 1807, to Jane Parker, d. in 1849, sixty-six years old, daughter of William and Margaret J. Parker *nee* Tomb, the latter's second husband being James Graham; James, d., m. to Mary Gary, d.; and Jane, d., m. to John Huston, d. William was a contractor on the canal. William and Jane Johnston's children were: Robert, b. in Armagh, in 1809, m. to Anna Maria Rahm; William, lost on the Ben Sheridan; Mary, m. to Samuel McDonald; Samuel P., d., m. to Margaret Sutton; Sarah, d., m. to Robert Black, d.; Margaret, m. to Samuel Ray: James, m. to Lucretia Moore; and Caroline, b. in Armagh, in 1825, m. in 1843, to John McClure McCrea, d. in 1853, thirty-one years of age. Samuel was a contractor on the canal and railroad.

When Robert was nine years old, he, accompanied by his father, made a trip on horseback from Armagh to Halifax, North Carolina, the journey occupying fourteen days. He remained in the south till the death of his uncle, attending school and becoming acquainted with business. On the death of his uncle, he went to Washington City, meeting with his guardian, Gov. Berton, John Randolph, Macomb, and other noted men. For several years he was a member of the firm of "Davit, Johnston & Co., painters, upholsterers and cabinet manufacturers," of Pittsburgh. From 1841 to 1850 he was a senior partner of "R. & S. P. Johnston, general merchants," of Armagh. From 1850 to 1852 he was associated with his brother, S. P., and William Sutton in a large store and coal mine at West Greenville, Mercer county. Since 1853 he has been living on his farm in the "two mile bend" of the Conemaugh, engaged in farming and the raising of thorough bred Alderneys and Messengers.

Robert Johnston's children were: Catharine, m. to Samuel Cunningham, d.; Sarah Jane, m. to Rev. Noble G. Miller, d.; Martin R. and Rebecca Orth, d., twins, the former m. to Eva McDonald; Mary Lawson; William Parker; and Anna Maria Doratha, m. to William Sutton. In the early days there was an Indian trading post on what is now Robert Johnston's farm. The Broad Ford is about twenty rods from the east line of the property.

John McClure McCrea was a saddler by trade, and had resided in the county twenty-five years before his death. His children were: Martha Agnes, d.; Margaret J., Mary Eliza, William Johnston, and John M. The residence of Mrs. McCrea, widow of John M., was formerly the First Presbyterian Church.

REV. JAMES DAVIS.—His father, Rev. Thomas Davis, was born in 1772, in England, where he was a cloth manufacturer. He left England in 1806, with the expectation of forming an English colony in the Susquehanna valley, in Pennsylvania. On arriving in Pennsylvania, he became acquainted with a man who in a short time stripped him of his means. This circumstance, in connection with the unprepossessing appearance of the Susquehanna country, was undobtedly the cause of his advising his friends in England, not to come to America. He made his way to Pittsburgh, where for many years he was engaged in active business. He had a good general education before coming to America, and from his first location in Pittsburgh,

was associated with the Presbyterian church. For many years he was an elder in the second Presbyterian church of that city. He is said to have been *the first layman to make a public prayer in Pittsburgh.* This occurred about 1807. At the age of fifty, through the advice of Rev. Drs. Herron and Swift, he studied theology and entered the ministry of the Presbyterian church. He preached to the Salem (Westmoreland county) and Blairsville churches till his death, on the 28th of May, 1848, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. His death occurred on the road, about half way between his residence and Salem church, where he had on that day preached and held the communion service. While Rev. George Hill was preaching the afternoon sermon, word came that the senior pastor was dead.

He was twice married, first in 1793, to Hannah Gilly, who died in 1813, and second to Mrs. Sarah (Jones) Richardson, widow of Dr. Richardson of Pittsburgh—she died in 1845, at the age of seventy-two. She was the daughter of Samuel and Sarah Jones. Mr. Jones was the first register and recorder of Allegheny county. When a little girl, her family were forced to take refuge in Fort Pitt, on account of the trouble incidental to the Whisky Rebellion. His children were: Samuel, d.; Hannah, d.; Thomas, d.; Eliza, m. to James Irwin, who died in Westmoreland county, in 1867, in his seventy-fifth year; she died at Dr. James Davis' residence, on the 11th of May, 1874, over seventy-two years of age; and James, who was born in 1808. The latter geaduated from Jefferson College, in 1834, and from the Western Theological Seminary, in 1837. For eighteen years, he was the pastor of a Presbyterian church at Morgantown, West Virginia. Of late years he has preached occasionally, without any settled pastorate. From 1855 to 1857, he resided on his farm in Westmoreland county, removing in the latter year to Blairsville. He was married in 1837, to Miss Margaret W. Long, of Pittsburgh. Their children were: Joseph, d.; Sallie, m. to Jacob Graff; Eliza, m. to Dr. A. F. Purington; Thomas, M. D., b. in Pittsburgh, a member of Col. Jones' 144th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, for nine months, graduate of Washington and Jefferson College, m. to Elizabeth McCoy, of Blairsville; Martha and Annie. Our subject has an old bible in a good state of preservation, printed in London, in 1657. It is termed the "Dutch Annotations upon the whole Bible, according to the Synod of Dort, 1818, and published by authority, in 1637." It was printed by Henry Huls, for John Rothwell, Joshua Kirton, and Richard Tomlins, and was edited by Theodore Haak.

Rev. T. R. Ewing was born in Young township, in 1837, and was a son of Alexander and Catharine E. Ewing *nee* McAfee. The former was a son of John and Sarah Ewing *nee* Moore. (For sketch of the elder Ewings see notes on Mrs. Mary Hornwork, East Mahoning.) John and Sarah Ewing's children were: Rebecca. I., m. to Joseph Harbison; James, d., m. to Jane Harbison; William, d., m. first to a Miss Elder, and second to Jane Pattison; John, d., m. first to a Miss Hart, d., and second to Sarah McCurdy; Mary, d.; Sarah, d., m. to John McCurdy, d.; Robert, m. to Elizabeth Walker; and Alexander, b. in 1808, m. to Catharine Eaton McAfee, b. in 1811, in Allegheny county. The latter was a daughter of John and Mary McAfee *nee* Thompson. Mrs. McAfee died in her ninety-first year. Alexander and Catharine E. Ewing's children were: John Maxwell, m. to Emeline Rankin; T. R., Rev., m. in 1868, to Minnie Hilts, a daughter of Wm. D. and Hannah Hilts *nee* Ross; Boyd Emery, d.; J. R., M. D., m. to Sarah Orr; S. J., d.; and M. R., d. John Maxwell was three years in Co. E, 11th Pa. R. C. Boyd Emery did in 1861, while a member of Co. E, 11th Pa. R. C. Dr. J. R. was a member of the 206th Pa. vols. for about one year. Rev. T. R. was a student at the Jacksonville academy. He graduated at Washington college in the class of 1863, and at the Western theological seminary in 1868. He was connected with the Christian Commission for two years, as field agent for the army of the Cumberland, and general field agent. He was pastor of the Presbyterian church at New Alexandria, Westmoreland county, from April 30, 1868, to October 2, 1878. Since the latter date he has been the proprietor and principal of the Blairsville ladies' seminary. His children are: Boyd Ross, Edward Hilts, Clara and Helen.

William Hunter, M. D., was born in Philadelphia, in 1830, and was a son of James, d., and Nancy Hunter *nee* Daugherty. The latter is eighty-four years of age and resides with her son William. They were natives of the vicinity of Londonderry, Ireland, where they were married. They removed to Philadelphia in 1826, and in 1838 located in Greensburg, Westmoreland county. Our subject was educated in Philadelphia, and at the Greensburg academy, subsequently studying under private teachers. He read medicine with Dr. F. X. Spangler (homeopathist), of Greensburg, and attended lectures at the Cleveland, O., homeopathic hospital medical college, graduating in 1862. His first location was in Greensburg, removing to Blairsville on the first of April, 1864. He was the first homeopathic physician in the county to make a permanent location. He was married in 1848, to Maria Deemer, daughter of Andrew Deemer, of Westmoreland county.

Abraham H. Baker was born near Martinsburg, Blair county, in 1821, and was a son of Abraham and Mary J. Baker *nee* Hayden. Our subject has been a farmer, merchant, carpenter, railroad contractor and hotel keeper. He located in Blairsville in 1849, and has been the proprietor of the "Silver Maple," formerly "Marker" House since 1875. He has been thrice married, first in 1846, to Mary Ann Typher, d. in 1847, at the age of twenty-two; second in 1848, to Sarah Ann Galbraith, d. in 1866, and third in 1874, to Mrs. Sarah Vantine *nee* Heagy. His children were Flora, d., m. to Robert Fry; Thomas M.; and Washington, d., killed at the explosion of the Harvey Dean, near Gallipolis, Ohio. The "Silver Maple," so called from the beautiful trees, was erected by Silas Moore. It has thirty-eight rooms, and is a favorite summer resort.

Patrick Maher was born in county Carlow, Province of Linster, Ireland, in 1816, and was a son of Thomas and Mary Maher *nee* Lyon, who came to Blairsville in 1848. The former died in October, 1854, about eighty years of age; the latter in March, 1854, about seventy. The children were: Margaret, m. to John Gaffney; James, d. in Ireland, m. to Anastatia Hart; Nicholas, m. to Kate Strong, daughter of Michael Strong, an early settler; William, m. in 1844 to Ida Rodet; Bridget, m. first to Michael Gaffney, d. in Ireland, and second to Jno. Bean; Ann, d., m. to Edward Myers, d.; Patrick, m. in 1845, to Mary Ann Barr, daughter of D. H. Barr, who came to Blairsville in 1829; John, m. to Kate O'Roork; Mary, m. to Patrick Fenlon; Daniel, d.; Joanna, and Thomas, d. Patrick Maher's children were: Thomas C., Daniel, d.; James P., Teressa, d.; Nicholas G.; and William Edward. He learned his trade as a tanner in Bedford, Bedford county, and Pittsburgh. He had arrived in America on the 20th of November, 1837, came to Indiana county in 1837, made his home in the county in 1840, and he purchased his tannery in 1844. The tannery was erected in 1826, (or at least a portion of it,) by William Loughry, and was the second tannery in the village. John Dively had the first tannery on lot 104, fronting on Brown street, and the site of the tannery is a part of the lot now occupied by Mr. Maher. He, in connection, with his brother William, and his uncle, Lyons, purchased the property in 1844, and in a few years, Patrick succeeded to the entire management. At first it was a very small affair. Four men are at work in the busy season. Steam power is used, and fifty vats are in operation. The business is confined to tanning green slaughter hides, and shipping them

in the rough to Philadelphia. William Maher came to America in 1833, and for four years resided with his uncle, Nicholas Lyons, in Bedford, Bedford county. He was engaged in merchandising for twenty-five years in Blairsville, where he located in 1837. He was the president for four years of the First National bank, which he assisted in organizing in 1865. In 1870, he started the "Deposit bank," and has since been solely identified with its management. He has received several nominations by the democratic party, among them being that of state senator, but has always refused to allow his name to go before the public as a candidate. His children were: Mary, m. to Leo Barr; James, d.; Samuel, William, Anastatia, Thomas, Margaret, Rose Celia, d., and Gertrude.

MRS. ELIZABETH HILL was born in 1799, in what is now Plum Creek township, Armstrong county, and was a daughter of Adam and Nancy Lowry *nee* Adams, natives of county Derry, Ireland. They migrated with a family of five children to America in 1788, residing for some years in Franklin county, and in 1797, removing to Plum creek, where our subject was born. Adam died in 1840, about ninety years of age; his wife in 1810, fifty-three years old. Their children were: Letitia, d., m. to Samuel Irwin, d.; James, d.; Martha, d., m. to Theophilus Smith, d.; Benjamin, d., m. to Mary Rolan, d.; Isabella, d., m. to Hugh Brown, d.; Joseph, d., m. to Elizabeth Kerr, d.; Jane, d., m. to William Clark, d.; Nancy, d., m. to James McKesson, d.; Sarah, d., m. Nicholas Jordan, d.; Barbara, d., m. to Robert Spears; Elizabeth, m. first to Robert Mitchell, d. in 1828, thirty-one years old, and second to Jacob Hill, d. in 1852, in his sixtieth year; and Alexander, d., m. first in 1820 to Nancy Armstrong, d., and second in 1833 to Mrs. Elsie Peart, d. Our subject's children by the first union were: James Mitchell, d.; and Alexander, m. to Sarah McCormick. Her children by the second marriage were: Jackson, d.; John, d., m. to Jane Scott; William Clarke, d.; and Nancy J., m. to Geo. M. Thompson, d. in 1874. John fell at the first battle of Fredericksburg. He was a member of company I, 11th Pa. R. C.; and was acting as sergeant major. He had been a prisoner of war at Libby. Mrs. Nancy J. Thompson erected her conservatory in 1878. It is the most elegant and complete establishment of the kind in the Conemaugh valley.

MRS. ELIZABETH MATTHIAS was born on the "Neck," now a part of Philadelphia, and was a daughter of Moses and Elizabeth Kensler *nee* Sheller. She was married in 1823 to John Matthias, an umbrella maker of Philadelphia, and in the same year they removed to Centre county, where her husband taught school and worked in the Phillipsburg screw factory. In December, 1832, they removed to the toll gate at the Conemaugh bridge, and for eleven years Mr. Matthias was the toll gatherer. In 1842 he removed to the Blairsville side, having meanwhile become one of the editors and proprietors of the Blairsville *Record*. He died in 1844, at the age of forty-six. His children were: Martha E., m. to George Stouffer; Franklin; Alfred, editor, m. to Mary Murphy; Lavinia, C., m. to D. B. D. Coleman; Jefferson, d.; Mary; and Elizabeth, d. Our subject's father was a Catholic and her mother a Lutheran; her husband, self and family are Swedenborgians, or New Church.

MRS. MARIA A. LINTNER was born on the old Henderson homestead, in Centre township, in 1807, and was a daughter of Rev. Joseph W. Henderson and Elizabeth Scott, daughter of Judge William Scott of Adams county. The former's first wife was Sarah Dixon, a daughter of Col. James Dixon, of Adams county. Rev. Joseph W. was a son of James and Maria Henderson *nee* Breckenridge, the latter being a sister of the father of Hon. John C. Breckenridge. The children of the first marriage were: Nancy, d., m. to Benjamin Sloan, d.; Mary, d. m. to Rev. James Galbraith, d.; Jane, d., m. first to Victor King, d.; and second to John Thompson, d.; Margaret, d., m. to Col. Thomas Laughlin, d.; James, d.; Susan, d., m. to Judge Thomas Pollock, d.; Sarah, d., m. to James Loughrey, d.; Eliza, d., m. to Abram Hendricks, uncle of Gov. T. A. Hendricks of Indiana; and Hannah, d. By the second union, the children were: William, m. to Ann Hendricks, sister of Abram; Matilda, d., m. to Charles Campbell, d.; and Maria A., m. in 1825, to William Lintner, d. in 1865, at the age of sixty-seven. The children of William and Maria A. Lintner were: Joseph Henderson, d.; John, d.; Elizabeth, d.; Jane, d.; Matilda, m. to McKinney Turner; Sarah, d., m. to Joseph Rankin; Margaret, d.; William Scott, d.; Andrew Banks, d.; and Emma.

DAVID SIMPSON was born in Philadelphia in 1824, and was a son of David and Phebe Simpson *nee* Coppick. The former was a soldier in the war of 1812, and the son of a Chester county Quaker. Our subject came to Indiana county in 1860. He was married in 1844 to Sarah Mathews, daughter of William Mathews, of Ireland. Their children were: Anna E., d.; Mary Emma, m. to Theodore Anza; William D., m. to Julia Carter; Sarah E., and Martha W. Our subject was in the militia for ten years, serving as orderly sergeant for several years, and participating in the great riot of 1844. He is "Past Dictator" of the "Knights of Honor" and treasurer of Knights and Ladies of Honor. He has worked at the carpenter trade for forty years, and is now connected with the W. P. R. R. as a bridge builder, &c.

T. E. THOMPSON was born in Conemaugh township in 1849, and is a son of Robert and Eliza Thompson *nee* Earhart. The former was born in the county and died in 1853; the latter died in 1856. Our subject was married in 1869 to Margaret Boyle, daughter of Johnston and Lydia Boyle *nee* Baker, of Conemaugh township. His children are: Lydia May, Robert Cromwell, Anna, Margaret Myrtle, and John Somers. He has been a carpenter for thirteen years, and has resided in Blairsville for six years. He is to-day connected with the W. P. R. R. as a bridge builder, etc.

JOHN CAMPBELL came to Blairsville in 1826. He was born near Londonderry, Ireland, in 1796, and was a son of James and Catharine Campbell *nee* McLaughlin. In 1801, his parents migrated to Philadelphia, and in 1814, they removed to Greensburg, Westmoreland county, where James Campbell died a few years subsequently. His widow, after passing most of her remaining years with her son John, died in Shaneetown, Illinois, at the residence of her son Cornelius. Our subject was married in 1818, to Isabella Cowan, a daughter of Captain Cowan, who was the grandfather of Hon. Edgar Cowan. She died in 1830, at the age of thirty-one. His second wife was Sarah Haney, daughter of John Haney, of Derry township, Westmoreland county, whom he married in 1832. He died in 1877, lacking twelve days of being eighty-one years old. The children by the first marriage were: Mary, m. to William Greene; James, m. to Rebecca Hoover; William, d. He was a soldier in company E, 21st Pennsylvania volunteers, in the Mexican war, from Jan. 1st, 1847, to June 8th, of that year. He read law with Hon. Edgar Cowan, and was admitted to the bar—he died July 12, 1847, two days after his return from the army. Sarah, d., m. to Jacob Kuhn, and John, m. to Kate Logue. The children by the second union were: Robert, m. to Charlotte Peters, and Isabella. Robert was superintendent of the masonry while the W. P. R. R., was being constructed, and also superintendent of the masonry on the Hoosac Tunnel, for twelve years, and latterly, a contractor. Our subject was a brick manufacturer for many years.

HON. JOHN HILL.—His grandfather, Joseph Hill, was of Scotch-Irish extraction, and came, when a young man, from Georgia to Maryland, where he married Catharine Sheets, a member of

an old Lutheran family. In 1798, the family migrated to Derry township, Westmoreland county, and in 1804, they located on a tract of land through which the I. B. R. R. passes from the intersection. After residing there for a few years, he purchased a tract of land on the Indiana side. He died in 1830, over sixty years of age. His wife's death occurred some years later. He divided his land on the Indiana side, with Joshua and Richard Hill, and on the Westmoreland side, with Christopher and Jacob Hill. His children were: Joshua, m. to Margaret Cunningham, a sister of Judge John Cunningham; Jane, d., m. first to William Brown, d., and second to John Grewell, d.; Jacob, d., m. first to Eleanor Reese, d., and second to Mrs. Elizabeth Mitchell; Richard, m. to Sarah Libengood; and Christopher, m. first to Margaret Wilkins, d., and second to Mrs. Jemima Dunlap *nee* Graham, d.

Joshua's children were; Joseph, m. to Ella Bell; Wm. C., m. first to Nancy Hotham, d., and second to Mary Stitt, d.; John, m. in 1852 to Elizabeth Bossert, daughter of John Bossert, who came to Blairsville in 1837, and whose widow is yet living at an advanced age in the town: Catharine J., d., m. to James Dowdle; Mary A., m. to Washington Clawson; Joshua S., m.; Margaret E., m. to William T. Baldridge; Jesse A., m.; Jacob L.; Martha L., d., m. to Charles J. Baldridge; George W., m. in 1864 to Margaret Wilson, daughter of James Wilson, who died while a wagon-master in the Mexican war; Thomas J., m; and Benj. S., d., m. to Elizabeth Repine, d. William C. was in the war of 1861 for nine months. John was a lieutenant in the militia in the Lee raid, and also in the Morgan raid, and assisted in the latter's capture. Jacob L. was in the 49th Pa. vols. for four years. George W. was in the militia for two weeks after the battle of Antietam, and also in company D, 206th Pa. vols. about one year. John Hill has been connected officially, or otherwise, with the Lutheran church of Blairsville since 1851. He has filled nearly all the offices in the township and borough. He was a member of the state house of representatives in the sessions of 1878 and '79. His children are: Edgar N., Mary E., Charles W. and Augustus B. George W. was born in Burrell township in 1840. He has farmed, been connected with the railroad, one of the partners in the planing mill, and for three years in the grocery business. He is connected with the M. E. church. His children are Susan W. and Rebecca.

Mrs. Margaret Scott, widow of Boyd Scott, was born in Blairsville in 1827, and was a daughter of General Joseph McMasters and Margaret Wallace. The latter was a relative of the Wallaces at the "fort." One brother, Hugh, was in the Revolution, and two were in the Indian wars. Her family at one time resided in Hannastown. Joseph McMasters was a general in the militia for many years. He served as prothonotary, register and recorder, and held other positions. He died in 1867, at an advanced age. His children were: Mary J., m. to Richard Peters; Rebecca, m. to Charles Sleysman, d.; Margaret, m. in 1849 to Boyd Scott, d. in 1875, fifty-five years of age; Robert, and George, d. Boyd Scott was in the service of the P. R. R. and W. P. R. R. as conductor, agent, &c., for twenty-two years. In the last year of his career he was ticket agent of the railroads at Blairsville. His children were: Mary Catharine, m. to L. S. W. Ray; Joseph, m. to Elizabeth Dobson; Sarah Mellon, and Albert B.

Archibald Davis was born on the old Davis homestead, in what is now Black-lick township, in 1807, and was a son of William and Phebe Davis, *nee* Lawrence. The former was a son of William Davis, a native of Ireland, who was among the early settlers of Black-lick township. His wife was a Welsh lady by the name of Waugh. Their children were: John, d., m. to Mary Gordon, d.; Ann, d., m. to David Ferguson, d.; William, d., m. to Phebe Lawrence, d.; David, d., m. to Jane Hunter, d.; Susan, d., m. to Samuel Ferguson, d.; Elizabeth, d., m. to George Thompson, d.; and Margaret, d., m. to Elliott Ferguson, d. William and Phebe Davis' children were: William, d., m. to Christina Herald, d.; Archibald, m. first to Matilda Kurtz, d., daughter of Jonathan Kurtz, and second to Mrs. Mary Culbertson, *nee* McChesney; Elizabeth, d., m. to Joseph Pershing, d.; Jane, Rachel, d., m. to Thomas Burns; John, m. to Mary Rankin, and David, m. to Rebecca Day. Archibald has been a justice of the peace for twenty-eight years. He has been connected with the M. E. church since 1829. Our subject's children were: William, Stewart, m. in 1864 to Amanda Devinney; Elizabeth, m. in 1858 to Rev. Benjamin F. McMahon (M. E.), d. in 1862; Matilda, m. to Rev. A. R. Chapman (M. E.); Mary, m. to I. N. Hughes; Edward, m. to Mary Pease; Margaret, Elzora, m. to John W. Hill; Clara, Martha, Fannie and Frank C. Stewart and William have been in company with their father since 1861. Stewart was a member of Co. H, 10th Pa. militia for thirty days. His children are: John D. and Stewart Archibald. Rev. Benjamin McMahon died in Blairsville, thirty-four years of age. He was born in St. Clairsville, Belmont county, Ohio, and was the son of Rev. John McMahon, M. D., a Methodist Episcopal minister, who had five sons in the M. E. ministry. The McMahons were among the early settlers of both Western Virginia and Ohio. Rev. B. F. was stationed in Blairsville in 1858, his labors being chiefly in Ohio. He became ill while stationed at Steubenville, and returned to Blairsville only to die. His children were: John Archibald and Cassius Clay.

John McCrea Hosack, was born near Bairdstown, Derry township, Westmoreland county, in 1837, and was a son of Samuel R. and Rachel Hosack *nee* McCrea, daughter of John and Elizabeth McCrea *nee* Reed, who were married in 1801, and were early settlers of Black-lick township, near Bell's mills. John McCrea died in 1861, eighty-four years old, his wife in 1849, seventy-two years old. Samuel Hosack, was a son of John and Sarah Hosack *nee* Russell. The former located in Black-lick township, and died in Derry township, Westmoreland county, in 1865, about sixty-eight years old. His wife died in 1876, eighty-four years of age. Their children were: Samuel, d. in 1849, thirty-two years of age, m, to Rachel McCrea, d. in 1869, in her fifty-eighth year; Hannah m. to Andrew Henderson; David, m. to Jane Henderson; Morrison, m. to Mary Ann Sharp; James; Joseph, m. to Sarah Sharp; Alexander, m. to Elizabeth Rigley; William, M. D.; and Mary E. m. to Robert Miller. Morrison served in the war of 1861. James served in the 9th Pa. R. C. Dr. William was surgeon of the 77th Pennsylvania volunteers. Samuel R. Hosack's children were: John McCrea, m. to Eulalie McCabe, daughter of R. B. McCabe; David A., d., m. to Sarah Bruce, d.; William, M. D., b. in 1843, m. in 1872, to M. M. Bruce, daughter of John Bruce; Thomas, m. to Florinda Morford; Joseph; and Elizabeth, m. to Arlington Holmes. John M. was in company A, 135th Pennsylvania volunteers, for nine months—afterwards was a carpenter in the quartermaster's department at Nashville, Tennessee, for six months. Dr. William Hosack, worked at the blacksmith trade for one year, and then entered the army, serving in company I, 11th Pennsylvana R. C. for three years nine months and eleven days, being a prisoner for the last nine months at Andersonville. He attended Glade Run Academy, graduating in 1868, and taught three years in Blairsville and Burrell townships. He read medicine with Dr. M. R. Banks, of Livermore, and graduated in the spring of 1874, at the Cleveland Medical College, attending his first course of lectures in the session of 1870. His first location was in West Lebanon, remaining till April, 1879, when he removed to Cherrytree, and purchased, in company with J. M. Hosack, the drug store of E. Brailler, M. D. His children are: Robert Bruce and Samuel Lawrence.

Robert Still was born in Alexandria, Huntingdon county,

in 1818, and was a son of John and Martha Still *nee* Galbraith. The former was a native of Alexandria, and was a son of Robert Still, a native of Ireland. John served for one year in the war of 1812. He removed to Mercer county in 1828, and in a few years to Allegheny City, locating in 1839, in Derry township, two miles southwest of Blairsville, where he died in 1856. His wife's death occurred in a few years afterwards. Their children were: Robert, m. to Cordelia Alter; Alexander, m.; Ephraim, m. twice, first wife was a Miss Kincaid; James, d.; William, m. to Catharine Case; Eliza, d.; John, m. to Nancy Dixon; Margaret, m. to John Sipe, d.; Thomas, m.; and Mary, d., m. to William Hill. Ephraim was a sutler in the 11th Pa. R. C. for nearly three years. John was an assistant of his brother Ephraim. Thomas was a soldier in the war of 1861, and was for some time a prisoner at Libby.

Our subject's children were: Melissa, m. to Lewis Ripple; Sarah, d.; Martha, Priscilla, Emma Jane, Cordelia, d.; John Noble, and Ella. Our subject began as a "jigger boss" and cabin boy on the canal in 1831. From 1850 to 1853, in connection with his brothers William and Ephraim, they carried the freight and emigrant passengers for the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. At one time they had twenty-five boats and one hundred horses and mules. They shipped several locomotives from Johnstown to Pittsburgh on flatboats. Our subject was connected with the railroad for sixteen years, as brakeman, baggage master and express messenger, retiring on account of ill health to his farm in this township.

JOHN W. BROWN was born near Munster, Cambria county, in 1802, and was a son of John and Susannah Brown *nee* Weakland, who were married in 1793, and died in 1810. Their children were: Moses, d.; John W., d. in 1873; Sarah, d.; William, d.; James, and Thomas, d. John W. came to Blairsville in 1820. He assisted in rafting the shingles that were used on the first bridge. He was a boatman as well as blacksmith. He assisted Thomas Lindsey in making the bolts and irons used on the bridge, and afterward pursued the butcher trade. He was the first captain of the "Conemaugh," the first fire engine of Blairsville. He was married first in 1824, to Elizabeth Murray, who died in 1846, at the age of forty-two; again married in 1847, to Fannie Skinner, who died in 1850, at the age of forty-four, and married the third time, in 1851, to Hannah Geary. His children were: William, who was a veterinary surgeon in the late war, m. to Mary Doty, d.; John, d., m. to Mary Ann Cassida, d.; Sarah, d.; Catharine, d., m. to Joseph Green; James, m. to Sarah Pahel; Susan, m. to Amos Fenne; Michael E. and Mary M., twins, the former married to Isadore Jelly, a niece of Rev. J. A. Stillinger; Thomas C., m. to Mary W. Mullen, and Albert Daniel.

WILLIAM RANSON, the road supervisor of the W. P. R. R., and connected with the P. R. R. since April 7, 1851, was born in county Monaghan, Ireland, in 1823, and was a son of David and Mary Ranson *nee* Windrum. The former died in 1878, at the age of ninety-two; the latter about five years previous, about eighty years of age. Their children were: William, m. in 1846 to Mary J. Duncan, of Nova Scotia; Isaac, a soldier in the war of 1861; John, and David—the two latter residing in Ireland. William's children were: David, in the three months' service of 1861; Alexander, m. to Emma Truby; John, Evaline, Mary and William. Our subject came to America in 1842, and after farming in Pennsylvania, sojourning in South Carolina, and boating, became connected with the P. R. R. He commenced as an axeman with the Robert Clark engineer party on the Northwestern, or W. P. R. R. In 1856 he became road supervisor of the Indiana branch, and afterwards had charge of the West Penn. div. of P. R. R.

DAVID NESBITT was born in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, in 1829, and was a son of James R. and Martha Nesbitt *nee* Ray. The former served in the "Silver Grays," in the Penn. militia during the war of 1861. He assisted in hauling timber to build the first houses at Blairsville. His father laid out Williamsport, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. Jas. R. located in Blairsville about 1850, and died in 1875, at the age of seventy-five; his wife, in 1871, at the age of sixty-five. Their children were: David, m. in 1872 to Harriet J. Fink; Hetty, m. to James Hammill; Martha, m. to John Bruce; Samuel R., d.; Mary E., d.; and James R., d. Our subject's children were: Samuel Fink, d.; Martha, and Nettie. He served in company D, 206th Pa. vols. for one year. He learned his trade as blacksmith with Washington Geer. He has been located at his present shop since 1859.

CHARLES B. STREET was born in Frome, Somerset county, England, in 1840, and was a son of Richard and Anna Street, *nee* Burgess, who located in Philadelphia in 1847. He learned the machinist trade at the Industrial works of Bement and Dougherty, now William Bement and Son, 21 Callowhill street. He labored there for seven and a half years, and at Norris's locomotive works for one year. We next find him a third assistant engineer on the U. S. S. Pawnee for fifteen months in 1860–1. He entered the army as a member of Co. N, 71st Pa. vols., and served from the summer of 1861 to the fall of 1862. He was wounded at Ball's Bluff, and was taken prisoner, remaining twenty-seven weeks in Libby prison and hospital. He became connected with the P. R. R. in the spring of 1863, as a machinist at the Altoona shops. He was successively promoted as foreman (on Tyrone division), engineer, train master and master mechanic. He then started for Cuba, and was shipwrecked off the Bahamas. He returned to Altoona, and in November, 1865, again engaged passage for Cuba, where he remained till August, 1866. He was in the employ of the Bush Hill Iron Works, of Philadelphia, who engaged him to set up machinery on sugar plantations, to take the place of "bull" power, and to lay tramways and pipe lines. Of the former, he placed fifteen miles in position to bear the cane to the mills, and laid over three miles of pipe to convey water to the boilers. On his return he was appointed master mechanic of the West Pennsylvania railroad, his present office, and removed to Blairsville. He was married in 1865 to Eveline Blanch Riggs, daughter of John and Susan Riggs, of Mifflin county. Their children are: Susan R., Blanch, Robert P., Elizabeth P., and Rhoda M.

MRS. ELIZABETH ZIMMERS was born in Black-lick township in 1827, and was a daughter of Robert and Rebecca Smith, *nee* Henderson. The former was a son of Daniel and Elizabeth Smith, *nee* Kiscdmen. Daniel's second wife was Jane Copely. He died in 1851, in his eighty-fourth year. He was born near Carlisle, Cumberland county, and migrated to what is now Black-lick township about the beginning of the present century. Black-lick station is located on Daniel Smith's homestead. Daniel's children were: Joseph, d., m. to Mary Calhoun, d., Robert, d. in 1870, seventy-eight years old, m. to Rebecca Henderson, d., sixty-four years old; Daniel, d., m. first to Elizabeth Copely, d., and second to Elizabeth Henderson, d.; Elizabeth, m. to Samuel Howe, d.; Jane, m. to Benjamin Elliott, d., a soldier of the war of 1812; John, d., m. to Ann E. Buchanan; Susan, d., m., to James Henderson, d., a soldier of the war of 1861, d. after two years service at the age of sixty-five; Catharine, m. to William Devlin, d.; James, m. to Susan Smith, d., and Harriet, d., married to James Fair. Robert and Rebecca Smith's children were: Elizabeth, m. in 1850 to Jacob Zimmers, d. in 1870, fifty-one years of age; Joseph H., M. D., m. to Caroline Moore; Jane, m. first to Dr. S. M. Ogden, d., and second to Wm. Rinehart; Daniel, m. to Lavinia Woodward, and Robert, m. first to Susan Bancroft, d., and second to Jane Brown. Dr. J. H. Smith was an assistant surgeon in the army

during the late war. Jacob Zimmers was a native of Germany. He migrated from Bedford county to Bairdstown, Westmoreland county, in 1846, where he engaged in merchandizing. In 1847 he located in Blairsville, and was the ticket agent of the P. R. R. for twenty years. The residence of Mrs. Zimmers was the first depot of the P. R. R. in Blairsville. Jacob Zimmers' children were: Lucelia Rebecca, Jane Ella, m. to J. W. Hughes, M. D.; Frank H,, Mary H., Julia E., Jessie and Robert Smith.

Robert Gilmore was born in county Derry, province of Ulster, Ireland, in 1819, and was a son of John and Margaret Gilmore, *nee* Henly. He was married in Philadelphia, in 1853, to Eliza Long, daughter of James and Mary Long, *nee* McPherson, a native of Ireland, of Scotch-Irish parentage, and who had come with relatives to Philadelphia in 1845. Our subject came to St. Johns, New Brunswick, in 1838, and thence located successively in Canada, Philadelphia, New Derry, Westmoreland county, in 1850, and Blairsville, in 1862. His business has been that of a merchant tailor. Their children were: James, m. to Effie Conkle, and Jessie, d., a graduate of the Blairsville Ladies' Seminary in the class of 1877.

Mrs. Eliza Jane Wilson, the widow of John H. Wilson, who died in Blairsville, in 1862, at the age of twenty-eight, was born in Blairsville, in 1835. Her husband was a native of the vicinity of Bolivar, Derry township, Westmoreland county, and was a carpenter by trade. Our subject was a daughter of Stephen and Amy Morford, *nee* Davis—a daughter of Stewart Davis. John H. and Eliza J. Wilson's children were: Martin M. and John Edgar, carpenter and bridge builder, m. to Annie Stratton. Martin M. has been connected with the W. P. R. R. since he was twelve years of age. Before he was sixteen he was acting as a telegraph operator at Natrona. He is now paymaster and superintendent's clerk.

Mrs. Julia Altman, was born in Derry township, Westmoreland county, in 1841, and was the daughter of James McCurdy and Elizabeth Clawson. The former was a native of Wheatfield township, and died in 1857, at the age of fifty. The latter is living in Blairsville, and was the daughter of John and Elizabeth Clawson *nee* Wincher, and was born in 1809, in what is now Burrell township. James McCurdy was the son of James and Sarah McCurdy *nee* Graham. The former located in Wheatfield township, between 1790 and 1800. James McCurdy's children were: John, m. to Catharine Reegor; James, d.; Archibald, m. to Melinda Cassidy; Elizabeth, m. to M. H. Fails; Nancy; Julia, m. to Morgan Altman, d. in 1876; William, m. to Mrs. Mary Vellis *nee* Smith; Sarah J., m. to Abram Kaufman, Jesse, m. to Martha Ford; Samuel, m. to Sarah Clawson; and George, m. to Ann Lloyd. John was in the war of 1861. James died in Libby Prison, after nine months captivity. Archibald was in the war of 1861. Morgan Altman served in the Pennsylvania militia during the late conflict. Our subject's children were: Elmer; Gertrude; Dolly, d.; Cora; Jesse, and Laura.

Mrs. Jane Robinson, was born in what is now Conemaugh township, in 1806, and was a daughter of James and Mary Smith *nee* Watson. The former was a son of Thomas and Jane Smith, both natives of Ireland. Thomas first located in the Conococheaque valley, and then migrated to near the present site of Youngstown, Westmoreland county, and settled on what was called the "Big Road." About 1790 or 1795, he removed to what is now Conemaugh township. His children were: Alexander, d.; James, d., m. to Mary Watson, d.; Jane, d., m. to Alexander McDonald, d.; and Lavinia. James and Mary Smith's children were: Alexander, m. to Amelia Knapp; Isabella, m. to David Brumlee, d.; Jane, m. first to Samuel Watson, d.; and second to John Robinson, who died in 1870, over seventy years of age, on the farm where he was born, near Salem church, Westmoreland county; Mary, d.; Lavinia, d.; Elizabeth, d.; and Thomas, m. to Jane Elwood, who lives on the old Thomas Smith farm. Samuel and Jane Watson's children were: James, m. to Catharine Myers; and Mary J. James was in company B, 56th Pennsylvania volunteers, for about eighteen months. Thomas Smith, the pioneer, wove in the Conococheaque valley, the cloth out of which were made the clothes that Rev. Joseph W. Henderson wore, when he first attended college. He sold his farm for Continental money, which proved utterly worthless, and it was at this juncture that he removed to Westmoreland county.

Philip Harrington Laufman was born in Strausburg, Franklin county, in 1822, and was a son of David and Susan Laufman *nee* Harrington. Susan Harrington was the only child of Nicholas and Elizabeth Harrington *nee* Shriver. The former's father was a second son of Lord Harrington, of England, and was a captain in the British army before the Revolution. He migrated to America, and was killed while fighting under General St. Clair against the Indians in the Ohio territory. He left two sons—Nicholas, m. to Elizabeth Shriver, and Peter, who died a bachelor in Strausburg. David Laufman was a son of Philip and Mary Laufman *nee* Spottswood, both natives of Carlisle, Cumberland county. The former died near Chambersburg, Franklin county, at the age of eighty-seven; the latter in 1836, sixty-two years old. David, when a young man, was deputy sheriff of Franklin county, and was afterwards an iron-master and one of the proprietors of Southampton furnace, where he died in 1834, at the age of thirty-four. His wife died in 1854, at the age of fifty-three. Our subject came to Pittsburgh in 1840, and was a clerk in the hardware trade for eight years, and then engaged in the business for thirteen years, the first firm being Huber & Laufman, succeeded successively by P. H. Laufman, and P. H. Laufman and Brother. He then purchased an interest in the Apollo (Armstrong county) rolling mill, and has since continued in the business. The first firm was Rogers, Laufman & Co.; which, after one year's continuance, was followed by Laufman & Co., the present style of the house. While a citizen of Pittsburgh, Mr. Laufman was for five years a member of the central board of education, and for seven a representative of the Nineteenth ward in the select council. He was one of the five commissioners who negotiated the $3,500,000 of bonds, and erected the present system of water works. He was married in 1848 to Mary Ann Berlin, a daughter of Philip and Mary Berlin *nee* Cover. Their children were: Wilmer B., m. to Beatrice Lawson: Emma Kate, m. to H. M. Butler, of Pittsburgh; Fannie E; Helen Mary, d.; Marietta, d.; Naome, Anna Cookman, and Philip Harrington.

Mrs. Martha P. Earhart was born in 1824, in Conemaugh township, and was a daughter of John and Elizabeth Barkley *nee* Rankin. The former was a son of Alexander and Ann Barkley, natives of Ireland, married in Philadelphia, and who located in what is now Young township, in 1807. Alexander died in 1822, over sixty years of age; his wife in 1852, in her ninety-fourth year. Their children were: Jane, d., m. first to James Wilson, d., and second to Thomas Dixon, d.; John, b. in 1802, in Carlisle, Cumberland county, m. first in 1822, to Elizabeth Rankin, d., and second to Anna Clark, d.; Alexander, d., m. first to Nancy, Gallagher, d., and second to Mrs. Russell; Nancy, m. to John McFarland; and James, d., m. to Jane Ferguson. John was a member of the session of Ebenezer Church and superintendent of its Sabbath school for many years. John Barkley's children were: Martha P., m. in 1853, to William Earhart, d. in 1866, in his seventy-first year; Mary Ann, m. first to William Bracken, d., and second to John T. Elder; Alexander Y., m. to Elizabeth Colasure; Elizabeth R., m. to John McIntosh; James M., m. first to Elizabeth Ray, d., and second to Henrietta Ray; William R., m. to Mary Miller; Caroline, m.

to John Lamb; Jemima, d.; John C., m. to Ada Millikin; Thomas, B., m. to Emma Sutton, d., and Foster W., d. Alexander Y., served in the Pennsylvania militia during the Morgan raid. John C. was in the 11th Pa. R. C. and was a prisoner at Libby for forty days. Thomas B. served in the Pennsylvania militia. Our subject's children were: Alexander B., m. to Emma Ludwig; Annie C. and Henry F. d. She has been a Sabbath school teacher in the M. E. Church for twenty years. Her husband was a deacon in the Lutheran Church for several years, and afterward joined the Methodists.

SAMUEL MCNULTY was born in York county, in 1793, and died in Blairsville, in 1870. He learned the printing trade at Shippensburg, removing from thence to Ebensburg, Cambria county, where he labored as a printer, and was married there in 1816, to Mary Mooney, whose parents kept a hotel at that place. In 1818 he removed to Blairsville and opened a hotel, the first in the village. He then kept the Dr. Emerson tavern, and in 1821-2, he erected the Exchange, in its day the best hotel between Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, managing it till 1850, when he leased the property to Col. William Lawson. In 1854, he sold the property to William Cunningham. In 1860, Luther Martin changed the name to the Everett House, and in 1872 it ceased to be a hotel. In 1879 it was remodeled into stores by John Graff & Sons. Our subject was collector of the port of Blairsville for several years, and was one of the partners in the Perseverence stage line from 1837 to 1840, the firm being McNulty, Sterrett & Co. Subsequently he worked his stock for five years, on the Portage Railroad, where he lost a leg. On the 9th of May, 1842, he started the first hack that run from Blairsville to Indiana, making three trips and back per week. His children were: Charles A., m. to Sophia Miraben; John, d.; Isabella, d.; George Washington, m. to Anna Bella Rhey; Andrew Jackson, m. to Rose Stephens; Harrison, the oldest native born male child of Blairsville, m. to Anna Mary Wilson; William, d.; and Agnes, m. to Daniel Barr. Harrison has been an active railroad man for twenty-three years, holding positions from laborer to conductor. His children were: Mary Agnes, m. to James McMoran; Anna Bella, d., m. to John Sutch; William M., m. to Terressa Mills, d.; James W., Charles A. and Ida.

MARK WILKINSON was a native of Hartford, Connecticut, where he was born in 1760. He was a soldier in the revolutionary war. He migrated to Black-lick township in 1819, and settled on what is now the Samuel Earhart farm. He died in 1856. His wife, whose maiden name was Phebe Freeland, died in 1836, at the age of sixty-five. Their children were: Lucy, m. to George Turner; Elisha, d., m. first to Margaret Loughery, d., and married a second time; James, d., m. to Hannah Chipman; Phebe, d., m. to Washington Geer; Dennison, d., m. to Rebecca Loughery; John, d., m. to Margaret Drevo; Deborah, m. to Joshua Goff, and George, m. first to Mary Ann Geer, d., and second to Nancy J. Brown. George was captain of the "Blairsville Blues" from 1849 to 1855, and also captain of the "Washington Blues" till they were re-organized to enter the war of 1861. He was also lieutenant colonel of the 1st regiment, 1st brigade, 17th division Pa. militia for several years. George Wilkinson's children were: Jane, d.; Mary, d.; James, d.; Albert, d.; Gilmor, Charles, Freeman and Elizabeth. Albert served in the three months' enlistment of 1861. Gilmor served in the Pennsylvania militia during the Morgan raid, and was also a telegraph operator under McClellan for three months, and Sherman two and a half years. The "Union House," of which George Wilkinson is proprietor, was erected by James Love, in 1855. In 1876 it was enlarged by Mr. Wilkinson, and now has twenty-two rooms. The children of Dennison Wilkinson, a son of Mark, were: Phebe, m. to John Wainright; Elizabeth, postmistress of Blairsville since August 1, 1878, m. in 1854 to Jacob A. Alter, d.; Mary, m. in 1856 to A. C. Graff; Miriam, m. first to John Hough, d., and second to J. W. Gray. Jacob A. was born in 1832, in Westmoreland county, and was a son of Alexander and Mary J. Alter, *nee* Buchanan. He was mustered into Co. K, 101st Pa. vols. on the 5th of November, 1861. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Plymouth, and sent to Andersonville, where he remained for five months. He was paroled and died on the 15th of December, 1864, at Morris Island, near Charleston, South Carolina, while en route for home. Jacob A. and Elizabeth A. Alter's only child was Dora R. John and Phebe Wainright's only child was Dora V. John Hough, d., and Miriam Wilkinson's children were: Joseph P. and Ellen R., d. The children of J. W. and Miriam Hough, *nee* Wilkinson, were: Edgar T., Dennison, Isadore, Lida D., d., and Nellie.

MRS. ANNIE FELTON.—She was born in Derry township, Westmoreland county, in 1802, and was the daughter of Samuel and Jennie Echols *nee* Clendenning. The former kept a tavern for many years on the Frankstown road, about five miles beyond Armagh, at the foot of Laurel Hill. She came to Blairsville in the summer of 1819, in company with her brother, James Echols, who had a contract for building a part of the Northern turnpike, which was located through the place. Her parents arrived in the following year, and opened a place for entertainment, well known as "Echols' tavern." She was married in 1824 to John H. Felton, who died in 1839, about forty-four years of age. Their children were: Alexander, d., m. to Jane Geary, d.; William, d., who migrated to California, and Deborah, d., m. to Thomas Layton, d.

MRS. ELIZABETH GREEN was born in 1798, in Northampton county, and was a daughter of Henry and Catharine Libengoon *nee* George. In 1800, the family removed to Derry township, Westmoreland county. She was married in 1819 to Isaac Green, the first carpenter to work in Blairsville. He died in 1846, in his fiftieth year. He was born in Bellefonte, Centre county. Their children were: William, m. to Mary Campbell; Henry, d.; James, d.; Joseph, m. first to Catharine Brown, d., and second to Susan Brown; Samuel, m. to Sarah Alters: George Miles, m. to Jennie Jeffries; Foster M., d.; Wilson, d.: and Martha J., m. to S. D. Stiffey. The children of the latter are: Anna Lena, Frank, and Harry E.

DAVID TAYLOR was born in what is now Loyalhanna township, Westmoreland county, in 1824, and was a son of John and Eleanor Taylor *nee* Miller. The latter died in January, 1879, over eighty-five years of age. She was a native of Ireland, and came when only six weeks old with her parents to America. The former was from near the site of Greensburg, Westmoreland county. He died in 1853, at the age of sixty-five. He was a son of James and Elizabeth Taylor, who located near the site of Greensburg in 1780. Both father and son located in Conemaugh township in 1834. James Taylor died in 1842, about eighty-two years of age; his wife died in 1823; the former had two brothers in the Revolutionary war. His children were: John, d., m. to Eleanor Miller, d.; and James, who died in the United States army at Pittsburgh, about 1829. John was drafted in the war of 1812, but peace was declared before his company reached the army.

John Taylor's children were: John M., m. first to Jane Irwin, d., and second to Margaret Anthony; Samuel, m. first to Mary Harbison, and second to Mrs. Susan Smith *nee* McGough: James, m. first to Mary A. Mathews, d., a daughter of Archibald and Elizabeth Mathews, and second to Susan Ogden; David, m. in 1844 to Huldah W., daughter of Nathan and Huldah Bennett *nee* Nichols, of Massachusetts, who located in Black-lick township in 1824; the former was a soldier in the war of 1812. Silas, the father of Huldah Nichols, was a captain in the war

of the Revolution; his widow was captured by the Indians, her life being spared on account of kindness shown to the chief a few years prior; Hugh M., m. to Sarah McCombs, d.; and William B., m. to Elizabeth Mayers. David Taylor's children were: John T., m. to Mary E. Pershing; James, m. to Esther A. Slick; Mary Emma, m. to Reuben Axe; and Martin M., m. to Jennie Artley. John T. was in the militia during the Lee raid, and in company E, 186th Pa. vols, about eighteen months. David Taylor has resided in Blairsville since 1844, and has taught school for twenty years. He has served as burgess, assessor, &c., and was assistant United States assessor of internal revenue for three years.

Martin C. Stitt, was born near Allegheny City, in 1858, and is a son of A. D. and Anna B. Stitt *nee* Lippy. The former was a son of John, a soldier in the war of 1812, and Martha Stitt *nee* Galbraith, both of Irish descent and natives of Huntingdon county. A. D. was born in Huntingdon county, in 1820, and was married in 1845, locating in Blairsville, in 1872. His children were: William H., m. to Jenny Hoffman, Eliza J., m. to George Johns; John, m. to Julia Forester; Anna M.; Martin C., and Maggie L. William H., was a soldier in the war of 1861.

William R. Truby, was born in Kittanning, Armstrong county, in 1843, and was a son of Philip and Pheby Truby *nee* Reynolds. The former was a son of Michael Truby, of German descent, and was born in Kittanning. He died in 1874, fifty-six years of age. The latter is still living, and is about sixty-one years old. She was a daughter of Job (English Quaker descent) and Elizabeth Reynolds *nee* Dubre, (French descent.) The latter settled in Lancaster county, and from thence they removed to Armstrong county. William R., was married in 1867, to Charlotte McCune, daughter of Samuel and Charlotte McCune. His children were: Rodela May, Gertrude, Charlotte McCune and Edith Reynolds. He was a clerk from 1862 to '64, in the mercantile line, and in 1864–5, at the draft rendezvous. He has been engaged in the general store business since 1866, and is well known in the section as the most extensive wool buyer in the four counties.

Mrs. Ann Jane Patch, was born near New Florence, Westmoreland county, in 1827, and was a daughter of Thomas and Margaret McClung *nee* Campbell, the former of whom died when Ann was a young girl. Both parents were natives of Ireland. Our subject was married in 1849, to William F. Patch, a son of Abra. Patch, of the firm of Steel, Boyle & Patch, proprietors of the foundry which occupied the site of Kerler's tannery. Mr. Patch was orderly sergeant company B, 56th Pennsylvania volunteers, and served two and a half years. He was taken prisoner at Gettysburg, and immediately released. He was wounded at Spottsylvania court-house, and died (1864) ten days afterwards. He is buried in Blairsville. Their children were: Mary J., James C., and Sarah H.

William C. Grist, is the superintendent of the Isabel Company's coal and coke works. He was born in Fayette county, in 1821, and was a son of Peter and Hannah Grist *nee* Mann. The former was with his father, Isaac Grist, from Eastern Pennsylvania, about the beginning of the century. Isaac was a farmer and Peter an iron master. Our subject has been most of his life about furnaces. He commenced in Ohio, his father having moved to Trumbull county, in 1829. His first work was making charcoal—he then labored at blast furnaces, and boated on the canal over four years between Newcastle, Pennsylvania, and Cleveland, Ohio. We next find him digging ore and making coke. In 1855, he went to Johnstown, as superintendent of the coke works of the Cambria Iron Company, and remained there till 1878, when he assumed his present position. He was married in 1848, to Rebecca Ann Reep, of Niles, Trumbull county, O. Their children are: Amanda; and Charles W., m. to Bertie Marshall.

Isaac Hicks was born in Fayette county in 1808, and came to the vicinity of Blairsville when a boy. He worked on the dams on the canal, and teamed—in the latter business for forty years. He has resided in Blairsville and vicinity for over fifty-five years. His wife was Susan Dodson, a daughter of John Dodson. Their children were: William, m. to Sarah E. Hosac; Cynthia, d.; Priscilla, d.; John, d., m. to Lavinia Steel; Elsie J., m. to John F. Steck; Isaac, jr., m. in 1867 to Harriet M. Young, daughter of James Young, of Washington township; Penina, m. to Charles Martin; Edward A. E.; Charles M., and Susan I., m. to Robert Drewbell. Isaac, jr., was in company E, 57th Pa. vols. for three months, and in company F, 193d Pa. vols. for four months. James Young, the father of Mrs. Isaac Hicks, jr., was killed at the battle of the Wilderness. His two sons, Lucian H. and Albert F., were in the army at the same time; the latter was wounded three times.

Mrs. Elizabeth Watson was born in Paisley, Scotland, in 1812, and was a daughter of William and Mary Little. Her brother Richard was superintendent of one of the factories that made Paisley shawls. She was married in Paisley to William Watson, a weaver, who died in 1861, nearly fifty-five years of age. They came to Mobile, Alabama, in 1851, and to Blairsville in 1856.

William Warnock was born in Philadelphia in 1826, and was a son of Daniel and Margaret Warnock *nee* McConville. The former was a native of Scotland, and landed at Quebec, Canada, and walked thence to Philadelphia, by way of Pittsburgh. He died in 1859, at the age of seventy-six; his wife died in Philadelphia in 1832. Our subject's connection with the P. R. R. dates from September 26, 1853, when he was employed as a machinist and locomotive engineer. He ran a freight train between Pittsburgh and Altoona, and on coming west, about three o'clock on the morning of the 17th of February, 1854, he ran into the east freight at Blairsville intersection, and had his left arm broken at the elbow joint and right wrist dislocated. In September, 1854, he came to Blairsville to run the engine "Henry Clay" from Blairsville to the intersection till the completion of the Indiana Branch railroad. He ran the first engine, the Henry Clay, on the I. B. R. R. The second engine on the I. B. R. R. was the "United States," used by the Collins Brothers to haul iron, etc. When trains began to run regularly, he ran the first train with the "Chestnut Ridge;" he afterward used the "Crawford No. 23," in 1859. In March, 1861, he ran the first train on the Ebensburg and Cresson Branch Railroad, with engine No. 22. In 1865, he was employed by Peter Collins to put up engines and derricks for drilling for oil near Loretto, Cambria county, at what was called the "Dawson well." In May, 1866, he was employed by the Allegheny Valley Railroad as machinist and locomotive engineer. In 1870, he engaged in farming, and in 1871, was employed as machinist in the shops of the W. P. R. R. at Blairsville. Our subject was married in 1847 to Agnes, a daughter or John Platt, who was born in Adams county, in 1784, and died in Westmoreland county in 1871. He was the son of John and Elizabeth Platt *nee* Leutze, who came from Rockbridge county, Virginia, to Adams county, and thence, in 1801, to Cambria county. He was a soldier in the Revolution. He died at the age of one hundred and four years, in Cambria county, about three miles from Cherry Tree. Our subject's farm in Derry township, Westmoreland county, has the application warrant, dated April 3, 1769, and in the name of William Dixon. The latter transferred the property to John Barnett, who sold to John Platt, the father of Mrs. Warnock.

E. M. EVANS was born in Brush Valley township in 1844, and was a son of James and Mary Ann Evans, *nee* Conrad—daughter of Rev. Samuel Conrad, a Baptist minister. James was a son of Hugh and Hannah Evans. The former was a native of Wales, who when a young man worked his way as a sailor across the ocean. He came to what is now Brush Valley township in the latter part of the last century. In the beginning of the present century he erected a stone mill on Brush creek, about three-fourths of a mile south of what is now Mechanicsburg. He died in 1849, about seventy years of age. His children were: Ann, d., m. first to John Kelly, d., and second to James Stewart, d.; John, d., m. first to Eliza Sanderson, d., and second to a Miss Petticord; Hugh, d., thrice married, first to Elizabeth Baker, d., second to Catharine Trimble, d., and third to Catharine Empfield; William, d., m. to Susan Wilkins, d.; Evans, m. to Sarah George; James, m. to Mary Ann Conrad; Mary, d., m. to Henry Grumbling; Elizabeth, d., m. to Joseph McNutt. Hugh's second wife was Esther Creswell, d. Their children were: Ellen, Rebecca and Lucinda, m. to Rev. A. B. Bunyan. James and Mary Ann Evans' children were: E. M., m. to Nancy J. St. Clair; Samuel, d.; Christmas, d.; Huldah, Hugh and Gilbert, d. E. M. served for seven months in the 2d battalion Pa. vols., being eighteen years of age at enlistment. E M. Evans' children are: Thomas and Frank. The Evans grist mill is well known as the old Triece mill. It was the first mill in the county to use the middlings purifier, and to regrind. The mill can grind one hundred bushels of wheat and seventy-five of chop per day, having a forty-horse power engine and three sets of burrs. It uses 1,200 bushels of slack coal per annum.

W. C. BLAKLEY was born in Young township in 1843, and was a son of David, d., and Sarah Blakley *nee* Foreman. The former was born on his father's (James Blakley) farm in what is now Young township. Both James and his father, also James Blakley, were early settlers of what is now Young township. David Blakley's children were: Margaret, m. to Robert Anderson; Elizabeth, m. to Samuel Couch; W. C., m. to Harriet Thompson, daughter of John G. Thompson; David, m. to Nancy Clawson; Emma, m. to John Stephens; Agnes, d.; Armetta., Robert, and Thomas. W. C. was in Co. A, 135th Penna. volunteers for nine months, in the second battalion of Penna. six months volunteers, and in Co. D, 206th Penna volunteers about one year. In the latter he went as orderly sergeant. David was in the 53d Pa. volunteers about one year. Our subject has been connected with the W. P. R. R. for thirteen years, beginning as a freight brakeman, and now acting as conductor of the express.

MRS. MARIA STERLING was born in Conemaugh township in 1838, and was a daughter of James and Elizabeth Fulton *nee* Thompson. The former was a native of Derry township, Westmoreland county. He settled in Conemaugh township in 1837. He was a justice of the peace in Indiana county and a ruling elder in Ebenezer Church, leading the choir a portion of the time. He returned to Westmoreland county and is now living near Latrobe, in his seventy-sixth year. His wife was a native of Derry township. She died in 1875, in her seventy-first year. Our subject was married in Derry township in 1876, to William A. Sterling, who died in 1875, in his forty-first year. Their children were: Hattie E., Ida Maggie and Robert Fulton.

MAJ. A. BOLAR was born near Armagh, in 1833, and was a son of John and Elizabeth Bolar *nee* Amsbaugh (see Bolar sketch in East Wheatfield township). He entered the army as captain of Co. H, 12th Pa. R. C., on the 24th of July, 1861, and served three years. He was brevetted for gallantry. He was wounded at South Mountain, Antietam, Charles City Cross Roads and Fredericksburg, in all ten times, four wounds being received in one day. He was taken prisoner and borne to Richmond, where he remained three months. He has served as county superintendent of schools, and held important positions in literary institutions. He is now the principal of the Blairsville academy and has won a good name by his thorough training of the students under his charge.

REV. D. W. COLLINS, D. D., was born near Xenia, Greene county, Ohio, in 1823, and was a son of Archibald and Eleanor Collins *nee* Wallace. Our subject's great grandfather, William Collins, was a native of Ireland, who migrated to York county, where he lived and died. His son, Samuel Collins, was a native of York county, and the latter's son, Archibald, was born there in 1796, and removed to Greene county, Ohio, where he now resides. Archibald was married in 1818 to Eleanor Wallace, who was born in York county in 1796, and was a daughter of David and Mary Wallace *nee* Manifold. David was a son of James, who was a son of Alexander Wallace, who came in 1734, to a part of what was aftewards York county, with a colony, which settled on the "Barrens of York."

In 1753, Alexander Gellatly, and Arnot, ministers of the Associate Presbyterian church, came from Scotland to this settlement, in answer to repeated petitions, and organized a "Presbytery of the Associate Presbyterian churches," the first or among the first in the United States. Our subject was a graduate of Xenia Academy, Franklin college, Ohio. in the class of 1845, and from the Theological Seminary of Canonsburg, Pa., in the class of 1848. He was licensed to preach on the 20th of June, 1848, and his first charge was Dalton U. P. church, Wayne county, Ohio, where he remained two and a half years. His next churches were the Mansfield and Ontario, Ohio, from April 5, 1854, till April, 1860, relinquishing Mansfield in 1860, and giving his whole time to the Ontario congregation till April, 1864. For the succeeding eighteen months he was canvassing for the endowment fund of the Theological Seminary of Allegheny. On the 13th of October, 1865, he came to Blairsville, and till April, 1874, had charge of the Blairsville and Conemaugh churches. On the above date he resigned the latter, and has since ministered alone to the congregation of Blairsville. In June, 1875, he received the degree of doctor of divinity from Westminster college, of New Wilmington, Lawrence county.

He has been thrice married; first in 1849, to Martha J. Wilson, of Canonsburg, d., in 1852, in her twenty-seventh year; second in 1855 to Mrs. M. A. McConnell, of Mansfield, d. in 1870 in her forty-third year; and third in 1871, to N. J. Hyslop, of Xenia, Ohio. His children are: James W., attorney; Mary, Archibald and George.

REV. GEORGE HILL, D. D.—The Hills are of Scotch-Irish descent. Rev. George Hill, the grandfather of our subject, was ordained and installed pastor over the Fairfield, Wheatfield, (midway between Armagh and Rodgers' Mill,) and Donegal Presbyterian churches, on the 13th of November, 1792. He died June 9, 1862. His oldest son, Johhn, was the father of our subject. John Hill was a farmer by occupation, and served as justice of the peace, member of the state house of representatives, and the Senate. He was a captain under General Harrison in the war of 1812. He died in 1856, in his sixty-sixth year. His wife was Jane Moorhead, a daughter of Samuel Moorhead, of Westmoreland county. Our subject was a graduate of Jefferson college in the class of 1837, and of the Western Theological Seminary in 1840. His first and only charge has been that of the Blairsville Presbyterian church, with which he was at first, for seven years, associated as co-pastor. (For his connection with the church and Seminary, see articles upon those subjects). He received his degree as doctor of divinity from Washington and Jefferson College. He has twice married—first to Harriet Lewis, a daughter of Rev. David Lewis, who died in 1852, and second in 1854 to Abbie Hawes, daughter of

N. P. Hawes, of Boston. His children were: Jane E., d., m. to M. H. Hosack; Harriet A., teacher in Blairsville Ladies' Seminary; Sarah R., teacher in the Richmond, Ky., Female Seminary; Grace A., teacher in the Iowa College for the Blind; Geo. H. and Helen P.

John Richardson, was born near Huntingdon, Huntingdon county, in 1828, and was a son of William Richardson, born in Huntingdon county, in 1803, and Mary Hawkensburg, who died in 1855, at the age of forty-eight. The former was of Irish descent. His father was in the war of 1812. William Richardson came to Blairsville, in 1836, where he and three sons were for many years engaged in the cooper trade. His children were: Margaret, m. to Thomas P. Bosh, d.; John, m. to Jane Fleming, daughter of Robert Fleming, of Butler county; Mary Ann, d., m. to Alfred Rinehart; James, d., m. to Harriet Creighton, d.; William, d., m. to Clarinda Carney; and Eliza Jane, m. to William McConnell. James was in company D, 206th Pennsylvania volunteers, about one year. William was in company D, 56th Pennsylvania volunteers, for three years. John was in company D, 206th Pennsylvania volunteers, for one year. He was a cooper for thirty-three years, a constable for fifteen years, and has been a grocer for four years. John's children were: Robert, m. to Lida Duncan; Mary Agnes, d., m. to Leonidas Huff; George, m. to Addie Kinter; and Elizabeth.

Christian Detwiler, was born in Montgomery county, in 1820, and was the son of Joseph and Kate Detwiler *nee* Lands. The father of the former was born in Montgomery county, and the latter's father of Scotch descent, his mother of German, both were of the "Omesh" or "Monesh" faith. Christian came to Indiana, in 1862, and for nine years, kept the Black horse tavern. Since that time he has been engaged in the livery business at Blairsville. He was married in 1843, to Charlotte Crouse, of Montgomery county. Their children were: Harriet d.; Francis, m. to Jemima Wiggins; Amanda, m. to William Ashbaugh; Horace; Annie; Irving and Amelia.

Charles L. Tittle, was born in Johnstown, in 1845, and was a son of John and Mary Tittle *nee* Snodgrass. The father of the former, James Tittle, and his father, Peter Tittle, were among the early settlers of Derry township, Westmoreland county. James died in 1845, at an advanced age. Peter died at an old age. John was born in 1801, in Derry township; his wife died in 1875, at the age of seventy. Our subject was married in 1871, to Ada, daughter of H. D. Woodruff, editor and proprietor of the Johnstown *Democrat*. Their children were: Harry W., and Mary S.

THE BLAIRSVILLE FOUNDRY,

Was put in operation by Samuel L. S. W. Ray, in 1874, who, after managing it four seasons, sold to Charles L. Tittle. Five men have been, and two are now employed. The capacity of the cupola is two tons. The principal products are plow and stove castings. The "Clipper" plow is made a specialty. A sixteen horse-power engine, runs the works.

The Moorhouse Brothers, proprietors of the Blairsville woolen mill. The mill was erected by Murphy and Nickerson, about 1852. The product was jeans, yarns, coverlids, etc., and a twenty-horse power engine was used. The successive proprietors have been: Charles Nickerson, John Graff, William Lang, Joseph Gwinner, Bell & Maher, Wilson, Maher & Co., and since 1876 the Moorehouse Brothers, Eli and John, who in full season employ ten hands in the manufacture of flannels, blankets, knitting yarns, etc. Eli was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1830, and was there married to Sarah Hollingsworth. His children are: Jane, Herbert, Alice, Thomas and Sady. He came to America in 1869, and was employed in a Norristown woolen mill before removing to Blairsville. John was born in 1840, in Yorkshire, and was married in Lancashire to Jane Taylor. His children were: Hannah Jane, Emily, Thomas Milton and William. He came to America in 1859, and was for some years employed at Pleasant Unity (Westmoreland county) woolen mill. In the days of the canal, before the railroad was finished, the freight and emigrants were transferred from a railroad station where Mrs. Zimmers now lives to a canal station on the river near the woolen mill. This transfer continued one year.

William R. Boyers was born in Elizabethtown, Lancaster county, in 1829, and was a son of Joseph and Mary Boyers, *nee* Herr. He came to the county in 1850, to go to school. He was educated at the "Jacksonville Academy." He read law with Judge C. P. T. Moore, of Point Pleasant, Mason county, W. Va., and was admitted to the bar in 1859. In July, 1860, he went to Europe, and on his return located at Altoona, Pa. In the fall of 1861 he came to Blairsville, and has since practiced his profession there. He was married in 1853 to Miss A. McCurdy, daughter of Samuel McCurdy, of Armstrong township. His children are: Mary M. and Joseph H.

R. W. Wehrle was born in Indiana in 1852 (see sketch of Wehrle family in Indiana records). Like his father and two of his brothers he is a watchmaker and jeweler. He has been located in Blairsville since 1872, and has the only jewelry establishment in the town. It is well worth a visit to his store to see his "specimens of the denizens of the earth, sky and water."

John Kerr was born in Ireland in 1812, and came to America in 1830. He has had over forty-five years service with railroads; he was a contractor on the Portage Railroad and afterward was a contractor on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad; he was a foreman on the division of the P. R. R. from Conemaugh to Mineral Point, and in 1867, removed to Blairsville and has since been the foreman of the division from Blairsville to the intersection. His first wife was Mary Blakely, d., a native of Indiana county. Their children were: Robert H., m. to Matilda George; Jane, d., m. to William Pringle; David, d.; Margaret, m to Thomas Espy; John K., m. to Lydia Smith; and William B., b. in 1849, at Portage, Cambria county, m. in 1878 to Lyde Thompson, daughter of John Thompson, of Allegheny City. William B. has been connected with the P. R. R. since 1863, commencing on division with his father, and promoted successively as watchman, fireman, and since 1869 as engineer. John Kerr's second wife was Angelina F. Cruikshank, a native of Indiana county. Their children were: Charles F., m. to Ella C. McJunkin; and Milton C., the druggist, who commenced his store in December, 1877.

W. C. Richey was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1830, and was a son of William and Hannah Richey *nee* Smith. Our subject has been connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad since 1857, passing through the various grades of brakeman, freight conductor, passenger conductor, train runner, train dispatcher, and since January, 1867, when he located in Blairsville; train master of the W. P. R. R. division of the P. R. R. On the 16th of March, 1854, Mr. Richey pilotted the first engine drawing one baggage and three coach cars, loaded with officials, that passed over the West Penn. At that time he was in the train master's office at Pittsburgh, acting as assistant, or train dispatcher. He was married in 1852, to Mary Pitcairn, of Scotland, daughter of Robert Pitcairn, who migrated to Columbiana county, Ohio. W. C.'s children were: William E., Robert, d.; Alexander P. and Janet.

Mrs. Isabella Peters was born in Dublin, Ireland, and was a daughter of Dr. Bernard W. and Rachel Reynolds *nee* Jamison.

Her mother's family were French, and being protestants were forced to fly from their native country on account of religious persecutions, locating in Dublin. Mrs. Reynolds died in Dublin and the Doctor, after a practice of forty years, removed to America, settling in Blairsville in 1852, where he died in the same year at the age of seventy. Our subject was a graduate of Mrs. Hart's female seminary at Dublin. She was married in 1852 to John Peters a native of Devonshire, England, and who had migrated to Blairsville in 1824, where he had engaged in merchandizing and farming. He died in 1870, at the age of seventy. Their children were: William Bernard, Isabella Maria Emily, Harry Joseph, Blanch Agnes, Percy Dunbar, and Grace Emily, d.

MRS. MARY FAILS, the widow of David Fails, was born in 1822, on the old Altman homestead, Black-lick township, and was a daughter of Jacob and Margaret Altman, *nee* Cable. The former was born in 1782, near the present site of Greensburg, Westmoreland county, and was eight years old when his parents, Philip and Louisa Altman, *nee* Kepple, migrated to what is now Black-lick township. Philip Altman's children were: Jacob, d. in 1854, m in 1806 to Margaret Cable, d. in 1830, in her forty-seventh year; Philip, d.; Susan, d., m. to John Harold, d.; Elizabeth, m. to Michael Earhart, d.; Catharine, d., m. to David Earhart, d; Louisa, d.; Mary, d, m. to Daniel Stiffey, d., and Henry, d., m. to Julia Ann Sloan, d. Jacob Altman's children were: Philip, m. to Elizabeth Rice; John, d., m. to Elizabeth Grant; Jacob, d., m. to Jane Dowlin, d.; Samuel, d.; Elizabeth, m. to Jacob Harold, d.; Margaret, d. in 1840, second wife David Fails, d. in 1862, over fifty-three years of age; Daniel, Lutheran minister, m. to Jane Cover; Henry, m. to Matilda Cribbs; Mary, third wife of David Fails, d.; Lucy, d., m. to Brice Henderson, d.; Susan, m. to Philip Domm; Levi, d. Banks, d., m. to Rachel Mary Fails, and Ellen. Henry was in the 77th Pa. vols. David Fails' first wife was Fannie Geer, d., and their only child is deceased. His children by the second union were: William C., d., and Matthew, foreman car-shop W. P. railroad, m. in 1864 to Elizabeth McCurdy, daughter of James McCurdy, of Burrell township; Matthew H., served in Co. B., 56th Pa. vols., from September, 1861, to April, 1863, and was wounded August 29, 1862, taken prisoner, and discharged in September; he also served in Co. B., 206th, about one year. His children by the third wife, our subject, were: Jacob A., killed in his thirty-fifth year on the railroad, July 23, 1877, m. in 1866 to Rachel Laird, daughter of William and Ann Laird, *nee* Hill; Margaret J., m. to John Hicks; George, d.; Martha L., m. to Adam M. Martin; David H., Banks A., Annie A., Mary E. and Ella M. The Children of Jacob A. and Rachel Fails were: William A. and Charles Banks. M. H. Fails, the foreman of the W. railroad car-shops, was born in Blairsville in 1840. He learned the trade of carpenter with his father. He has been connected with the railroad since 1863, and has acted as foreman since 1874. His children were: Effie N., Bertha P., Carrie Hughes, d.; Shallus E., Augustus B. and Arthur Spencer.

JOHN SHEPHERD, was born in Philadelphia, in 1815, and was a son of Francis and Elizabeth Shepherd *nee* Yakely. The former was a native of France. The latter was born in the city, of German parents. Our subject learned the trade of brass founder and machinist, with Joseph Barnhurst, and worked at the business for ten years. At the age of twenty-two, he became connected with the locomotive works, of Norris & Son, Philadelphia, and remained in their employ over thirty years. He was in charge of the construction shop for twenty-five years, and in that time put up twelve hundred engines, from nine to thirty tons weight. After a year in the foundry business on ninth street, he went to the Providence (Rhode Island) Locomotive Works, and in that year, he constructed forty-two engines. He then removed to Blairsville, and has since been the foreman of repairs on locomotives in the W. P. R. R. shops. He was married in 1838, to Ellen L. Hughes, of Cape May. Their children were: John W., m, to Annie Riley; Eliza, d., m. to Maguel Santistleban, d.; Frank, d., m. to Agnes Williamson; Ella, d., m. to Antonio Budett; George, m. to Maggie Dostman; Mary Emily, m. to John Sprogell; and William, m. to a Miss Lent.

JOHN K. HENRY, was born in Unity township, Westmoreland county, in 1819, and was a son of Conrad and Mary Henry *nee* Kintz, both being of German descent. The former died in 1868, at the age of seventy-one; the latter in 1866, at the age of sixty-eight. Conrad Henry was a distiller and farmer. Our subject kept a hotel at Latrobe, Westmoreland county, for about nine years In 1858, he removed to Blairsville, and has since been the proprietor of the "Henry House," a buildingerected about 1829. John K. was married in 1854, to Margaret J. Haney, a daughter of James and Margaret Haney *nee* McAfee. Their children were: Emma Elizabeth, d.; James Conrad; Margaret Helena; Agnes Cecelia, and Susan Teressa.

CHARLES KERLER, was born in Geimany, in 1827, and was a son of Joseph Jacob Kerler and Susannah Catharine Schmidt. Charles came to America in 1854, and to Blairsville in 1856. He was married in 1855, to Philippine Reiner, of Allegheny City. Their children are: Emma Catharine, Minnie and William. Our subject is the proprietor of a tannery, having twenty-two large vats, a fifteen horse-power engine, and employing four workmen in the manufacture of harness leather. The premises were originally used by Sterrett & Jones, for a foundry. Dr. Wm. R. Spear and James Alexander, erected the tannery out of the foundry buildings. In June, 1857, steam power was added. Mr. Kerler managed the business for three years, purchasing the property in 1873.

JOHN WATTERSON, SR., was a native of Carroll county, Maryland, from which he migrated in 1825 to New Derry, Westmoreland county. He died in 1853, at the age of seventy-nine. His first wife, who was Regina Ake, died in 1840, at the age of sixty-two. His second wife, who was Mrs. Sarah Crate *nee* Hanlon, is still living. His children were: James, d., m. to Mary Kintz; John S., b. in Carroll county, Md., in 1805, d. in 1870 in Blairsville, where he had lived since 1834, having been in active business for thirty-six years; he was an earnest member of the Catholic church, and his funeral mass was celebrated by his son, the Rev. J. A. Watterson, assisted by Rev. Ferdinand Wolf, of Indiana, and Rev. Andrew Brown, of Loretto; the sermon was delivered by Rev. J. A. Stillinger, pastor of the church; his wife was Sarah McAfee; Amos, d., m. to Ellen Clark, d.; Joshua, d.; and Mary Ann, d., m. to Henry Sindorf. John S. Watterson's children were: Wm. A. J., m. to Elizabeth Amanda Dodson; James S., m. to Elizabeth Behen, d.; Mary E., m. to Dennis Behen, jr.; Henry C.; John A., Catholic minister, attached to Mt. St. Mary's college, Emmittsburg, Md.; Theodore A.; Sarah A.; George V.; Joseph F., Maria F., m. to Michael J. McCann, and Alfred V., attorney at law.

DANIEL NEWINGHAM, the progenitor of the persons of this name now in America, was one of two sons of an English nobleman. He left his home and went to Ireland, where he married; he subsequently migrated to America, about 1774 or '75, settling, or at least at some time residing at York, Pa., where his two sons, Henry and David, were born. During the Revolutionary war he served his adopted country under General Wayne; with a number of others, he was sent south against the enemy, and while there he sickened and died. In course of time his sons married—Henry to Elizabeth Klinetint, of Hanover, Pa., and David to Susan Kurtz, of Huntingdon, Pa.:

the trade of the former was weaving; the number of his children nine. The latter was a silversmith; his children were seven in number. After his marriage, Henry resided in Huntingdon, where his children were born, in the following order: Margaret, d.; Elizabeth, d.; Harriet, d.; David; Charlotte, d.; Susan; Hannah, d.; Henry and Daniel, who was born July 27, 1824. In 1829, the family removed to Greensburg, Pa., where Daniel learned his trade—harness making—with his brother. Daniel was married in 1855 to Susan Dixon, of New Alexandria. Two children were born in Greensburg, William H. L. and Clara May, d. In the spring of 1864, Daniel moved to Blairsville; another child was here born in 1866, and died in 1867. His employment is, at the first, harness making, his establishment being located at 44 Market street.

D. W. Artley was born near Reading, Berks county, in 1826, and was a son of Abraham and Elizabeth Artley *nee* Weise. The former died in 1862, at the age of sixty-two; the latter in 1849, forty-seven years old. When our subject was only six months old, the family removed to Lycoming county, and located on the Susquehanna river, opposite Williamsport. Abraham was the son of John Artley, a native of Germany, who migrated at an early date to Pennsylvania, served in the French and Indian wars, and died from wounds received therein. D. W., is a carpenter and bridge builder, and has been connected with the P. R. R., since 1856. After the first nine months he became a foreman, and in 1860, he was promoted to superintendent of a division or master carpenter. Since 1871, he has had the management of the bridge building, &c., of the W. P. R. R. In 1848, he was married to Hannah M., daughter of William Riddle, of Lycoming county. Frank Riddle, the father of William, was a refugee from Ireland, in 1792, and located in Lycoming county. Our subject's children were: Charles F.; Joseph S., foreman of bridge building, W. P. R. R., m. to Mary Duncan; William; Jenny, m. to Martin Taylor; Loretta, Mary, Maggie and Myrtle. Joseph S. Artley's children are: Blanche H. and Charles D.

George W. Innes was born on the border, between Ohio and Canada, in 1837, and was a son of Alexander and Eliza J. Innes *nee* Wilson. The former was a native of Scotland, and died in 1847, at the age of forty. The latter was a native of Ireland. Our subject was educated at the 4th Ward school of Allegheny City, the Elder's Ridge Academy, and also under the private instruction of Rev. Samuel Anderson, formerly of West Lebanon. He is a practical teacher of twenty years experience, and was associated with the Soldier's Orphan school, of Dayton, for three and a fourth years, the Academy at New Washington, Clearfield county, for two years, the public schools of Apollo, Armstrong county, as principal, for five years, and the public schools of Blairsville, as principal since 1876.

Tobias Hammer was born near the present site of Homer City, in 1820, and was a son of Frances and Margaret Hammer *nee* Griffith. The former died in October, 1865, over seventy-nine years of age; the latter in the same month, over seventy-one. The latter was a daughter of Jesse, a New Jersey Quaker, and Elizabeth Griffith *nee* Hammer. Francis Hammer was the son of Tobias Hammer, a soldier of the revolution, and among the early settlers of Centre township. In 1821, Francis removed to Brush Valley, and in 1834, to within a mile of Blairsville. His children were: Tobias, m, first to Mary J. Lucas, d., and second to Nancy Kelly, d.; Eliza, m. to Joseph Johnston, d.; Francis, m. to Victoria Snyder; David Blair, d.; Jesse, d.; Joseph, d., m. to Emma Dully; Benjamin, m. twice; Margaret, m. to James F. Elder; and Thomas, m. twice. Our subject's children were: Matilda M., m. to Joseph W. Mink; Frank, d.; and Samuel K.

James L. Shields.—He was born in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, in 1821, and was the son of Hugh and Ann Shields *nee* Snyder. The former was a native of Dublin, Ireland, and a stone-mason by trade. He married Ann Snyder in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county. He died in 1828, about forty-five years of age. The children of Hugh and Ann Shields were: Mary, d.; James Lawson, m. to Sarah Dickson, a daughter of Thomas and Jane Dickson *nee* Barkley, the latter being a cousin of President James Buchanan; Henry, d.; Elizabeth, d.; Mary, d., and William. Mrs. Shields' second husband was Alexander West. Their children were: Elizabeth, m. to Blaine McCormick, train dispatcher, Altoona, Pa.; Hannah, m. to John McCormick, train master, Altoona, Pa.; Samuel, d., killed on the railroad; Mary, m. to Henry Dell; Jacob, m. to Rebecca Hammond; Lydia, m. to John Treasure. Mrs. Shields resides near Covodesville, Westmoreland county, and is now over ninety years of age. James L. and Sarah Shields' children are: Jennie J., a graduate of the Blairsville Seminary in 1871, m. to Rev. Robert Watson, of West Rushville, Fairfield county, Ohio, and Harry A., assistant ticket agent P. R. R. at Johnstown. Our subject has been connected with the P. R. R. for over twenty-five years, and is now the master mason of the West Penn. division of P. R. R.

William P. Barclay, who died in Philadelphia in 1871, was a native of Indiana county, where he was born in 1833, and spent his early life on a farm. At the age of twenty years he went west, and for a number of years followed the occupation of a surveyor and civil engineer, in the employ of the Fox River and Wisconsin River Improvement Company. Sometimes he was for months in the woods of northwestern Wisconsin, with a single companion, surveying and reporting lands, only occasionally going to the settlements to procure provisions. During this time he was engaged in the study of different languages; selecting an assistant who had a knowledge of some of the European languages, their evenings were spent around the camp fires in mastering the elements of German, French and Spanish, with which he became entirely familiar, and could read with the same ease as English. He afterwards located in Cincinnati, to enjoy the advantages of the extensive libraries for a course of reading. On the breaking out of the war in 1861, he enlisted in the three months' service, and after being discharged re-enlisted, and served as orderly sergeant of company A, "Benton Cadets," which regiment formed a part of General Fremont's body guard during his campaign in Missouri. On the recall of General Fremont, the "Benton Cadets" regiment was disbanded. He again enlisted, and served as first lieutenant of company H, 34th Wisconsin regiment—a regiment composed mostly of French and Belgians, and with whose language he was familiar. During this term of service he contracted a disease which terminated his life, after years of long and wearying illness.

Mrs. Reuhamah Morford was born in Derry township in 1825, and was a daughter of Robert and Mary Cummins *nee* Yalten. The former was born in Westmoreland county, and died in 1871, at the age of sixty-three. The latter died in 1864, at the age of fifty-six. Robert was the son of Robert Cummins, sr., a native of Ireland. Our subject was married in 1844 to Stephen Morford, a native of Greensburg, who was a shoemaker, and located in Bairdstown in 1834. He died in 1873, at the age of sixty-three; his first wife was Amy Davis, whom he married in 1829. She died in 1838, twenty-five years old. Their children were Eliza J., m. to John H. Willard; and William, m. to Mary McIntire. William served in the 11th Pa. R. C. The children of our subject were: Mary Ann, d.; Flora, m. to Thomas Hosack; Emma; George, m. to Maggie Kells; Sarah, m. to Genoa Stitt; Martha; John, d.; Susan, and Charles.

JOSEPHUS C. MCKELVEY was born in Ligonier township, Westmoreland county, in 1843, and was a son of Nathaniel and Lettie McKelvey *nee* Clark. The former was born in 1801, in the Ligonier valley, and his father was among the early settlers of Westmoreland county. Lettice was the daughter of James Clark, an early settler of Westmoreland county. She died in 1845, at the age of thirty-nine. Their children were: John Francis, d. in the war of 1861, married; Joseph W., m. to Nancy Kyle; Mary Scroggs, d., m. to George Washington McGary; Heman, m. to Elizabeth Ambrose, d.; and Josephus C., dentist, m. in 1867, to Kate Amanda Marker. Nathaniel McKelvey's second wife was Martha Mathews. Their children were: Martha Elizabeth, m. to William Graham; Arabella, and Lettie. Our subject entered the army August 27, 1861, as a member of Co. C, 11th Penna. volunteers, and remained with the regiment till the battle of Gettysburg, when he was wounded. He was transferred to the 39th regiment, invalid corps, and served the balance of his three years' enlistment in guard duty at Washington City, Philadelphia, and the convalescent camp on the Potomac. Our subject's only child is Bertha Maud.

LEWIS JOHNSON was born in Derry township, Westmoreland county, in 1805, and was a son of Samuel, a free colored man, and Rachel Johnson, a slave, and who died in bondage in Westmoreland county in 1823. Lewis migrated to Brairsville in 1825. Here he worked for George Mulhollan, the merchant, driving an ox team, and receiving the blooms which the farmers had hauled over the mountains. Mulhollan's house was situated east of John Graff & Son's dry goods store. He mined coal for forty years, retiring on account of old age. He was married in 1828 to Jane Bronson. Of his children, Jane is d.; Elizabeth, m. to Leefy Massy; Martha, d., m. first to Thomas Walls, d., and second to Edward Young; Nancy, d., m. in 1867, to Samuel McClelland; Lewis, who was for three years in Co. I, 41st U. S. colored infantry; and Skinner, d. Samuel McClelland was born near West Newton, Westmoreland county, in 1843, and was a son of Miles McClelland, who had been a slave, and Isabella Hunter, a free woman. He was in Co. F. 32d Pa. colored volunteers from February, 24th, 1864, to May 29th, 1865. His second wife, whom he married in 1879, was Nellie M. Huell, of Selma, Alabama. His children were: Lewis J. and Francis M.

SAMUEL LYON was born in Bedford, Bedford county, in 1835, and was a son of William and Ruth Lyon, *nee* Reynolds. The former was a son of Samuel Lyon, whose father, Wm. Lyon, was a brother-in-law of Gen. Armstrong, and a soldier in the Indian war. In connection with Gen. Armstrong, he laid out Carlisle, Cumberland county, and was the first prothonotary of the county. Our subject enlisted in Co. H, 107th Pa. vols. in 1861, and passed through the various grades of private, first lieutenant and captain of the company. He served also on the staff of Gen. Baxter, and was discharged in July, 1865. Samuel read law with his father, and was admitted to the bar of Bedford county in 1858. He located in 1868 in Indiana, and in 1871 removed to Blairsville. He was married in 1868 to Sarah, daughter of William Lowman, of Indiana. Their children were: William, Mary, George and James, twins, and Alice.

REV. CHARLES M. STOCK was born in New Oxford, Adams county, in 1855, and was the son of Rev. Daniel and Elizabeth Stock *nee* Wolf. The former was a graduate of the Gettysburg Theological Seminary. His father, Wm. Stock, was a well known anti-slavery man, and his grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Our subject is a graduate of the academic, collegiate and theological departments of the Gettysburg college, passing from the seminary in the class of 1878. His first charge was the Hebron Evangelical Lutheran church of Blairsville, in November, 1878, of which he is the present pastor. He was married on the 19th of February, 1879, to Mary, daughter of President Judge Wm. McLane, of Adams county.

ROBERT J. MARSHALL, M. D., located in Blairsville in 1827. He was born in 1805, in Franklin county, and was a son of Robert and Mary Marshall, *nee* Prescott. He was educated at the academies of Cumberland, Md., Frederick City, Md., Mercersburg, Pa., and Chambersburg, Pa.; he read medicine with Dr. John Boggs, of Greencastle, Franklin county, and graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1827, and located in Blairsville in April of that year. During the war of 1861 he served as examining surgeon for the draft commissioners of Indiana county. He was married in 1830 to Jane Loughrey, born in 1813, daughter of John Loughrey, a native of Indiana county, and subsequently a resident of Circleville, Ohio. Their children were: Mary Eliza, m. to Rev. Orr Lawson; Henry Martyn, d.; George Hill, m. to Ella Roland; Margaret Florence, Dwight, d.; Clara, m. to David R. Jackson; Thomas Davis and Jessie C.

REV. EDWARD MICHAEL MCKEEVAR, pastor of S.S. Simon and Jude's Church, was born in Pittsburgh, in 1848, and was the son of William and Catharine McKeever, *nee* Mullen. He attended the Cathedral school for several years, and at the age of fifteen entered the seminary, from which he graduated on the 21st of December, 1871. He was ordained and attached to St. Peter's church, Allegheny City, as an assistant pastor. He succeeded the late Rev. Dr. Stillinger as rector of the Catholic church of Blairsville.

L. S. CLAGETT, M. D., located in Blairsville in 1877. He was born in 1844, at Offutt's Cross Roads, Montgomery county, Md., and was a son of Oratio and Margaret E. Clagett, *nee* Scott. The former was a son of Thomas Clagett, whose wife was an Offutt. Our subject was educated at the common schools and at St. Timothy's Hall, near Baltimore, Md.; he read medicine with Drs. Clagett and Walls, of Baltimore city; he attended lectures at the University of Maryland, of Baltimore, and the Long Island College Hospital, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Graduating from the latter in 1868. After graduating he located at Penn's Station, Westmoreland county, and practiced eight years; he attended an additional course of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, in the session of 1876–7, and then located in Blairsville. He was married in 1872 to Fannie, daughter of William and Catharine A. Ford. She died in 1876, at the age of thirty-three. His only child is Catharine Elizabeth.

MRS. CHARLOTTE MCCUNE was born in county Monaghan, Ireland, in 1811, and was the daughter of Philip and Ann Mccune, both members of the Protestant Episcopal Church. She was married in 1829, to Samuel McCune, and four years later they located in Blairsville. The children were: Hugh, d.; Mary J., d., m. to Dr. Daniel Arter; John, a member of Co. A, 54th Pennsylvania volunteers about four years, taken prisoner; James d.; Ann E.; Samuel, a member of Co. B, 56th Pennsylvania volunteers seventeen months; Stewart, m. to Ellen Jamison; Charlotte, m. to W. R. Truby; Martha, m. to Dr. George Arter; Margaret, m. to Milton Cunningham.

JOHN P. FORD was born in county Down, Ireland, in 1810, and was a son of William and Esther Ford *nee* Paul. The former was a miller and died in Ireland in 1816. His widow and three children, John P., Mary and Robert, came to Cleveland, Ohio, via Quebec, Canada, and after four years' locaton removed to Pittsburgh. In 1838, the family migrated to Blairsville. Mrs. Ford died in 1861, in Indiana, at the age of seventy-five. Our subject was for many years a carriage manufacturer in Pittsburgh and Blairsville. Since 1872, he has been connected with the management of the water works, and since

1873 has served as superintendent of the same. He was married in 1842, to Martha J., daughter of Hon. James Clark, the pioneer in Pennsylvania internal improvements. Their children are: William C., engineer fire department city of Pittsburgh; Jane, Amelia, Albert B. and Anna Bell.

A. P. Kirtland, C. E., is a native of Boardman, Mahoning county, Ohio, where he was born in 1844, and was a son of Billins and Ruthanna Kirtland *nee* Frame. He was educated at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, New York, from which he graduated in 1871. He was at first connected with the Indiana North and South Railroad as an assistant engineer to the chief engineer, W. H. Searls. After nine months labor he was associated with the Bennett's Branch, or Low Grade Railroad as assistant engineer to the principal assistant engineer of the western division. On the 13th of December, 1872, he came to Blairsville, as assistant engineer to the superintendent of the W. P. R. R. a position he is occupying at this date of writing. Previous to Mr. Taylor's, the present superintendent's regime, our subject had entire charge of the engineering department of the West Penn Railroad. He was married in 1876 to Lucy Shields, daughter of Alexander M. and Caroline Shields *nee* Graff.

Michael O'Brien was born in county Dublin, Ireland, in 1824, and was the son of Edward and Mary O'Brien *nee* Fegin. Their children were: Michael, m. to Catharine T. Langton, daughter of Dominec Langston, who was an organist of the Catholic church for twenty-two years, and a successful teacher of music; John, superintendent of the Midland and Great Western Railroad of Ireland, m. to Elizabeth Delaney; Patrick, m. to Isabella Barr; Mary Ann, m. to Edward Hyte; Ann, m. to John McDonald; William; Bridget, m. to John Johnson; Edward, m. to Mary Flanigan; and Catharine. Michael's children were: Mary Agnes, a teacher of music, m. to Patrick Tormay; and William E., now teaching a band in Nebraska. Our subject migrated from Ireland in 1850, and located in Blairsville. After painting one year, went to work at his trade as a mason on the I. B. R. R.; he then worked on the mountain tunnels and in the western cities; he was in the employ of the government, working on the Alexander and Great Orange R. R., laboring even on a bridge while the battle of Bull Run was in progress, and finishing it in time for the army to cross; he brought to Blairsville the first two-dollar national bank bill that came into the town.

Benjamin Crowther, superintendent of the Isabella furnaces, was born in Staffordshire, England, September 29, 1826, where also he was educated; he emigrated to the United States in 1844, with his father's family, and settled in Morgantown, West Virginia, where a furnace property was purchased. After remaining there two years, his father, brothers and himself removed to Brady's Bend, Pennsylvania, where they erected the furnaces for the Brady's Bend Iron Works. In 1848, his father went to Lowell, Ohio, where he "blowed in" the Lowell furnace, the first furnace in the United States to use the raw, bituminous coal, and in the same year, Benjamin Crowther took charge of this furnace and remained there ten years. In 1861 he went to Pittsburgh and erected two furnaces at Manchester, in which he owned an interest. At this point he continued until 1871, when he took charge of the construction of the Isabella furnace. He was married in 1845 to Mary Jane Hill, of Staffordshire, England. Their children are: Wm. Edward, d.; Samuel G., d.; Mary Jane; Harperlissa; Adela, d.; Adalaide; Isabel; Benjamin F., and Agnes, d.

Mrs. Margaret Harker was born in Derry township, Westmoreland county, in 1805, and was the daughter of James and Mary McQuown *nee* Lattimer. The former died in 1809, and the latter, with her family, removed to Black-lick township, where she remained for some years. In 1826, she removed to Armstrong county, where she died in 1867, in her ninetieth year. Our subject was married to John M. Harker in 1828, and removed to Blairsville, where he died in 1850, in his forty-fourth year. James McQuown's children were: John, d., m. to Anna Scott, d.; William, d., m. to Mrs. Ann Hastings *nee* Irwin; Margaret, m. to John M. Harker, d.; Jane, d.; and James, m. to Mary A. Lias, d.

Mrs. Mary Elder was born in Hempfield township, Westmoreland county in 1820, and was the daughter of Daniel and Mary Curry *nee* Workman, a daughter of Samuel and Margery Workman. Daniel Curry died in Holmes county, Ohio; his wife died in 1822, about thirty-seven years of age. Our subject was married to Robert A. Elder in 1836, who died in 1850, at the age of thirty-three. Their children were: Mary Violet, m. to John Miller; Harriet J., d., and James Cameron, d. The latter was in the six months' service in the war of 1861. Mrs. Elder has resided in Blairsville since 1862.

Adam Shurick was born in Bedford county, in 1808, and was the son of Adam and Elizabeth Shurick *nee* Earhart. The former was born in Germany, and the latter in Franklin county. The family removed to Westmoreland county, and located near Baldridge's mill, near Youngstown. In 1848, Adam settled in Blairsville, and erected a steam grist mill, which was destroyed by fire on the 22d of March, 1861. It was rebuilt in the same year. He has been twice married; first in 1830, to Margaret A., daughter of Christian Soxman, of Westmoreland county, who died in January, 1875, about sixty-seven years of age; and second, in 1878, to Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Moses Carr, an old resident of Jefferson county. The children were: Nathan M., m. to Hattie Eno, d.; Christopher, d., m. to Polly Sloan, d.; Margaret E., m. to John Hamlett, d.; Adam, d.; John S., m. to Lavinia Abilene; Ellen S., m. to Rev. Theodore Henderson; Frank De Hass, m. to Gertrude Lee, d.; Mary Emma, d.; and Martha m. to J. S. Weaver. The family are Methodists and Baptists.

Peter Connell located in Blairsville, in 1852. He was born in Ireland, in 1818, and came to the state of New York, in 1851. He was married in the latter year to Mary Golden, daughter of John Golden. Their children were: Hugh; John; Mary, d.; and Lawrence, d.; Peter, was a partner for nine years with Abraham Milhouser, in the restaurant and confectionery business, and since that time, has been in the same line by himself.

Rev. Lawrence Swan.—Samuel Swan was born of a Scotch father and a New England mother, (Miss Ball), in the British West India island, of Dominica, in 1798. Dying on the 5th of August, 1877, he attained the age of seventy-eight years, eight months and five days. His father migrated from Scotland to New York, about the beginning of the Revolution, where he successfully engaged in commercial pursuits for several years. Our subject graduated at the University of Glasgow, when about nineteen years of age, and from Princeton Theological Seminary, in the usual course. In 1824, he became the pastor of Fairfield, Ligonier and Donegal churches, in Westmoreland county, succeeding the Rev. George Hill, deceased. He remained until October 5th, 1841. About 1849, he met with an accident which lamed him for life, and for this reason, it was impossible for him to attend all his congregations. His charge was about to be divided when he accepted the pastorate of the Presbyterian church, at Johnstown. On the 18th of April, 1852, he resigned the latter charge, and after a brief pastorate at Armagh, removed to Leland, La Salle county, Illinois, where he continued to preach for several years, although without a regular stated congregation. He removed to Blairsville, in order to educate his children, and continued to preach occasion-

ally in the pulpit of a Presbyterian brother, till a short time before his death in 1877. Mr. Swan was married twice; first to Sarah Moorhead, daughter of Samuel Moorhead, Esq., who died in Johnstown, and second, to Mary Priestly, daughter of Shepley Priestley, of Johnstown. The latter lady died in 1867, in Aurora, Illinois, where Mr. Swan had removed, in order to educate his children. Mr. Swan, was an earnest, scholarly, and devoted minister. He preached many sermons, but never one that was not fully prepared.

D. MCCLURE FAIR was born in Burrell township, in 1846, and was a son of James and Harriet Fair, *nee* Smith, a daughter of Daniel Smith. The former was born in 1819, in Derry township, Westmoreland county. The latter died in 1878, in her sixtieth year. James was the son of Samuel and Anna Fair, *nee* Campbell. The former was a native of eastern Pennsylvania, and migrated to Westmoreland county, removing thence in 1831 to Indiana county. He died in 1872, eighty-five years old; his widow is yet living at an advanced age, near Reed Station, I. B. Railroad. Our subject was married in Kansas in 1872, to Addie M. Phillips, daughter of Henry and Minerva Phillips, *nee* Bacon, of Fowler, Trumbull county, Ohio. Their children are: Harriet May, Howard McLure and Wallace Henry. Mr. Fair worked at his trade as a carpenter four and a half years, in Kansas, Nebraska and the territories; he assisted in building bridges and shops on the U. P. railroad, and returned to the county in 1872, and in 1874 located in Blairsville.

DAVID SIMPSON was born in county Derry, Ireland, in 1811, and was a son of Robert and Margaret Simpson. He served an apprenticeship as a tailor under Samuel Simpson, of Killy Loo, and left him and came to a brother, John Simpson, and worked with the latter for several years, under instruction. To illustrate the changing nature of a journeyman's career, we will mention a portion of the places in which he worked: In 1833, he migrated to St. John's, New Brunswick; waited there a long time, finding no work; came then on a schooner to Philadelphia, paying the passage of three comrades who had no money; worked in Philadelphia a few years and then sent the passage money for his father and family, who became soon thereafter citizens of Philadelphia; went to Baltimore, remaining eighteen months; Ellicott's Mills, Md., being his next location, removing from there to Philadelphia, where he engaged in the business with his brother, William H. as a partner; his first location was on the corner of Seventh and Pine, and removing from thence to Sixth, between Spruce and Pine. We next find him successively in Wilmington, North Carolina, New York city, Philadelphia, Lancaster, Harrisburg, Lewistown, Hollidaysburg, Loysburg, Bedford county (meanwhile teaching the art of cutting), Newry, Blair county, and Johnstown, arriving in the latter place in 1842. Here he was a cutter, tailor, and subsequently engaged in the business for fifteen years. He erected five shops on the island, all being destroyed by fire; he built the "Mansion House," now kept by Joseph Shoemaker. He then engaged in farming, at the intersection, having purchased the Samuel Black farm. Selling this he bought the Rev. Lewis' farm, and again disposing of this property, he purchased the John B. Ogden farm of 250 acres, situated in the Ligonier valley, and exchanged it for the George Allison tract, receiving a premium of eight thousand dollars. His mother died at the age of ninety-six. He was married in 1841 to Lucinda Gamble, who died in 1853, thirty-seven years old; again married in 1855 to Mary Peebles. His children were: Margaret, d.; James, d.; John M., d.; Martha, m. to B. F. Davidson; William, m. to Lizzie Klingensmith; John, d.; Lizzie, teacher; Mary. J., George, Joseph, David, Emmett and Agnes.

SALTSBURG, CONEMAUGH TOWNSHIP.

The first survey in the vicinity of Saltsburg bears the date of June 20, 1769, and the application was made April 3, 1769, by William Gray. The tract was called "Gray's Mount," and was conveyed to J. Montgomery, May 8, 1772. A portion of the land is now owned by the Robinson heirs. The survey is numbered "363" and the tract is described as "situate westward of 'Black Legg's Town,' and on the north side of a small run, including several small springs." An Indian trail is shown on the plat as proceeding toward Fort Pitt. The survey is signed "Robert McCrea, D. S."

In the same year an application was made for a survey for a large tract lying between "Black Leggs Creek" and Kiskiminetas and Conemaugh rivers (on part of which Saltsburg was afterward located), by Hugh and Thomas Wilson, to whom, we are informed by Woodend, the warrant and patent were afterwards granted.

At this time the "wilderness was scarcely broken by the white man's foot." "Wild animals of every description adapted to this latitude roamed the forests in countless numbers." The purchase of 1768 had called attention to the back woods, and now the law of 1769, permitting the application of surveys, was immediately taken advantage of by many hardy pioneers who rolled the wave of emigration so rapidly that in 1773, Westmoreland county was organized and a settlement was extended on the upper portion of the river. But the frequent attacks of the savages forced the people often to retire to the older settlements, and there was no security of life or property till after the treaty of 1795.

These early pioneers were generally Scotch-Irish, and according to Findley, "were a more sober, orderly people than commonly happens in the first settlement of a new country. A great proportion were farmers' sons, who emigrated from the old countries, and who were generally acquainted with each other."

About the years 1795 to 1798, a Mrs. Deemer made the discovery of salt water rising from the earth into a pond on the north bank of the Conemaugh river, about a mile above the present site of Saltsburg, and proved the fact by evaporating the water and producing a fair sample of salt. A new era now dawned upon the little community scattered along this valley. That condiment so necessary for human comfort and health, which they had been wont to pack over the mountains on horseback and retail at twelve cents per half pint, could now be had for the working.

In November, 1798, William Johnston commenced the manufacture of salt on a small scale, in the vicinity of the discovery of the first salt water. But little was accomplished, and as far as we can learn from his books of 1798 to 1812, no wells were sunk until in July of the latter year. The first well is now some distance out in the channel opposite the "point." The continued washing away of the bottom land having considerably enlarged the channel. We herewith present his "Salt Works Account*."

*"Subsequently about the year 1813, (J. D. Rupp, in History of Cumberland and other Counties,) when salt, in consequence of the war, was extravagantly high, Mr. Johnston, who, it seems, had abandoned the first operations, determined again to perforate rock, and ascertain whether there was not some valuable fountain from where all these oozings issued. He commenced operations on the bank of the Conemaugh, near the mouth of Loyalhanna, and persevered until he had reached the depth of four hundred and fifty feet, through various strata of hard rock, when he struck an abundant fountain, strongly impregnated with salt. He immediately proceeded to tubing the perforations, to exclude the fresh water, erecting furnaces, pans and other fixtures, and was soon in the full tide of successful experiment, making about thirty bushels per day, all of which was eagerly purchased at a high price.

Mr. Johnson's success induced many others to embark in the same business, most of whom were successful. Very soon the silent and solitary banks of the river were all bustle, life and enterprise. Well after well was sunk; competition ran high, and brought the price of the article lower and lower, until it was reduced to one dollar per barrel. This was too low. Some establishments were abandoned, others were carried on amidst every difficulty. However, a reaction, which was naturally expected, at last took place; the price was fixed at two dollars per barrel, which afforded a fair profit. The business regained its former spirit, and the quantity manufactured rapidly increased, and is still increasing (1848).

The wells or perforations are from three hundred to six hundred feet in depth, and about two and a half or three inches in diameter. They are made with a common stone chisel attached to poles. The operation is generally performed by hand, by striking the chisel forcibly upon the bottom. It is a tedious, laborious, and expensive operation; often requiring the labor of two men for more than a year. When water of the required strength and in sufficient quantity is obtained, the well is tubed, to exclude the fresh water, and a pump in-

1812			
July 20.	To scantling, 456 feet at 7-6 per hundred	$4	56
	To weather-boarding and lathes, 718 feet at 60 cents per hundred	4	30
	To flooring board, at 80 cts. pr. hundred, 160 ft.	1	27
	To Jacob Werter, 2 days	1	33
	To William John, 3 days	1	86
	To one pump	1	25
July 27.	To cash paid to Mr. Deamer	1	25
	To 7 gallons of whisky, at sundries	3	50
	To one auger weighing 47 lbs.	5	87½
	To one bucket and barley		50
	To Wm. John, four days at the works	2	00
Aug. 4.	To 3 bushels wheat to Mrs. Deamer	2	40
16.	To 49 lbs. of iron, bt. of Mr. Reed	3	92
	To cash pd. James Reed, for steel	1	16½
18.	To iron got of Hiney, at sundries, 23¾ lbs. and ¾ of steel	2	15
23.	To 3 bushels of wheat	3	00
22.	To 65 lbs. of beef at 3d. per lb.	2	16½
24.	To 5 gallons of whisky	2	50
28.	To Wm. Jon, 1½ days making poles	1	10
29.	To three bushels wheat	3	00
	To one bar of iron to Pierce Carson, weighing 49¼ lbs.	4	00
	To cash pd. George Demir for work	1	71
	To 4 lbs. lead		75
	To 3 bushels wheat to Goarly	3	00
Sept. 4.	To 84 lbs. of beef at 3d per lb.	2	30
	To 13 lbs. of salt to Mrs. Deemer		65
11.	Three bushels wheat	3	00
16.	To two bushels wheat from Frederick, jun'r.	2	00
	To 14 lbs. mutton, at 3 per lb		46
19.	To 65 lbs. of beef, at 3 per lb.	2	18
	To 1 gallon whisky		50
	To 1 lb. of tobacco for the boys		25
27.	To 35 lbs. of iron	2	00
	To 1 gallon whisky		50
Nov. 2.	To 71 lbs. of beef, at 3d per lb.	2	37
	To 10 lbs. of beef and 13 lbs. of salt to Frederick		98
6.	To 1 bar of iron, not weighed		
14.	To 1 gallon of whisky		50
16.	To 1 bed cord		50
	To 2 gallons whisky to old Mr. Deemer	1	00
19.	To ½ gallon whisky		25
	To 2 bushels of wheat, to Frederick, Jun'r	2	00
Nov. 7.	To 9 lbs. of salt and ½ gallon of whisky.		70
28.	To 1 bar of iron, weighing 21 lbs.	1	60
30.	To 3 lbs. of tobacco for the boys		75
Nov. 2.	To cash for the pipe	4	00
	To ½ gallon whisky		25
	To 1 bushel of corn, to Froderick, Jun'r		50
26.	To cash to old Frederick	5	00
	To cash to Phillip, at sundries	8	00
	To cash paid Henry Varner, at sundries	7	50
Dec. 3.	To 2 lbs. of coffee, to Frederick, Jun'r		61
	To soles for his shoes		33
	To 1 log chain	2	50
25.	To 1 gallon whisky to old Frederick		50
26.	To cash pd. Henry Varner and 2 lbs. tobacco	2	50
	To cash pd. Frederick, Jun'r	5	00
1813			
Jan. 13.	To 1½ bush. of buckwheat, to Frederick, Jun'r		60
Feb. 10.	To 2 bushels of wheat, to Frederick, Jun'r.	2	00
Apr. 30.	Paid Pierce Carson for sundries, per bill	19	11
	Cash paid for the boilers	50	00
Apr. 30.	Carriage for the same	$2	50
	To cash pd. old Frederick	5	00
	To work done in August, by my hands	7	50
	To 1 cistern		
	To 6 quarts of whisky, at sundries		80
	To 1 trip to Mason's	3	75
	To 2 trips to Pittsburgh	10	75
Oct. 2.	To cash to Daniel Keeley	5	00
	To beef to Mrs. Deer, 43 lbs. at 3d	1	43
9.	To cash to William White, for hauling tools.	3	00
	To work done by Wm. John and Philly Cline	4	60
	To 13 quarts of whisky at sundries	1	62½
	To 1½ days hauling at $1 52 cts	2	25
	To cash pd. George Uncapher for Frederick	2	70
	To tallow and sole leather		50
	To cash pd. James Patton, for 147 lbs. iron, at 8 cts	11	76
	To cash pd. the pump makers	18	12½
Oct. 9.	To 160 feet oak boards	1	60
	To 5 lbs of spikes		65
	To ½ gallon of whisky		31
11.	To 1 gallon to Frederick		62
	To 13 lbs. of salt to Andrew McCurdy		91
13.	To 3 quarts of whisky, at sundries		45
15.	To 9 lbs. of salt to James Painter		
	To 75 feet of plank		80
	To 1 gallon of whisky at sundries		32
	To 1 barrel flour	5	00
	To 3 bushels of lye to John Pits	1	50
	To 2 days work of Wm. John and Cline	2	00
16.	To 1 patren and poles	1	80
	To expenses going to Ligonier	2	50
Dec. 12.	To cash pd. James Harshany for moving	3	33
	Daniel Keely, in acct. with William Johnston		
17.	To one day hauling wood and chopping lane.		90
	To Wm. Woods, one day chopping wood		40
	To one quart of whisky		
Mar. 20.	To one quart of whisky		
Apr. 12.	To salt, at $3 50 per bbl.		
May	To cash in Pit	2	00
22.	To cash on the saw mill	5	00

In May, 1813, the manufacture of salt by evaporation from kettles or pans was commenced in earnest. Of the ultimate financial success growing out of the enterprise we have no data, but Mr. Johnston was reputed to be wealthy, and lived and died in the homestead at "Point Pleasant," within a few yards of where the Loyalhanna empties into the Conemaugh.

The depth at which salt water is reached in this locality is from five hundred to eight hundred feet, and with the spring pole and the rude appliances of that early day one may well imagine the difficulties that beset the putting down of the first well.

In 1842 the product of salt in Indiana county had reached seventy thousand bushels. We doubt if the product will reach half that amount at the present time.

In time, as the country became settled, other parties sunk wells and engaged in the business. In 1830 twenty-one salt manufacturing establishments were in successful operation within two miles of the present site of the town. The valley in which they were located is wild and forbidding in its aspect, but the wealth that was supposed to lie hid away down among the rocks dispelled the wildness of the scenery, and magically metamorphosed it into an elysium. It was populated with a hardy race of people, whose perseverance knew no bounds and were content with what they got.

The discovery and manufacture of salt has its parallel in the discovery of petroleum, and men were moved by the same motives to seek the precious fluid, with the prospect of failure always rising up before them, and in some instances proving a stern reality.

In the winter of 1816-17, Andrew Boggs, father of the late Judge Jackson Boggs, of Kittanning, who had purchased a considerable body of land and located upon it, at this place, laid out and sold the first town lots. In a short time a town began to rise from the woods. From its inception, by common

---

serted, which formerly was worked by horse power, but now more commonly by a small steam engine. The water is first boiled in large square sheet iron pans, until it attains a strength but little short of crystallization; from these pans it is transferred to large cisterns, in which the sediment is deposited; thence purified, it is put into large kettles placed in the rear of the pans, in which it soon becomes crystallized without any further attention. I have often watched this curious process of crystallization. Spear after spear, of the most delicate structure and fantastic shape, will dart into existence as if by magic; the process becomes more and more rapid every moment; presently it looks confused and muddy, then, almost before he is aware, the spectator finds his eye fixed on a kettle of salt.

Sufficient water is drawn from one well to supply from three to five pans, making from fifteen to twenty barrels daily. About thirty gallons are usually evaporated to every bushel Coal is exclusively used as the fuel, nature having provided it in exhaustless abundance, and as convenient to the works as could be desired. At many of them it is thrown from the mouth of the pit into chutes, through which it descends by its own gravity to the side of the furnaces.

In this vicinity and on Black-lick creek, a few miles from Blairsville, there is evidence of an abundant source of copperas, though there is no regular manufacture."

consent, it received the name of Saltsburg, purely from the great interest which at that early day absorbed the attention of the people of this locality. At the time of the first sale, January, 1817, one lot was deeded to the "congregation of Saltsburg," there being no other religious denomination here, it would seem, but Presbyterians.

The first house was erected in 1819–20, on the lot now occupied by the Presbyterian church. It stood in the rear of the site of the church. The first tavern was opened in 1820, by John Williams, who only remained a short time. He remained away till about the time of the building of the canal, and again made an attempt at the tavern business. He was succeeded by Isaac Fitzgerald, who left in 1831. Both of these houses were rude cabins, and were illy constructed to afford much entertainment for the weary traveler.

John Carson, about 1827, was the first tailor. Joseph Anderson, in 1831, was his successor. He also was among the early landlords. The first blacksmith was Daniel Davis.

The first canal boats that reached Saltsburg were the "Pioneer" and "Pennsylvania" of David Leech's line, on the 15th of May, 1829. They proceeded as far as Blairsville and returned to Saltsburg.

The first merchant was George Johnston, in 1829. In 1831, the merchants were. Edward Carlton, George Johnston and Robert McIlwain, the latter receiving as partner in that year William McIlwain, who continued in business till 1875.

In that year a small school was kept in a little log house which still stands near the trestle work of the railroad bridge. Abner Whittlesey was the first and John Bucklin the second teacher.

Weaver did the tanning, and made hats. A story is told of his preparing a wonderful hat out of the shaggy coat of a colt. Simon Drum was the next tanner. His tannery was in the rear of the Earhart House. The population was about fifty, and there was not to exceed twenty houses. There was not a located physician. Dr. Kirkpatrick, of Salem, occasionally visited the place, when the disease was "beyond the usual home relief."

For several years after the completion of the canal, and the opening up of navigation through the main line from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh, no business of any importance marked the history of Saltsburg, save the boat building industry.

In 1835-6, Robert Young, Butler Myers, Jacob Newhouse and others leased several acres of ground above Point street, and prepared a yard for the construction of canal boats, and for a number of years this business was vigorously pushed forward. Some of the finest and most symmetrical heavy freight boats on the canal were constructed in this yard. It gave employment to quite a number of workers in wood, and added no little to the progress and improvement of the town. With the invention of section boats, constructed in three or four compartments, which were clasped together for navigation, and separated and placed on trucks for conveyance over railroads to save reshipment of freight, the boat building interest received an impetus.

Ways were erected for the purpose of drawing boats from the water for repairs, and this in connection with the construction yard, gave employment to a large number of laborers summer and winter. This enterprise continued quite vigorously until the purchase of the main line by the P. R. R. Co., when the business was abandoned.

The first tin smith and stove dealer was S. S. Moore, in 1846, who still continues in business. The first postmaster was Philip Mecklin, an early merchant, in 1832. His successors were R. R. McCrea, William Fleming, William McIntire, R. A. Young, J. S. Robinson, and S. S. Moore, the present incumbent.

In 1833, Saltsburg, according to the *Pennsylvania Gazetteer*, was a "post town in Conemaugh township, Indiana county, on the east bank of the Conemaugh river, ten miles northwest of Blairsville, seventeen miles southwest of Indiana, 206 miles from Washington City, 175 miles from Harrisburg; contains twenty dwellings, two stores, two taverns and one Presbyterian Church. Philip Mecklin is postmaster. It receives its name from the many salt works in the vicinity."

During a period dating from about 1840, up to the sale of the main line of the canal, a large grain commission business was conducted at the place, and commodious warehouse facilities attracted business from a large area of territory.

ASSESSMENT OF SALTSBURG FOR 1845.

Joseph Anderson, Joseph Alcorn, Wm. Armstrong, John Askum, James Alcorn, John T. Buell, Butterfield, clerk; John Black, James Black, John W. Crofford, Matthew Crofford, Alex. Cannon, Hezekiah Carnehen, Edward Carlton, Edward Coad, Samuel Carpenter, Adam Daugherty, Daniel K. Daugherty, Wm. Dickey, Esq.; James K. Daugherty, Samuel Duncan, Samuel Davis, Frederick Dunhouse, Alexander Duncan, Maxwell Dickey, James, Daugherty, cooper; Philip Earhart, Alex. Fleming, James French, Farrin & McVay, John Farrin, Samuel Forgeson, Duncan Graham, John Guthrie, Isaac Gosset, Hugh Gray, John Graham, James Gailey, Robert P. Hunter, Francis Holleroo, Wm. Hart, James Hart, John Harold, Watson Hughes, David Henderson, Caleb Ingman, James K. Johnston, Robert Johnston, R. W. Jones, Thomas Jeffery, Wm. Jeffery, Hugh Kelly, John Keene, Thomas Keene, James Keer, Jacob Keer, Adam Long, Wm. Lytle, Nelson B. Laughrey, Joseph Laughrey & Son, George Low, Wm. Laughery, Robert Loman, Thos. Murky, James McLaughlin, John M. Marshall, David McJunkins, James Mares, McFarlan & McCray, drug store; John McFarland, doctor; Wm. McFarland, Robert McIlwain, storehouse and warehouse, Robert K. McCrea, warehouse; Leonard McCune, Wm. McIlwaine, warehouse; John McIlwain, store; Thomas McCray, Esq.; Philip Macklin, John Martin, John Maher, John Maher & Co., store; John McGuier, Wm. McVay, Robert Miller, Jacob Newhouse, Matthew Perry, Jeremiah Phillips, John Pool, Johnston S. Robeson, James Robeson, James Rhae, Adam Ringle, Alfred Royer, Thomas W Robeson, John Robeinson, Wm. Robeinson, John M. Robison & Co., steam mill; Thomas Robinson & Co., tan-yard; Wm. Shilds, Wm. Sandels, Wm. Singley, Daniel Stutchel, Archibald Stuart, shop and warehouse; Will Stuart, shops; Marshel Shields, Wm. Sample, Robert Sare, Polly Taylour, George Taylour, Wm. Taylour, Alexander Thompson, John I. Taylour, John Vanhorn, Miss Nancy White, John White, Thomas Watson, Absalom Woodward, John Woods, Joseph Walkinshaw, Jacob Weaston, Daniel Walter.

FERRIES AND BRIDGES.

The first ferry in the vicinity of the city of Saltsburg was on the "Keesk' kshee-man nit'toos," which signifies "Cut Spirit," (or in modern vernacular, Kiskiminetas—or itis,) near the junction of the "La el' han' neck," or "Middle creek," and "Quin nim mough" koong, or "Can na maugh," (latterly spelled "Conemaugh") or "Otter creek," according to its Indian meaning. Who managed this ferry we cannot definitely state, but the names of Johnston, Deemer, Robinson and others are associated with it long before Andrew Armstrong, a colored man, had located his ferry near the present site of the W. P. railroad bridge. The latter began to carry passengers about 1816 or 1817. His charges were: "Man, 6 cents; horse, 10 cents; and horse and wagon, 25 cents." The next ferry was commenced in 1836 by James Daugherty, who kept a hotel on the river bank; his ferry was located immediately below the toll bridge.

The first bridge at Saltsburg was the present toll bridge, erected in 1842, at an expense of $10,000, by the Saltsburg Bridge Company. Absalom Woodward was the contractor. Daniel McKean was master carpenter, and John Stoops master

mason. It consists of two spans, each being one hundred and fifty feet in length. The first officials were: President, Alex. White; Treasurer, William McIlwain, and Secretary, William Dickey. The present board of officials are: President, Wm. McIlwain; Secretary, John Martin, and Treasurer, William R. McIlwain. The toll for two horses and wagon is ten cents; half rates are allowed to all persons hauling coal, stone, etc., into Saltsburg.

The first bridge over the Loyalhanna, at the "point," was built about 1820, on wooden bents, by Jacob Weister. It was about one hundred feet in length, and consisted of a single roadway. The present structure was erected in 1847, and is a county free bridge.

The Western Pennsylvania Railroad bridge was erected in 1855. Major S. S. Jameson was the contractor, and John Martin the principal mason. The officers in charge were: Chief engineer, S. H. Kneass; principal assistant, G. B. Roberts, and Thomas B. Bond, jr., assistant engineer.

THE OLD BURIAL GROUND*

Is situated on the southern limit of the borough, on the bank of the Conemaugh river. When this spot was chosen, probably about 1810, it was a pleasant and convenient place for the dead. In the course of years, the surveys for the Pennsylvania canal traversed the bank of the river, and the final location of the improvement penetrated the sacred spot, resulting in the exhumation of some of the bodies, and rendering the place no longer untenable. But two graves of all who were interred there have been preserved with any indications of care, and they are surrounded by a small enclosure. There is a plain stone tablet over each of the graves, each bearing an inscription. The first and oldest is erected—

"In memory of Mrs. Jane Boggs,
Consort of Andrew Boggs, Esq.,
who departed this life, June 3, 1821,
aged 36 years."

The second is—

"Sacred to the memory of
Major John Johnston, who
departed this life, Oct 21, 1826,
in the 79th year of his age."

THE NEW BURIAL GROUND.†

Between the years 1817 and 1820, interments were made in the grounds adjacent to the Stone Presbyterian church. The lot, containing about half an acre, was purchased by Matthias Rombach at a sheriff's sale of the real estate of Jacob Drum, and by him deeded, April 6, 1839, to Alexander White, in trust for the citizens of Saltsburg and vicinity as a burial ground. For years the ground lay open. Those who interred their dead in it, enclosed with wooden structures the small space chosen for the purpose, to preserve it from the trespass of animals. On Sunday, April 1, 1832, the church was destroyed by fire, A west wind prevailing, many of the wooden enclosures were burned. The cemetery was afterwards surrounded by a rough wooden fence.

EDGEWOOD CEMETERY.†

The burial ground at the Presbyterian church, having become crowded to excess, it was deemed expedient to purchase a larger body of ground, and lay it off in systematic order for cemetery purposes.

Having this object in view, an organization of a cemetery company was effected in 1868, and the purchase of suitable and convenient grounds made.

The area selected for this purpose lies within a quarter of a mile of the eastern limit of the borough line, south of the Indiana road, extending to the brink of the precipice at the river, and contains about ten acres. It was purchased from R. R. McCrea, at the price of one hundred and fifty dollars per acre, and is well situated for the purpose for which it is intended.

The grounds were laid out in streets avenues and lots, with Quaker precision, (the streets running at right angles), by J. S. Robinson and S. S. Portser, whose correct judgements are made apparent in the substantial conveniences of the whole plan and execution of the work.

"Saltsburg Cemetery," was the original name adopted, which was in 1869, supplemented by that of "Edgewood Cemetery," "Long Centre" street, sixteen feet wide, traverses the length of the ground north and south, and "Short Centre," crosses the same, east and west. On each side of these streets, and around the circular lot in the centre of the ground, set apart for the soldiers' monument, is reserved a margin of six feet, for trees, shrubbery and flowers, a design which is to be carried out by a like arrangement surrounding the whole area.

The "Margin" streets are thirteen feet, and the "Avenues" are five feet wide. There are six hundred and five lots, twenty feet square, and an entrance is secured to each one, from either a street or an avenue. A lot seventy-five by one hundred and twenty feet, situated on the western side of the cemetery is set apart for a single burial ground.

On a lot forty by eighty-five feet, in the north-western corner, in front of the entrance at the small gate, is located the "Lodge"—a building for the reception of funerals in inclement weather. The present building is merely a temporary structure, it being the design of the Association to erect a more substantial and fitting edifice in the future.

The following named officers represent the organization of Edgewood Cemetery: President, W. I. Sterett; Vice-president John Martin; Secretary, S. S. Portser; Treasurer, J. S. Robinson; Auditor, William McQuisson; Board of Managers, W. I. Sterett, John Martin, S. S. Portser, J. S. Robinson, H. Clark, J. Y. Nowry, S. B. Mercer, William McQuiston, and W. R. McIlwain.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.*

One of the principal, and certainly the most attractive feature in the beautification of the cemetery is the soldiers' monument. It is situated in a central circular lot, laid out and reserved for the purpose. The central diameter of the space upon which the monument has its foundation is twenty feet, while the whole diameter of the circle, embracing the ground for the purpose, is one hundred and thirty-five feet.

The base of the monument, pyramidal in form, and about five feet in height, is constructed of layers of gray sandstone, having a corrugated surface. This is surmounted with a die and cornice, three feet and four inches square and six feet high, upon which is engraven the inscriptions, viz:

NORTH PANEL.

"Behind this slab a box contains
The deeds of men, likewise the names,
Who nobly for their country's cause,
In vindication of her laws,
Which now commands the world's applause,
Risked their lives.

Some still are living, some are dead,
No Spartan crown to deck their heads;
But a grateful people from memory dear,
Around this shaft will drop a tear.
Requiescat in pace."

WEST PANEL.

"In memory of the soldiers
of this vicinity, who fought and died
to save our country.
All honor to their memory, so noble and so
brave, may God protect the country
they gave their lives to save."

*For this and much other valuable matter, we are indebted to John McWilliams, of the "Saltsburg Press." He is a lover of "local history," and his paper is replete with interesting sketches of the past. †"Saltsburg Press."

*Saltsburg Press.

SOUTH PANEL.

"Those brave men, to whose honor this monument is erected, leave a history of their achievements written upon the hearts of their countrymen for all time."

EAST PANEL.

"Liberty, to be perpetuated, must be protected. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

They are free whom the truth makes free: All else are slaves beside."

Upon this die is placed an obelisk twenty-five feet high, of gray sandstone, with a corrugated finish, on the apex of which is placed a bronze globe, standing upon which is a bronze eagle, with outstretched pinions, in the attitude of preparing to soar upward.

The names of the soldiers from the immediate vicinity who sacrificed their lives in the service of their country are enclosed in a box in the base of the monument.

The monument was erected under the supervision of the board of managers of the association, John Martin being the contractor, the author of the inscriptions and the architect. The subscriptions for building the monument were paid into the managers' hands for that purpose.

The monument is plain and unpretending, yet imposing, and a characteristic emblem of the fearless spirits whose deeds it is intended to commemorate.

Around the base of the monument the space is ornamented with evergreens, flowers and appropriate devices of art, to render the place a fitting memorial for the patriotic dead.

THE SALTSBURG ACADEMY

Was established in 1851. In that year the brick building, fifty-two feet long by thirty wide and two stories in height, with a cupola, was erected at an expense of thirty-three hundred dollars. The stock was divided into shares of twenty-five dollars, in order to permit persons of limited means to become interested in its operations. The incorporators were: Adam Robinson, William Stewart, J. W. Robinson, S. S. Jamison, Rev. W. W. Woodend, J. S. Robinson and John M. Marshall.

The school opened in May, 1852, with seventy-five scholars, Rev. W. W. Woodend being the principal, and president board of trustees; J. Allen Brown and wife, Mrs. Amanda C. Brown, assistants.

Rev. Mr. Woodend (afterward Dr. Woodend) continued as principal for seven years. His successors were: J. H. Stokes, principal; Belle Dunlap, assistant; Dana, principal; G. W. Chalfant, principal; Louis L. Williams, principal, and daughter; Albert Brown, principal; J. W. Foster, principal; S. B. Mercer, principal; Rev. Dr. Woodend, principal, and Frank E. Dow, M. D., assistant; Robert Harvey, principal, and wife; S. B. Mercer, principal; G. C. McJunkin, principal; and in 1879, William J. Alexander, principal, and John M. Leech, assistant. The latter are graduates of Lafayette College in the class of 1878.

The number of students in the present session is seventy-five.

In 1870 the Presbyterian Church purchased the shareholders' interest, renovated and refurnished the building and changed the name to the "Memorial Institute."

Prior to the organization of the academy only one professional man had gone from Saltsburg's population, but since the inauguration of the "new order of things," over thirty have adopted professional life.

At that time there were only five academies between the Allegheny river and the mountains, now there are seventy-three.

HAIL CLARK'S CARRIAGE FACTORY.

Previous to Mr. Clark's arrival, in 1848, Daniel Walter had a carriage shop, 20 by 60, on the lot east of Mr. Hart's residence. In the spring of 1849, the firm of Row, Clark & Kiester purchased the stock of Mr. Walter, and in 1850 they also bought the building and ground. In 1854, Mr. Keister retired from the firm, and in 1857, Mr. Row disposed of his interest to Mr. Clark, who has since conducted the business. The factory, 58 by 32, three stories in height, was erected in 1870. The repository, 88 by 32, two stories in height, was built in 1876. The trimming, painting and wood work are carried on in the main building. The smith shop, 48 by 28, has three forges. The drying shed's dimensions are 51 by 22, and the space under the repository is utilized for drying lumber.

The best of material, the most expert workmen and improved machinery, are here used to manufacture any and all styles of carriages used in this section of country. From 1867 to 1873, twenty men were employed, and the gross trade was $18,000. In 1878, six men were employed, and the business was proportionately less. In 1873, he built a carriage repository, 30 by 50, one story, in Indiana. In 1874, he erected another, 60 by 24, two stories, in Butler, Butler county. Owing to the pressure of the times, he was forced to abandon these branches and concentrate his energies in Saltsburg.

THE FOUNDRY OF RODGER & BLANK was erected in 1850 by Andrew Steele. In 1851, when Mr. Rodger arrived, it was a small affair, using two horses to "raise" the blast furnace, and employing two laborers. Mr. Rodger purchased it in July, 1851, and in 1853, Valentine Blank became connected with the firm. They employ an eight-horse power engine and three men, and their trade comes from Indiana, Westmoreland and Armstrong counties. They manufacture stoves, plow castings, and general country work, most of their orders demanding heavy castings. For plow castings, they have a capacity of one hundred per day.

THE J. R. REED TANNERY was erected in 1847, and has been managed by him since that date. It is on the bank of the Conemaugh, between it and the old canal. Six hundred hides are tanned annually in the thirty-two vats. The first permanent tannery in Saltsburg was the Simon Drum, located on Point street, in the rear of what is now the Earhart hotel. He was succeeded by John Guthrie in the same location. Thomas and John Robinson had the third tannery, on the site of Hudson's carpenter shop, on the bank of the canal. The J. R. Reed was the fourth tannery.

SALTSBURG BOROUGH.

Date of incorporation, 1838. First election, August 11, 1838. Second election, April 16, 1839. Regular election, third Tuesday of February of each year.

1838—Burgess, Dr. Thomas Murray; assistant burgess, Alex. White. Council, Jacob Whister, Wm. McIlwain, Jas. B. Robinson, Jos. Anderson, James McLaughlin, Robert McIlwain.

1839—Burgess, Dr. Thomas Murray; assistant burgess, Alex. White. Council, James B. Robinson, Joseph Anderson, James McLaughlin, Robert McIlwain, John Vanhorn, Wm. Dickey.

1840—Chief burgess, Alex. White; assistant burgess, Robert L. Johnson. Council, James McLaughlin, Robert McIlwain, John Vanhorn, Wm. Dickey, Thomas Robinson, Dr. Thomas Murray.

1841—Chief burgess, Dr. John McFarland; assistant burgess, Jacob Wiester. Council, John Vanhorn, Wm. Dickey, Thomas W. Robinson, Dr. Thos. Murray, Robert R. McCrea, Johnston S. Robinson.

1842—Chief burgess, Dr. John McFarland; assistant burgess, Nelson B. Loughrey. Council, Thomas W. Robinson, Thomas Campbell, R. R. McCrea, J. S. Robinson, D. Henderson, William Dickey.

1843—Chief burgess, Thompson McCrea; assistant burgess, James R. Daugherty. Council, R. R. McCrea, J. S. Robinson, D. Henderson, Wm. Dickey, Jos. Anderson, Duncan Graham.

1844—Chief burgess, Thompson McCrea; assistant burgess, John M. Robinson. Council, David Henderson, Wm. Dickey, Esq., D. Graham, Joseph Anderson, Daniel R. Stitzel, John H. Robinson.

1845—Chief burgess, James R. Daugherty; assistant burgess, John M. Robinson. Council, D. Graham, D. R. Stitzel, John C. Black, Joseph Anderson, John H. Robinson, James Alcom.

1846—Chief burgess, David Henderson; assistant burgess, J. S. Robinson. Council, D. R. Stitzel, John C. Black, Wm. Loughrey, John H. Robinson, James Alcom, Isaac Gossar.

1847—Chief burgess, D. Henderson; assistant burgess Joseph Anderson. Council, James McLaughlin, Wm. Loughrey, Daniel K. Daugherty, James Alcom, Isaac Gossar, James G. McQuaide.

1848—Chief burgess, James R. Daugherty; assistant burgess, James Alcom. Council, J. Gossar, D. K. Daugherty, R. J. Taylor, Wm. Loughrey, James G. McQuaide, Wm. McQuiston.

1849—Chief burgess, Alex. Fleming; assistant burgess, Wm. Redpath. Council, J. G. McQuaide, R. J. Taylor, John M. Marshall, D. K. Daugherty, Wm. McQuiston, J. S. Robinson.

1850—Chief burgess, A. Fleming; assistant burgess, W. B. Sprague. Council, R. Taylor, John M. Marshall, F. Hollar, Wm. McQuiston, J. S. Robinson, Dr. D. Allison.

1851—Chief burgess, James M. Hart; assistant burgess, D. R. Stitzel. Council, J. M. Marshall, Dr. D. Allison, John Guthrie, J. S. Robinson, F. Hollar, Wm. C. Robinson.

1852—Chief burgess, James M. Hart; assistant burgess, D. R. Stitzel. Council, James R. Porter, Wm. C. Robinson, D. Henderson, Dr. D. Allison, John Guthrie, Wm. Redpath.

1853—Chief burgess, Wm. McIntire; assistant burgess, Hale Clark. Council, W. C. Robinson, D. Henderson, John Maher, John Guthrie, Wm. Redpath, L. E. Freet.

1854—Chief burgess, Wm. R. Sprague; assistant burgess, Daniel K. Daugherty. Council, D. Henderson, J. M. Hart, John F. Kirkpatrick, Wm. Redpath, John Martin, Wm. J. Sterett.

1855—Chief burgess, J. S. Robinson; assistant burgess, D. K. Daugherty. Council, J. M, Hart, John Martin, John F. Kirkpatrick, W. I. Sterrett, S. S. Moore, Wm. McIlwain.

1856—Chief burgess, Jas. M. Hart; assistant burgess, J. S. Robinson. Council, J. F. Kirkpatrick, Wm. I. Sterrett, S. S. Moore, Wm. McIlwain, Shepherd Hawkins, H. W. Wier.

1857—Chief burgess, Jas. M. Hart; assistant burgess, C. S. Moore. Council, S. S. Moore, Wm. McIlwain, S. Hawkins, H. W. Wier, John Earhart, James Daugherty.

1858—Chief burgess, Jas. Moore; assistant burgess, William Moore. Council, S. M. Hawkins, Thos. Waddell, John Earhart, James Daugherty. W. I. Sterrett, John Read.

1859—Chief burgess, R. A. Young; assistant burgess, John Weaver. Council, John Earhart, Jas. Daugherty, Wm. I. Sterrett, John Read, Hail Clark, S. S. Portser.

1860—Chief burgess, R. A. Young; assistant burgess, H. J. Portser. Council, W. I. Sterrett, John Read, Hail Clark, S. S. Portser, C. S. Moore, Robert Campbell.

1861—Chief burgess, Jas. R. Daugherty; assistant burgess, Jas. Alcorn. Council, Hail Clark, S. S. Portser, C. S. Moore, D. K. Daugherty, Dr. John McFarland.

1862—Chief burgess, W. I. Sterrett; assistant burgess, Thos. Waddle. Council, C. S. Moore, D. K. Daugherty, John Martin, H. J. Portser, Joseph Andre.

1863—Chief burgess, John Earhart. Council, Jas. R. Daugherty, John Martin, H. J. Portser, H. Carnahan, James R. Porter, Joseph Andre.

1864—Chief burgess, A. Fleaming; assistant burgess, Sam'l H. Martin. Council, Jos. Andre, H. J. Portser, Jas. R. Portser, H. Carnahan, John Martin, Henry Blank.

1865—Chief burgess, Hail Clark; assistant burgess, Reuben J. Portser. Council, Jas. R. Porter, H. Carnahan, John Martin, H. Blank, S. S. Moore, George W. Freet.

1866—Chief burgess, A. Fleming; assistant burgess, Jas. B. Robinson. Council, John Martin, S. S. Moore, H. Blank, G. W. Freet, R. R. McCrea, John Campbell.

1867—Chief burgess, Jas. Moore; assistant burgess, John M. Robinson. Council, H. Blank, G. W. Freet, R. R. McCrea, Jno. Campbell, S. S. Moore, John Martin.

1868—Chief burgess, Jas. Moore; assistant burgess, John V. Blank. Council, R. R. McCrea, John Campbell, S. S. Moore, John Martin, Andrew Wilcox, H. J. Portser.

1869—Chief burgess, S. H. Martin; assistant burgess, John Read. Council, John Martin, S. S. Moore, H. J. Portser, A. Wilcox, Francis Laird, Wm. R. McIlwain.

1870—Chief burgess, Hail Clark; assistant burgess, R. J. Taylor. Council, H. J. Portser, F. Laird, Geo. W. Freet, A. Wilcox, W. R. McIlwain, James Alcorn, died August 22, 1870.

Election of October 11, 1870—Chief burgess, Wm. I. Sterett; assistant burgess, R. J. Taylor. Council, F. Laird, George W. Freet, Andrew Hessler, Wm. R. McIlwain, Archie Deery, Clarence Hart.

1872—Chief burgess, James B. Robinson; assistant burgess, James Daugherty. Council, Geo. W. Freet, A. Hessler, Joseph Andre, A. Deery, C. Hart, John Campbell, Esq.

1873—Chief burgess, R. A. Young, Esq.; assistant burgess, D. Henderson, Esq. Council, A. Hessler, Jos. Andre, R. J. Taylor, C. Hart, John Campbell, A. Wilcox.

1874—Chief burgess, Geo. W. Freet; assistant burgess, Samuel Taylor. Council, Jos. Andre, R. J. Taylor, James Henderson, John Campbell, A. Wilcox, H. F. Stear.

1875—Chief burgess, R. J. Portser; assistant burgess, T. E. McCrea. Council, R. J. Taylor, Jas. Hudson, S. S. Moore, A. Wilcox, H. F. Stear, Wm. G. McConnell.

1876—Chief burgess, Jas. Hart; assistant burgess, —— ——. Council, Jas. Hudson, S. S. Moore, W. R. McIlwain, H. F. Stear, W. G. McConnell, Geo. W. Reed.

1877—Chief Burgess, Jas. M. Hart; assistant burgess, S. S. Portser. Council, S. S. Moore, W. R. McIlwain, Joseph Andre, W. G. McConnell, Geo. W. Reed, J. C. Bleakney.

1878—Chief burgess, S. S. Portser; assistant burgess, John V. Blank. Council, W. R. McIlwain, Jos. Andre, Thomas B. Patton, George W. Reed, J. C. Blakney, A. Wilcox, died February, 1879.

1879—Chief burgess, Thomas M. Robinson; assistant burgess, W. S. Harris. Council, Jos. Andre, Thos. B. Patton, Thos. B. Martin, J. C. Bleakney, W. G. McConnell.

Williamson Lodge, F. & A. M., was instituted November 30, 5868, by W. W. Barr, D. G. M., assisted by C. Hoover, of Franklin, Venango county. The first officers were: W. M., Oliver P. Carson; Sr. W., C. Hart; Jr. W., Wm. H. Lyons; Treasurer, Hail Clark; Secretary, James A. Getty; Tyler, S. L. Graham. The present officers are: W. M., Dr. W. A. Spahr; Sr. W., John E. Elrick; Jr. W., W. T. Cline; Treasurer, John C. Pearce; Secretary, R. J. Irwin; Tyler, S. L. Graham.

The I. O. of O. F., No. 646, was instituted at Saltsburg, August 28, 1868, with the following officers: Noble Grand, William Portser; Vice Grand, James Hudson; Secretary, J. L. Crawford; assistant Secretary, C. Hart; Treasurer, Edward Johnston.

The K. of H., No. 165, was instituted October 1st, 1875. The present officers are: Dictator, J. Chambers Moore; V. D., Samuel Sindorf; A. D., William Caldwell; R., William M. Daugherty; F. R., James W. Kelly; T., G. W. Freet; C., R. J. Portser; Guide, John Kelly; G., William Blank; P. D., Dr. Thomas Carson.

The A. O. U. W., No. 97, was instituted May 11th, 1876. The present officers are: P. W., B. S. Kelly; W. M., O. Bear

F., J. R. Robinson; J. O., James McClaran; R., T. M. Dickie; F. J., A. Richards; Receiver, D. S. Robinson; J. G., S. Portser; O. G., Dr. Carson; Trustees, B. S. Kelly, John Kelly and J. H. Richards.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

R. FOSTER ROBINSON, Post No. 36, G. A. R., was mustered in July 5th, 1877, by Jr. V. D. C. Hazlet, assisted by Major W. W. Tyson, Past D. C., Hon. W. H. Graham, Major F. K. Patterson, and Captain Abe Patterson. J. L. Crawford was elected P. C. and John McWilliams was appointed adjutant.

During the great railroad riots of July, 1877, the comrades if the post tendered their services to the town authorities and did good service as guards for the protection of property.

The officers for 1880 are: P. C., James Kelly; S. V. C., John R. Robinson; J. V. C., T. Earhart; Surgeon, J. L. Crawford; Chaplain, George McMillen; O. D., Major R. J. Irwin; O. G., Captain Wm. Grabenstein; Adjutant, G. W. Myers; Q. M., Wm. M. Daugherty; Q. M. S., W. S. Harris; S. M., Wilson M. Piper.

Major Samuel Cooper is an honorary member of this post.

THE ROYAL ARCANUM, NO. 381,

Was instituted September 5th, 1879, by District Deputy, James. The officers were: Regent, W. H. Jenkins; Vice-regent, W. I. Sterett; Orator, S. A. Dickie; Guide, Major, R. J. Irwin; Chaplain, J. C. Pearce; Secretary, G. W. Martin; Collector, T. S. Pearce; Treasurer, R. A. Paul; Sentry, William Clark; Watch, George Sindorf.

The following officers of Saltsburg Council, No. 381, Royal Arcanum, were installed on Monday evening, January 12, 1880, by John H. Richards: Past-regent, W. H. Jenkins; Regent, W. I. Sterett; Vice-regent, S. A. Dickie; Orator, W. A. Clarke; Secretary, Dr. Thomas Carson; Treasurer, R. A. Paul; Collector, T. S. Pearce; Chaplain, G. W. Martin; Guide, R. J. Irwin; Sentry, A. E. Rhea; Watch, Henry Fennell; Trustees, John W. Robinson, S. S. Moore and T. R. Kirkdall.—*Saltsburg Press.*

THE SALTSBURG BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Was organized on the 19th of April, 1873. The first officers were: President, D. S. Robinson; Treasurer, W. R. McIlwain, and Secretary, R. A. Paul. The Association has loaned over forty thousand dollars.

After the first year, R. A. Paul, resigned, and Major R. J. Irwin, was elected secretary, and has since continued in that position. The officers for 1880 are: President, D. Henderson; Treasurer, D. S. Robinson, and Secretary, R. J. Irwin.

The organization of this efficient society, was due to the energy and hard work of D. S. Robinson. So far it has been eminently successful, and its future no doubt will be a repetition of the past.

COMPANY "B," TENTH REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARDS.

This regiment was recruited in November, 1878, by Major R. J. Irwin, but owing to the re-organization of the militia at that time, it was not mustered into service till February 19th, 1879. The mustering officer was Col. C. W. Hazzard, Brigade Inspector. Major Irwin was elected captain, and the company under his command entered upon a course of weekly drills, which have occurred regularly to this date.

The present officers are: Captain R. J. Irwin; First Lieutenant, John E. Gill; Second Lieutenant, W. W. Graham, and First Sergeant, M. D. K. Barnett.

The "Armory" of the company is arranged in modern style, with all the conveniences that are strictly necessary. There are sixty-two cases or wardrobes, in which each soldier places his clothes, arms and equipments.

For efficiency in drill and soldierly bearing, the company takes rank among the best commands of the state.

MAJOR SAMUEL COOPER.

Samuel, a son of James and Rachel Cooper, *nee* Powers, was born in Shippensburg, Cumberland county, Pa., on the 2d of May, 1788. The family name is *Cowper*, but since about 1750 has been written *Cooper*. The great-grandfather of our subject was Samuel Cooper, who was for many years the commander of the Inniskillen Dragoons, in Ireland. His son Samuel, the grandfather of Major Cooper, was a captain in the Inniskillen Dragoons, and migrated to Carlisle, Pa., in 1761.

He was in Gen. Lee's "cavalry legion" in the Revolutionary war, and for several years was sword, drill and riding master for Gen. Lee's noted command. His son James, the father of our subject, was born in Inniskillen, Ireland. He was an orderly sergeant in a company in the Revolutionary war, which Captain John Wilkins (after whom Wilkinsburg, Allegheny county, Pa., was named) commanded. His first battle was the Brandywine, and his roll of engagements participated in, numbered many of the most closely contested battles of that noted period. Two of the brothers of James, William and John, were also in the same struggle. William received a grant of six hundred acres of land, situated on or near the present site of Cooperstown, Venango county, and John also had six hundred acres of the donation lands, his tract being located on Bear creek, Butler county. James would not accept of any lands or gratuities.

When Samuel was only an infant, his parents removed to Chambersburg, where they remained until 1804. In that year they removed to Pittsburgh. In 1833 his father, accompanied by his daughter Margaret, went to Dayton, Ohio, where he died about 1836, eighty years of age.

Samuel entered the army on the 10th of September, 1812, as captain of the "State Pittsburgh Blues," and with his company was mustered into the United States service, at Meadville, Crawford county, about ten days later. There were about two thousand men encamped at Meadville, under the command of Gen. Adamson Taneyhill, and from thence they marched toward "Black Rock," New York. Gen. Smythe was at the United States rendezvous, near Black Rock, with about two thousand regulars. Commodore Elliott was in command of the naval forces on Lake Erie at this point. Gen. Smythe desiring to cross the river and attack the English, sent to Gen. Taneyhill for volunteers to join the party about to storm the fort on the Canada side.

Gen. Taneyhill was ill, and also the colonels of each of the regiments forming the brigade, which numbered, as above stated, two thousand men. Capt. Cooper, feeling that the honor of his state was at stake, called together on the following morning his company, and drew it in line near the centre of the encampment. He made them a brief but earnest address and then called for volunteers. Not a man faltered; the company to a man, even the sick, advancing, stepped into line, and others of the brigade joined their ranks, till there were two hundred and twenty-five volunteers in line. These, under Major Harriet as commanding officer, were tendered to Gen. Smythe. The latter had now the thousand regulars, the marines and sailors under Commodore Elliott, six hundred Indians under Red Jacket, and the two hundred and twenty-five volunteers under Major Harriet.

Meanwhile the fleet had attacked the fort, and the marines and a forlorn hope commanded by Col. Winder had captured the batteries, but were forced to retire, as the enemy was too strong, and the orders from the war department were to the effect that "no forces were to be ordered on the Canada side as an attacking party without they numbered six thousand."

Captain Cooper and his company went into winter quarters at Buffalo, and in about two weeks were honorably discharged. They returned to Pittsburgh about Christmas, and though without blood-stained banners to herald their achievements, yet

there was no blot on their record, and no excuses to make for inefficiency. At this time Captain Cooper received the brevet rank of major for his services, meritorious alike to his country and himself.

Early in 1813, he received an appointment as commissary and quartermaster. He shipped large quantities of flour to Harrison's army, and proceeded to the Miami valley of Ohio, and purchased thousands of hogs that were driven to Cleveland, there slaughtered and sent *via* the lake to Detroit. The army was out of provisions, and no doubt these supplies, coming at a time of little or no rations, had a good effect on the future career of the campaign that closed with such brilliant success. He furnished transportation and provisions for the troops sent eastward to Erie, and also for the army of the northwest. He was equal to all emergencies, and no causes were ever allowed to delay the sending forward of needed troops or supplies.

After the war was over, he returned to Pittsburgh, and in a short time we find him a partner with Lewis Dent, (the father-in-law of General Grant) in the general mercantile business at Elizabethtown, Allegheny county, where he continued fifteen months. Subsequently he was a book-keeper for Cromwell & Dobbin, at the Point warehouse, Pittsburgh, where he remained three years. About 1822, he went above the Barker's Salt Works, and in company with Christian Latshaw, a former warehouse merchant in Pittsburgh, commenced the manufacture of salt. Owing to the poor quality of the brine, and the reduced price of salt, at the expiration of eighteen months, both parties retiring with great loss.

Subsequently we find him teaching school in New Alexandria for two successive years. Again he retraces his steps to Pittsburgh, and for four years was a book-keeper for Baird, Alexander & Co., the well known wholesale dry goods house. He then became a partner with John Dennison and Alexander McClurg, in the general mercantile line, at Noblestown, Allegheny county, retiring from the business after the expiration of four years.

Afterward he was the proprietor of a hotel at Noblestown for two years, removing then to Pittsburgh, where he engaged in purchasing wheat for a steam grist mill. About this time he returned to New Alexandria and began the practice of the law, having, while a former resident of the place, read law with John B. Alexander, and been admitted to the ranks of the legal profession. After a vigorous career of five years, he, in 1867, removed to Saltsburg, was elected a justice of the peace, and continued as such till ninety years of age. He was married in 1817 to Elizabeth Weigley, daughter of Joseph Weigley, attorney at law, of Greensburg. The latter was a Quaker and of German descent. Mrs. Cooper died in 1875, about seventy-five years of age.

The children were: Elizabeth, m. to Rev. Joseph Crummer, M. E., of Warren, Jo Daviess county, Illinois; James, M. D., of Bellefontaine, Ohio; Sybilla, m. to Steele S. Williams, a member of Captain Couch's company, 11th regiment Pa. vols.; he died from wounds received at the battle of Antietam; their son Walter went into the army as a drummer boy, though only fourteen years of age; at the second battle of Bull Run, his drum was shot away, and he took a musket and fought bravely till the end of the battle; thenceforward he was a soldier in the ranks, and after a service approaching four years, returned home a sergeant; he is now an oil operator at Kernsville, Venango county, having an interest in five oil wells; William, m. to Mrs. Nancy Coleman, of Conemaugh township; George W., M. D., editor of *Kansas Journal*, Garnett, Kansas, m. to Mary Latshaw, of Johnstown; St. Clair, first lieutenant in the 13th, afterward the 102d regiment Pa. vols., in the three months' and three years' service till the second day of the Wilderness battles, when he was severely wounded, m. to Susan Shannon, of Pittsburgh; Jessie, m. to Daniel H. Cooper, died in 1861; Sarah, m. to Lyle Tanner, Joliet, Illinois; and Martha, m. to Daniel Chestnut, of Pittsburgh.

William McIlwain was the son of Patrick and Elizabeth McIlwain *nee* Borland, and was born in county Donegal, Ireland, in June, 1799. Patrick's father was Wm. McIlwain, a farmer, the latter's wife being a McFarland. Patrick and family migrated to Philadelphia, in 1821, and immediately thereafter removed to Salem township, Westmoreland county. Like his ancestors, he engaged in farming. He and wife are buried at Congruity church. William remained at home, employed on the farm till in November, 1823, when he went to Baltimore, Maryland, and engaged as a clerk in a store. In March, 1826, he located in Pittsburgh, and became the senior member of the firm of McIlwain & Co., dealers in groceries and produce. In 1831, he removed to Saltsburg, and was associated as a partner, with his brother Robert, who had located there in the previous year, in the general mercantile business. After an active career of forty-four years, he retired from business. He was twice married; first to Martha, daughter of George Alcorn, of Salem township, Westmoreland county, and second to Nancy, daughter of David Kerr, of Loyalhanna township, Westmoreland county. His children are: Martha J., m. to Rev. Samuel H. Thompson, a Presbyterian minister of Des Moines, Iowa; Nancy H., m. to John W. Robinson, of Saltsburg; and Sarah E, m. to John C. Thompson, coal merchant, of Pittsburgh. He has been over thirty-nine years an elder in the Presbyterian church, of Saltsburg. Always refraining from official life, save a few terms in the borough council, his career has been that of a quiet business man, who, in a modest way, aided materially in the development of this section. In the upholding of the church of which he is a member, he has been an invaluable agent, and to him and his co-workers, is due much of the auxiliary laity work so essential to the growth of all congregations.

Samuel S. Jamison.—His father came to the United States from Ireland in the year 1771, and soon after landing settled in Hagerstown, Maryland, whence he subsequently removed to Carlisle, Penn. Here the elder Jamison learned the trades of wheel-wright and chair making, and was married to a daughter of John Shryock, a German citizen of Hagerstown, Md. Soon after he removed to Martinsburg, Va., where Samuel was born, in 1797. In 1799, the family removed to Greensburg, Westmoreland county, and two years later to Conemaugh township, Indiana county. The father and the elder brother enlisted in the war of 1812, and Samuel remained at home to care for the family. In 1818 the latter removed to Indiana, where in partnership with Judge Joseph Thompson, he carried on the business of wheel-wright and chair making. In 1826, he removed to Saltsburg, having obtained a contract from General Lacock for the construction of a section of the Pennsylvania canal. In 1829, he received the appointment of supervisor of the western extension of the canal, extending from below Saltsburg, "Tarr's Locks," to Pittsburgh, about half the entire length of the canal west of the mountains and retained the position several years. He was reappointed in 1843 and served four years. During the building of the Northwestern, now known as the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, he obtained a contract for the construction of two sections, in the vicinity of Saltsburg, including the stone work of the bridge. He became financially involved, owing to the failure of the company, and the accumulations of twenty years was destroyed. We next find him in the state of Indiana, engaged in building wagons for the government, and subsequently in Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he embarked in various enterprises. In 1836 he was chosen brigade inspector, with the rank of major, for the military, comprising Armstrong, Clarion, Jefferson and Indiana counties and served six years. For several years he was the

captain of the Saltsburg Blues, and also of the Saltsburg Troop. He represented this district in the state senate in the sessions of 1854, '55, and '56. He died on the 11th of January, 1877, in the eighty-first year of his age.

He was married in 1823, to Sarah Ann Bell, a member of one of the pioneer families of Indiana county. The children were: Eveline, Eliza, Julia, Benton Knott, John Clark, Samuel Stewart, Mira E. and Mary C.

REV. WM. W. WOODEND, D. D., was born in what is now Clarion county, in 1816, and was a son of John and Jane Woodend, *nee* Flack. The former was born in 1786, on what is now the old Samuel Moorhead place, near Salem church, Westmoreland county, and died at "Woodland Cliff," near Saltsburg, in 1875. His wife was born at "Antrim farm," Ligonier valley, Westmoreland county, in 1793, and died on the same place in 1841. She was the daughter of James Flack, d. in 1841 in his eighty-ninth year, a native of county Antrim, Ireland, whose father was one of the pioneer settlers of the valley. John was the son of William Woodend, born in Cumberland county in 1760, d. near Natchez, Mississippi, 1787. His wife, Nancy Taylor, was born in 1766, near the site of Salem church, Westmoreland county, and died on Antrim farm in 1853. They were married in 1785. Wm. Woodend was among the early settlers of the Ligonier valley. His tannery on the old Samuel Moorhead farm, Derry township, Westmoreland county, was the first in western Pennsylvania. Our subject has been thrice married: first in 1843, to Matilda Rose Postlethwaite, d. in 1851; second, in 1853, to Judith McConnell, d. in 1862; and third, in 1871, to Rebecca J. Robinson, daughter of J. W. Robinson. His children were: Elizabeth S., m. to Rev. Dr. T. A. McCurdy; Emma J., Matilda N., m. to Wm. B. McLean; James P., Sidney, d.; Wm. Alexander, John H., Juliet W., Isabella G., d.; J. W. R. and Thomas E. Our subject has just terminated his active pastoral relation with the Presbyterian church of Saltsburg, being continued as "pastor emeritus." For further data, see sketch of the church.

REV. FRANCIS LAIRD, D. D., departed this life on the forenoon of the 6th of April, 1854, at his residence in Westmoreland county, in the midst of the congregation over which he first settled, in the eighty-seventh year of his age, and fifty-fourth of his ministry, greatly and deservedly esteemed. He was both paternally and maternally of Scotch-Irish Presbyterian descent. His grandfather, John Laird, emigrated from Ireland, and settled in what is now Franklin township, Adams county, where he long officiated as ruling elder in Lower Marsh creek church, and was succeeded in the sacred office by the father of him who is the subject of this brief memoir.

Francis Laird was born on the 23d of March, 1768, and enjoying in an eminent degree the advantages of religious training under the parental roof, his mind was seriously impressed. In the sixteenth year of his age, he commenced the study of languages under Rev. Dobbin, of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church of Gettysburg, and completed an academic course. He assumed the charge of a classical school in Big Spring, Adams county, for nearly three years, and entered Dickinson college in the spring of 1794, along with Drs. Brown and Herron and Chief Justice Roger B. Taney. He studied theology in company with Drs. Herron and Williams, under the supervision of Dr. Cooper, of Middle Spring, and in the spring of 1797, was licensed to preach. For some time he itinerated as a probationer east of the mountains, and then moved to the west of his native state. In the spring of 1800, he was ordained and installed over the united congregations of Poke run, Westmoreland county, and Plain creek, Allegheny county, the latter not being organized at the time of his settlement.

On the third day of June, 1801, he was married to Mary, daughter of Hon. John Moore, and thus circumstanced, he commenced his pastorate in a comparatively frontier settlement. In 1830, his field of labor proved too onerous, and he resigned the charges above named, and in the same year, was installed over Murrysville church, which had been planted and reared by his own care. Here he was a diligent workman till June, 1850, when paralysis disqualified him from active service.

His children were: John M., editor Greensburg *Argus*, m. to Rebecca Moore, d.; William; Jane, d., m. to Dr. Z. G. Stewart; Robert, d.; Eliza M., d., m. to J. R. Johnston, d.; Francis, b. in Franklin township, Westmoreland county, in 1812, m. in 1850 to Ellen M. Horton, daughter of Harmon Horton, of Connecticut, a graduate of the Ligonier Female Seminary in the class of 1847; Harrison P., attorney; and Mary M., m. first to Wm. B. Stewart, d., and second to Rev. Thomas S. Leason. Francis Laird came to Saltsburg in 1845, and till 1849, was a partner in the general trade with Major J. G. McQuaide, the firm being Laird & McQuaide. He was also the postmaster during the same period. He has been the proprietor of the Saltsburg mill since 1849. He has served as major in the militia, jury commissioner, and held other positions of more or less importance.

MRS. MARGARET B. WALKINSHAW was born in Lancaster county in 1809, and was a daughter of Hugh and Mary Daugherty *nee* Blaney. In 1810, the family removed to the vicinity of Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, and in 1833 to Saltsburg, where Hugh died in 1847, at the age of seventy-six, and his wife in 1854, at the same age. Our subject was married in 1830 to Joseph Walkinshew, a son of Hugh and Eleanor Walkinshaw *nee* McGown. Joseph Walkinshaw was a shoemaker, and came to Saltsburg in 1831, where he served as justice of the peace for three terms, dying in 1873, in his seventieth year. He, as well as his wife, were United Presbyterians. Their children were: James, Presbyterian minister, m. first to Nancy J. Brown, d., and second to Mary E. Steinmetz; Eleanor, m. to R. J. Portser; Nancy J., d., m. to S. G. Taylor, d.; Mary, m. to O. P. Carson; Margaret S., d.; Martha, m. to Israel Portser; and Hugh Wilson, attorney, m. to Charlotte Ralston.

ISABELLA HENDERSON was born on the old Henderson Homestead, Conemaugh township, in 1820, and was a daughter of Robert and Margaret Henderson, *nee* Graham—a daughter of Wm. and Frances Graham. Robert Henderson was a son of Robert and Mary Ann Henderson, *nee* Ralston, who located in what is now Conemaugh township, in 1797. Their children were: James, d., m. to Jane Andrews, d.; David, d., m. to Eliza Orr, d.; John, d., m. to Letitia Fullerton, d.; Joseph, d., m. to Mary McCombs, d., a daughter of Gen. McCombs; Robert, d., m. in 1811 to Margaret Graham, d.; Alexander, d., m. to Hannah Thorn, d.; Lucy, d., m. to James Smith, d.; Isabella, d., m. to Edward McKelvey, d.; and Jane, d., m. to Thomas Hood, d. Robert was a soldier of the war of 1812. He was born in Ireland, and died in 1871, eighty-nine years old. His wife was born in Ireland, and died in 1864, in her seventy-fifth year. Their children were: Mary A., d., m. to Robert McMeans, d.; Eliza, m. to James Carothers; Jane, m. to D. K. Daugherty; Isabella, Joseph A., d., m. to Julia A. Wilson, d.; Margaret G., m. to Rev. Andrew Getty; Lucinda F., d., and Sarah R., m. to John Longwell.

JOHNSTON S. ROBINSON was born in Conemaugh township in 1816, and was a son of Robert and Elizabeth Robinson, *nee* Black. The former was a son of Robert Robinson, who located in 1779 on the tract of land now known as Coalport, Conemaugh township, and owned by Wm. L. Rhea. His second settlement was on what is now the Wm. I. Sterrett farm. The children of the pioneer, Robert Robinson, were: John, d., m. first to a Miss Wier, d., and second to Jane Marshall, d.; Elizabeth, d., m. to Thomas Weir, d.; ———, m. to James Elder, d.; Robert, d. in 1833, in his fifty-third year, m. to Elizabeth Black, d. in

1873, in her eighty-ninth year, daughter of James Black, a Revolutionary soldier and one of the early settlers of what is now Indiana county, and who purchased a farm near the "Broad Ford" in 1792, and James, d. Robert and Elizabeth Robinson's children were: James B., d., m. to Eliza Barnett, d.; Robert S., d., m. to Eleanor Walahan; John H., Thomas W., m. to Elizabeth Johnston, daughter of Wm. Johnston, the pioneer salt manufacturer; Johnston S., m. in 1836 to Sarah S. Shryock, daughter of David Shryock, a pioneer of Salem township, Westmoreland county; William C., m. first to Margaret Robinson, d., second to Jane Trees, d., and third to Sallie A. Wagner; Jane B., d.; David S., d., and Elizabeth W. Our subject came to Saltsburg in 1832, and learned and pursued the avocation of chair-maker and painter till 1853, when he engaged in the drug business, his present calling. He was postmaster of Saltsburg from 1861 to 1869. His children were: David S., cashier of the "Saltsburg Bank," m. to Nancy Galbraith, daughter of Samuel and Martha Galbraith, *nee* Kerr; and Anna E.

Dr. John McFarland was born in 1813, in the forks of the "Yough," and came to Saltsburgh in 1836. He was a son of Samuel and Mary McFarland *nee* Stoops, who were married in Ireland, and located in Westmoreland county, in 1800. The former died in 1836, about seventy years of age. Our subject read medicine in Freeport, with Dr. Chas. Snowden, and graduated from Jefferson Medical College. He practiced in Plum township, Allegheny county, for eleven months, and in Salem, Westmoreland county, for about six weeks, and then exchanged locations with Dr. Benjamin Sterrett, who was at Saltsburg. He was married in 1846, to Sarah L., daughter of Rev. John Reed. Their children were: John R.; Thomas F., d.; Charles A., d.; and Mary Bell. Dr. McFarland served in the State House of Representatives in 1845-6. He was a surgeon for several years in the militia, and one of the first directors of the Northwestern, or W. P. R. R. He was president of the County Medical Society for one term, and is still connected with it, and was also a director of the Academy for several years. He engaged in the drug business in 1871, on the old stone house corner, and in the fall of 1876, removed to his new building on Salt street.

Mrs. Catharine Keibler was born in Franklin county, in 1807, and was a daughter of Jacob and Sophia Piper *nee* Butz. The former was a native of Franklin county, and the latter of Loudoun county, Virginia. Jacob was a son of a Revolutionary soldier. His wife's name was Catharine. Jacob came to Westmoreland, and for a year remained in the Ligonier valley, removing thence to Salem township, Westmoreland county, and subsequently to Conemaugh township, where he died at the age of sixty. Our subject was married in 1822, to Jacob Keibler, who died in 1863, at the age of sixty. Their children were: George, d.; Joseph, m. to Violet Elder; Elizabeth, m. to Joseph Bollman; John, m. to Sarah Plummer; Martha, m. to John Dickie; Mary, m. to George Sigafoes; Sarah, m. to Major John Horrell; Nancy, m. first to Jos. Atkinson, d., and second to Isaac Fennell; Margaret and Jane, (twins), d; the former was married to Isaac Field; Thos., m. to Eliza Horrell; Levi, m. to Hannah Moore; and Samuel, m. to Ellen McQuiston. Thomas was in the war of 1861. Saml's children were: Annie, Kate and Paul. Our subject has sixty-seven grand-children, and four great-grand-children.

Rev. Oliver Katz, pastor U. P. Churches of Saltsburg and New Alexandria, was born in Plum Creek township, Allegheny county, in 1827, and was a son of Peter and Mary Katz *nee* Brawdy. The former was of German parentage and was born in Allegheny county, where he died in 1836, at the age of fifty-four. His wife was also of German descent, and a native of Allegheny county. The family were Presbyterians, and became connected with the Associate Reformed Church upon the introduction of the hymns in place of the psalms. Our subject was educated under the direction of the Rev. William Conner, of Plum Creek Unity Church, who was afterwards the pastor of the Blairsville U. P. congregation. He graduated at Franklin college, New Athens, Ohio, in the class of 1851, and attended the Allegheny theological seminary. He founded a seminary at Turtle creek, Allegheny county, and continued its management for three years. He supplied occasionally the Saltsburg and New Alexandria churches for four years, and on the first of October, 1861, he became their pastor, being regularly installed on the 31st of December. He was married in 1853, to Jane Bower, daughter of Benjamin Bower, of Long Run, Westmoreland county. Their children are: Lucian Oliver and Mary Ella, a graduate of Washington female seminary.

James L. Crawford, M. D., was born in what is now North Mahoning township, in 1842, and was a son of Allen, d., and Nancy Crawford *nee* Brown. [See Crawford sketch, North Mahoning township.] He was a member of Co. A, 61st Pa. volunteers from August, 1861, to May 31, 1862; being wounded four times at Fair Oaks, he was discharged. In the fall of 1862, he again entered the service as second lieutenant of Co. C, second battalion Pennsylvania six months volunteers. He was appointed by President Lincoln second lieutenant of Co. E, U. S. colored troops, and served three months. He was adjutant of the 206th Pennsylvania volunteers, about one year. He read medicine with Dr. David Alter, of Parnassus, Westmoreland county, and graduated in 1868, from the Jefferson medical college of Philadelphia. In 1875 he graduated from Bellevue hospital medical college of New York City, taking extra courses under Drs. Austin Flint, E. G. Janeway, and in surgery under Alexander B. Mott. Our subject is now assistant surgeon of the 10th regiment Pennsylvania National Guards. He has been twice married; his first wife was Zeruiah Griffith, d., and his second, Alice Blinn. He has resided in Saltsburg since 1868.

William Grabenstein was born in Baden, Germany, in 1842, and was a son of Adam and Catharine Grabenstein *nee* Guyer, who located in Pittsburgh, in 1853. William served in company C, 63d Pennsylvania volunteers, for three years. He learned the butcher trade in Pittsburgh, and had a stall in Allegheny City market for one year. He then removed to Apollo, Armstrong county, where he remained for five years. He came to Saltsburg, in 1870, erecting his north building in 1873, and his present shop in 1876. He uses steam power in his market to render lard, cut sausages, &c. His pork packing establishment is one fourth of a mile from town, on the bank of the Conemaugh. In the season of 1878-9, twelve hundred hogs were packed. The hogs are killed, then handled by steam power, and packed in an ice house.

John B. Porter was born in Conemaugh township, in 1843, and was a son of James R. and Mary M. Porter *nee* Anderson. The former died in 1871, at the age of seventy-four, the latter in 1874, seventy-four years of age. James R., was a son of Richard Wilson and Isabella Porter *nee* Reed. He came from Adams county, where he was born, to Dennisonstown, when a boy. For several years he attended to the banking business of the merchants, carrying their money to Pittsburgh on horseback. He kept a store at Clarksburg, Indiana county, for several years, and in 1829, purchased the McGowan salt works, and continued in the business for seventeen years. Their product averaged from eight to fifteen barrels per day. From 1847 to 1851, he kept a store in Saltsburg. The McGowan Salt Works tract was surveyed on a warrant dated December 14, 1785, and issued to John Cummings. His children were: Matilda, d.; James R., jr., m. to Margaret Weaver; Catharine A., m. to H.

W. Weir, attorney; Isabella, d., m. to James G. McQuaide; Ellen J., d.; Richard W., m. to Agnes Drum; David A., dentist; and John B., druggist, m. to L. A. McKee, daughter of Rev. David McKee. The drug store of D. McKee, of which John B. Porter is manager, was commenced in 1878, and is located opposite the W. P. R. R. station.

W. F. CARNAHAN was born in Bell township, Westmoreland county, in 1849, and was a son of H. and Mary Carnahan *nee* Fedder. The former was a son of Thomas and Mary Carnahan *nee* Kinley. Thomas' father was David Carnahan, who was born in Pennsylvania of Scoth-Irish parentage. His first wife was a Miss Carr, and his second a Miss Hutchinson. He came to Westmoreland county at an early period, when the Indians were hostile, and located about three miles from the present site of Perrysville. He afterward removed to the farm now occupied by his son, Samuel Carnahan. He had been residing in the county several years when Hannastown was burned. He served in the Revolutionary war and died in 1832, at an advanced age. His son Thomas was born near Perrysville, and died in 1833, about forty-eight years of age; his wife died in 1873, ninety-six years of age. H. Carnahan was born near Perrysville in 1822, and came to Saltsburg in 1837, where he worked as a tailor. Subsequeutly he engaged in merchandising near Perrysville, and also was employed in manufacturing salt. He returned to Saltsburg, and for nine years clerked for Wm. Redpath, returning to engage in his old trade, merchant tailoring. Our subject pursues the same avocation as his father, each having an extensive shop of their own. He was married in 1864 to Sarah, daughter of James Sloan, d., of Indiana.

DANIEL K. DAUGHERTY was born on the Big Sewickley creek, about six miles south of Greensburg, Westmoreland county, in 1817, and was a son of Hugh and Mary Daugherty *nee* Blaney. In 1838, he came to Saltsburg and learned the trade of carpenter and cabinet maker with his brother, James R. Daugherty, and continued with him till 1864. Since the latter date he has been managing an undertaking establishment. In 1875, in one month, he sent out four coffins for four persons who died over ninety years of age. He has held all the borough positions save that of constable. He was married in 1844 to Jane C., daughter of Robert Henderson. Their children were: Lucinda Francis, d.; Hugh Wilson, d.; William W., Robert Clark, and Mary M.

CHARLES W. THOMAS was born in Frederick county, Md., in 1850, and was a son of Robert and Ann Rebecca Thomas *nee* Fink. The former was a merchant tailor at Middletown, Frederick county, Md. Charles W. came first to Saltsburg in 1872, and worked for a year as a journeyman for Mr. Carnahan. He returned in 1876, and started a merchant tailoring shop in a small building adjoining W. R. McIlwain & Co.'s building. In the same year he erected the building now occupied by him at No. 32 Point street, and occupied it in 1877. He was married in 1876 to Emma F. Keller, daughter of Joel Keller—a brother of Ezra Keller, the founder of Wittemberg College. His only child is F. Leslie. Our subject is Reporter of the Knights of Honor lodge. He has been secretary of the M. E. S. S. since 1876.

WILLIAM J. ALEXANDER was born in Allegheny City in 1852, and was a son of Thomas E. and Mary J. Alexander *nee* McKee. The former was a native of Paisley, Scotland, and a farmer by occupation. William J. was educated at the Leechburg and Glade Run academies, and at Lafayette college, graduating from the latter in the class of "'77." In 1876 Mr. Alexander was assistant principal of the "Wilkesbarre Institute." After leaving college he was a student at the Union Theological Seminary of New York city, and also acted as a private tutor of a class on "Murray Hill." In the winter of 1878–9, he taught a school in the Dilts' district, North Mahoning township, and since the spring of the latter year, he has been the principal of the Saltsburg academy. He was married in 1878 to Mary E., daughter of Jacob Wilhelm, of West Mahoning township.

ANTHONY EARHART was born of German parentage in York, York county. He came to the vicinity of Hannahstown in 1785 or 1786, and to what is now the Dick farm, Conemaugh township, in 1813. He served in the war of 1812, and died on his homestead about sixty-nine years of age; his wife was Elizabeth Wrey, who died at an advanced age. Their children were: David, d., m. to Catharine Altman, d.; Michael, d., m. to Elizabeth Altman, d.; William, d., m. first to Catharine Keener, d., and second to Martha Barkley; John, d. in 1864, at the age of sixty-four, m. to Catharine Shoemaker, d.; Jacob, m. to Mary Rupert; Sarah, d., m. to Daniel Kimmel, d. in 1861, at the age of sixty; Mary, m. to George Gilbert; and Henry, m. to Elizabeth McGaughey, d. John Earhart's children were: Margaret, m. to John A. Cochran; Elizabeth; Sarah, m. to Geo. S. Elrick, d.; Mary Ann; Solomon, d., m. to Mrs. Mary McConaughey; Martin, m. to Cecelia Curry; Kate L., Leavinia O., m. to S. L. Graham; and Jennie N., m. to John W. Goodlen. John Earhart waggoned for many years on the old Frankstown road; he came to Saltsburg and kept a hotel on the lot now occupied by the Saltsburg bank, and then removed to the Earhart house, since known as the "Central," which was managed by him till his death, and by the family for the succeeding seven months. For fourteen years, his daughters, Mary Ann, Kate L. and Lavinia, have kept the present "Earhart house," No. 37 Salt street, and for nine of which years, S. L. Graham has been associated with them. The latter is a native of Conemaugh township, where he was born in 1836, and was a son of Duncan and Sarah Graham *nee* Lyon. He served in company D, 135th Pennsylvania vols. for nine months, and was wounded at Chancellorsville.

WILLIAM J. STERETT, a son of Dr. B. F. and Nancy A. Sterett *nee* Hogg, was born at Salem Cross Roads, Westmoreland county, in 1824. Dr. Sterrett was a son of William and Myrtilla Sterett *nee* Irvin. He was a graduate of Dickinson college, of Carlisle, and the Jefferson medical college, of Philadelphia. He migrated to Salem Cross Roads, in 1818, and to Saltsburg in 1834, being the second settled physician in the village. His practice extended over a large portion of Indiana, Westmoreland and Armstrong counties. He died in 1865, at the age of seventy-four; his wife in 1858, at the age of sixty-two. Their children were: Myrtilla, d.; John H., d., m. to Ella Tyndal; Benjamin F., m. to Lizzie Fleming; William J., m. in 1856, to Kate M. Thompson, daughter of Hugh A. Thompson, of Indiana, and Samuel H., m. to Mercy Fraley. Our subject's children were: Addie, d.; Bessie J., d.; Frank H., B. F., d., and Mary M. He has been in the mercantile business in Saltsburg since 1841, having been connected with the successive firms of Sterett, Robinson (J. M.) & Co., Sterett & Sandles (Wm.), Sterett & McIlwain (Wm. R.), W. J. Sterett, and since 1876 Sterett & Co. He was right of way agent of the Northwestern, or W. P. R. R. from Blairsville to Freeport Junction, and was a director of the road for several years. Since 1871, he has been the president of the Saltsburg bank.

WILLIAM MCWILLIAMS was born in New Alexandria, Westmoreland county, in 1825, and was a son of Robert and Mary McWilliams, *nee* Croll, who were married in 1824, in New Alexandria. The former was a son of James McWilliams, and was born in Mifflin county; and came to New Alexandria in 1822, and to Saltsburg in 1827, where he died in 1864, at the age of sixty-four. His first residence in Saltsburg was the stone house on Washington street, now occupied by Mrs. Kelly. Mary Croll was the daughter of John and Mary Croll, *nee* Bow-

ers, and is still living and over seventy-one years of age. Robert McWilliams' children were: William, m. to Margaret W. Williams, d. in 1868 in her forty-first year; Mary, m. first to. Geo. W. Myers, d., and second to Mordicai Lee; James, m. to Catharine Fishel; Robert, m. to Margaret White; Johnston, d., m. to Rosetta Kettering, d.; Elizabeth, m. to William Row; Samuel, d.; Nancy Lavinia, d., m. to Prof. J. C. Bleakney, and John, m. first to Anna McCoy, d., and second to E. J. Coleman. James was in the 11th Pa. reserve corps about four years, and was a prisoner for five months at Salisbury. Johnston died while a member of Co. D., 135th Pa. vols. John was in Co. A., 8th Pa. reserve corps for one year, being discharged for disability. He was for six months in Co. F., 74th Pa. vols, first as second and afterwards as first lieutenant. He, in connection with Capts. Kinter and McLain, raised the company in six days. Our subject's children were: Alexander McKenney, foreman Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, m. to Annie Steck; Maggie B., d.; William, Virginia G. and Edward F. He has been in the printing business since 1840, learning his trade in the old *Westmoreland Republican* office, of Greensburg, serving five years. He conducted the *Genius of Liberty*, of Uniontown, for one year, and the *Armstrong Democrat*, of Kitanning, for eighteen years, and the Kitanning *Free Press* for two. For several years he was connected with the newspapers of Pittsburgh. On the 15th of September, 1875, he, in connection with his brother John, issued the first number of the Saltsburg *Press*, of which they have retained the management. In August, 1878, he was appointed a justice of the peace, to fill the unexpired term of Major Cooper.

John McWilliams was born on the "Point," Derry township, Westmoreland county, in 1842. He learned his trade as printer on the "*Armstrong Democrat*," serving five years. He was for one year on the old *Indiana Register*, and was afterward one of the editors and proprietors of the *Indiana Free American*, and in March, 1867, removed the materials of the office to Wirt county, West Virginia, where he established the Elizabeth *Gazette*, an independent paper, for two years. He then removed to Parkersburg, where he merged the paper in the Parkersburg *Daily Times*, a Republican paper. We next find him in Clarksburg, where he inaugurated the *Telegraph*, a Republican paper, publishing it for two and a half years, and then disposing of it to other parties. He revived the *Preston County Journal*, a Republican paper, and issued it during the campaign of 1872. He then returned to Wirt county, and started the *Wirt County Mentor*, retaining its management till December, 1874, when he sold it to Prof. Weld, and removed subsequently to Saltsburg, where he was a prime mover in starting the Saltsburg *Press*—his present journal.

John Martin was born near Enniskillen, in the county Fermanaugh, Ireland, in 1820, and was a son of Peter and Mary Martin *nee* Murphy. Peter was the son of Peter Martin, both dying in their eightieth year. The mother of Mrs. Mary Martin *nee* Murphy was a Maguire, a sister of the celebrated Catholic priest, Rev. Tom Maguire, who held the famous discussion with Pope, in Dublin, in 1829. The Martins were all genuine Celts with no admixture of Scotch-Irish blood. Peter Martin's grandmother was a Lunney, a relative of Dr. Lunney, who wrote a history of Ireland in the Irish language. Their posterity dated to the year one hundred, when Ireland was the "Island of Saints." Long before the country was known to the Danish invaders, and when it educated both England and Scotland, they lived along Lake Erin, many of them being like the disciples of old, fishermen, and their settlement extending from the sea along the lake about sixty miles.

In August, 1834, Peter Martin (our subject's father) and family arrived in Allegheny county and our subject in a short time went to work on the Sandy and Beaver canal. He subsequently learned the trade of stone cutting and masonry with Pagan & Co., of Pittsburgh, and assisted in building the Mechanic street bridge (1836), Hand street bridge (1837), the Monongahela City bridge (1838), the Monongahela House (1840 and 1841), and then in the fall of 1841, came to Saltsburg. Here he was for six years a foreman mason on the Northwestern, or W. P. R. R., and a master man in nearly all the work in the vicinity of Saltsburg, building the soldiers' monument, etc. He was married in 1847, to Eliza Johnston, a daughter of John Johnston, who died in 1868, at the age of fifty-two. His second wife was Lizzie Rembach, whom he married in 1873. His children were: William, professor in Lewisburg University, m. to Mary E. daughter of Rev. James Brown, D. D.; John, James, Thomas, Anna M., m. to Francis Redpath; Stewart, Charles and Margaret.

Thomas Carson, M. D. was born in Deer Creek township, Allegheny county, in 1872, and was a son John and Hanna Carson *nee* Henderson. The former was born in 1815, in county Fermanagh, Ireland, and came to America in 1826, with an uncle, William Carson, and located in Allegheny City. His father, James Carson, had come to America about 1817. His wife, Catharine Allingham, is living, and is over ninety years of age. John Carson came to Armstrong county, in 1846, and to the old Montgomery farm, White township, in 1864. James Carson's children were: John, m. to Hannah Henderson; William, m.; Susan, m. to James Dalzell, d.; and James, m. to Elizabeth Baily. John Carson's children were: Thomas, M. D., m. to Jennie J. F. Jack, daughter of Samuel Jack, of Westmoreland county; William, d.; James; John, M. D., m. to Lizzie Swalham; Margaret; Catharine and Jason Wilson. Samuel Jack was the son of Matthew Jack, who was a captain in the early militia, and had a store *underground*, near Salem Cross Roads, Westmoreland county. At the time of the burning of Hannastown, he saved the life of a Miss Hanna, by carrying her behind him on his horse to the fort. He was a son of Matthew Jack, a Scotchman, who was among the early pionoers of this section. Dr. Carson read medicine with Dr. James K. Park, of Cochran's Mill, Armstrong, county, and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, in 1865. His first location was at Elderton, Armstrong county, remaining till 1877, when, after a few months residence in Verona, he located permanently in Saltsburg. He is the examining surgeon of No. 165, Loyal Lodge, Knights of Honor.

T. M. Robinson was born in Salem township, Westmoreland county, in 1845, and was a son of Capt. James and Hannah Robinson *nee* McConnell. The former was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was born in Mercer county, and located in Westmoreland county, in 1804. He died in 1868, at the age of seventy-six, and his wife in 1861, at the age of fifty-two. His first wife was a Miss Johnston, of the Johnstons of Loyalhanna township. His third wife, Margery Kennedey, is living, and is over seventy years of age. Our subject from 1868 to 1871, was a member of the firm of J. & C. S. Moore & Co., and latterly has been engaged in grain brokerage. He was the burgess of the town for 1879, trustee of the Presbyterian church, and director of the Building and Loan Association. He was married in 1874. to M. F. Lester, daughter of John Lester, of Washington, N. Y. Their only child is Bertha Lester,

Mrs. Sarah A. Kelly was born in Salem township, Westmoreland county, in 1826, and was a daughter of William and Mary Guthrie *nee* Hill. The former was born in Derry township, Westmoreland county, in 1777, and died in 1865. The latter was born in Derry township in 1788, and died in 1860. William was a son of John Guthrie, one of the earliest settlers of Westmoreland county. One of his brothers was killed by the Indians near Hannahstown. John Guthrie's children were:

Elizabeth, m. to John Brownlee, who with one child were killed by the Indians; his wife and one child were carried by the Indians to Canada, where they remained nearly four years before returning to Westmoreland county; her second husband was William Guthrie, who as well as herself died in Jefferson county at an advanced age; Jennie, d., m. to John Beatty, d.; Sarah, d., m. to William Beatty, d.; Nancy, d., m. to James Porterfield, d.; James, d., m. to Margaret Dixon, d., and William, d., m. first to Nancy Dixon, d., and second to Mary Hill, d. The children of William, a son of John Guthrie were: John, d., m. to Margaret McQuaide; Samuel D., lives on the old homestead in Salem township, Westmoreland county; James, m. first to Sarah Beatty, d., and second to Mrs. Margaret Hall; Nancy, m. to David McConnell, d.; Martha, m. to John B. Chambers, of Apollo, Armstrong county; Elizabeth, d.; Jane, d.; Mary, m. to Thomas K. McQuaide; Jane, H., m. to Archibald Adair, and Sarah A., m. in 1850, to William H. Kelly, agent of W. P. R. R., d. in 1867, in his forty-fourth year. Our subject's children were: Mary C., m. to W. G. Brenner; Jennie E., d.; Bell S., operator Western Union Telegraph Company; Myrtilla A., and William G., operator W. U. Tel. Co., Allegheny City.

J. C. PEARCE was born in Derry township, Westmoreland county, in 1822, and was a son of Isaac N. and Martha Pearce, *nee* Ayers. The Pearce family was founded by three brothers, who migrated from England to Boston, where one exchanged a piece of land, now a part of the city, for a pony. One of the brothers removed to Connecticut, and subsequently located in New Jersey, where Isaac N. was born, near Freehold, Monmouth county. The latter served in the last three years of the Revolution. He migrated to Derry township, Westmoreland county, in 1790, and died in 1816, eighty-two years of age. His first wife was Sarah Ayers, who died in 1818. He married in 1820 Martha Ayers, since deceased. His children were: J. C., m. to Sarah Clow; Mary, m. first to Alexander McCartney, d., and second to John Hughes, d.; Jane, m. to Samuel Stiffey, and Martha, m. to Joseph Dixon. J. C.'s children were: James A., m. to Margaret Cunningham; Emma May, Mary, m. to Simon L. Wilt; Thomas S., m. to Juliet W. Woodend, and Kate V., m. to Alfred J. McQuiston. Our subject learned the mercantile business with James Stewart, of New Alexandria, and also taught school several years. From 1847 to 1850 he clerked for Joseph Cook at Livermore, and from 1850 to 1869 he was connected with Thomas G. Stewart, now of Baltimore, in the general trade at Livermore, under the name and style of Stewart & Co. In 1869 he removed to Saltsburg and became a member of the firm of Stewart (J. M.) & Pearce, which changed to J. M. Stewart & Co. in 1876, John W. Robinson becoming a member of the firm.

JOHN W. ROBINSON was born in Loyalhanna township, Westmoreland county, in 1845, and was a son of Adam and Mary Robinson *nee* Foster. The former died in 1874, at the age of seventy-three; his wife, who was born on Elder's Ridge, is still living. Adam was a son of John Robinson—a son of Robert Robinson. Adam's children were: Maria J., m. to David Galbraith; Robert F., lost at Fredericksburg; John W. and Sarah Lizzie. Robert F. was in company I, 11th Pa. vols., and was wounded at the first battle of Bull Run. John W. was in the same company, and was wounded at the second battle of Bull Run, being discharged for disability. Our subject was married in 1873 to Nancy H., daughter of William McIlwain. His children are: Robert F. and William M. One part of the "Robinson heirs'" land, containing two hundred and eighty-six acres, was surveyed on a warrant dated November 8, 1785, and was called "Painter's hall," being surveyed for George Painter. For another and more important survey, see sketch of Saltsburg.

ARCHIBALD TEMPLETON was born in 1815, in Conemaugh township, and was a son of Alexander and Anna Templeton *nee* Marshall, a daughter of Archibald Marshall, who served as a lieutenant in the Indian wars of Westmoreland and Indiana counties, and was among the early settlers of this section, his first location being on Sewickley creek. Alexander Templeton was born in Peters' township, Franklin county, and came with his father, Alexander Templeton, Sr., in 1795. He died in 1852, at the age of sixty-two; his wife in 1850, about sixty years of age. Their children were: Archibald, m. in 1850 to Catharine Getty; Alexander; Ann, m. to Jas. Getty; James, m. first to Mary Ann Templeton, d., and second to Sarah Beham; and Samuel, d. Alexander was in company C, 4th Pa. cav., and served from September, 1861, to May 4, 1864, when he died forty-seven years of age. Alexander Templeton, sr., who settled in what is now Conemaugh township in 1795, died in 1853, at the age of ninety-four. His wife was Jane Smith, who died in 1816. The former was a son of Samuel Templeton, a native of Ireland, who migrated to Franklin county. Our subject's children were: Marian, m. to Lemon Say; Annie Maria and Jennie, twins; Mary Elizabeth; Margaret E., d.; Jas. Alexander, and Frances Virginia.

JOHN R. ROBINSON was born in Saltsburg in 1835, and was a son of John M. and Sarah W. Robinson *nee* White. He was educated at the public school and the academy. He clerked for several years, and from 1858 to 1862 was engaged in the general store business in company with his father. In 1878, he located on the "Reddick farm," Butler county, and was in the grocery business for nine months. In January, 1879, he returned to Saltsburg, and opened a hat, cap, boot and shoe, and furnishing store, at Nos. 25½ and 27 White street. He was married in 1862 to Isabella P., daughter of Joseph Andre, of Conemaugh towhship. His children are: Frank F., Wm. Stewart, John Marshall, and Mary Bell. Our subject served in company D, 135th Pa. vols., for about nine months.

CAPTAIN DANIEL W. DAUGHERTY was born in Loyalhanna township, Westmoreland county, in 1837, and was a son of Hugh and Margaret Daugherty *nee* Waddell. The latter died in 1846. Their children were: Anna Jane; Daniel W., m. to Mary Agnes Dickey; Martha, m. to Isaac Akeright; and Alretta, d., m. to Henry Simons. Our subject served in company B, 56th Pa. vols. for three years and eight months, passing through the grades of private, corporal, sergeant, second lieutenant, and on the 21st of May, 1864, he was promoted to captain. His children were: William C.; Hugh, d.; Margaret, d.; Louis, John and Albert. He has been connected with the P. R. R. since July, 1865, when he commenced as a carpenter. Since 1874, he has been a foreman of bridge builders on W. P. R. R.

REV. ANDREW GETTY, Pastor of the Universalist church, was born on the old Getty homestead, Conemaugh township, in 1826, and was a son of James and Prudence Getty, *nee* Greene. The former died in 1826, at the age of thirty; the latter in 1878, in her eighty-first year. James Getty was a native of Ireland, and came to the county in 1818, in company with his brothers, Alexander and John. James and John were carpenters, and Alexander was a farmer. James' children were: Catharine, m. to Archibald M. Templeton, James M., m. to Anna Templeton, and Andrew, m. to Margaret G. Henderson. Andrew and Margaret G. Getty's children were: Lucy J., m. to Richard Hill; Margaret Prudence, m. to Charles A. Lyon; Anna Bell, m. to James Gregg; Joseph Andrew, and Lizzie Ralston. Our subject studied theology for two years with Rev. D. Bacon, of Pittsburgh. He was licensed in the fall of 1862, and has been since in active work in his chosen fields of labor. He organized the Saltsburg church in 1870, with fifteen members, and in the same year the edifice was erected, mainly at

his own expense. He has now regular services at Allenport, Washington county; Smithton, Westmoreland county, and Falls City, Fayette county, in addition to his home field, and attending other points as a missionary.

James Moore was born in or near Hannastown, Westmoreland county, on the 4th of July, 1774, and died December 9th, 1846, near New Alexandria, where he kept the Union Hotel for many years. He was the son of John Moore, one of the early settlers of this section, and a native of Ireland. Our subject was in the fort at the time Hannastown was destroyed. His wife was Catharine C. Scott, who died in her seventieth year, in 1846. She was born on Pine run, near what is now Apollo, Armstrong county. James Moore's children were: Sarah, d., m. to Capt. Joseph Cook, d.; Rebecca, d., m. to John Laid, J. P.; John, d., m. to Margaret Beatty; Jane, d., m. first to William Cook, d., and second to Thomas Elder; James, d., m. to Jane Clark; William, m. to Mrs. Jane Kean *nee* Robinson; Maxwell, d., m. to Julia A. Sigler, d.; Mary, m. first to Justin Loomis, d., and second to Hardy Sloan; Elizabeth S., m. to Alexander C. Moorhead, d.; Chambers S., m. to Elizabeth Mathews; and S. S., m. first in 1854, to Margaret A. White, d. in 1872, forty-one years of age, and second in 1875 to Mrs. Margaret Leech *nee* Gamble. Chambers S. was in the Pennsylvania militia at the time of the Morgan raid. S. S. has been in business in Saltsburg for thirty-three years, and was the first merchant in the tin and stove business and is in the same line of trade to-day. He has been postmaster for ten years, and trustee of the Presbyterian Church for two. His children were: Catharine Elizabeth, Sarah Jane, d.; John W., William S., James A. and Anna Mary.

James M. Hart was born on a farm in what is now Loyalhanna township, Westmoreland county, in 1814. The farm was first settled by his grandfather, in 1787, and remained in the possession of the family till 1860. It is now occupied by a Mr. Fennel. James M. was the son of William and Catharine Hart *nee* McKee. The former was the son of John and Martha Hart *nee* Thompson. John Hart was a native of Franklin county, and died about 1816; his wife's death occurred in 1831, at the age of seventy-four. William Hart located in Conemaugh township in 1818, and in Saltsburg in 1836. He was a cabinet maker and carpenter, and worked in 1826 on the stone house which occupied the present site of the Presbyterian Church. He died in 1854, at the age of sixty-three. He was married four times, his second wife being Elizabeth White, d. about thirty-two years of age; his third was Isabella McKelvey, d. in 1845, and the fourth was Mrs. Margaret McClanahan, d. about fifty-three years of age. William Hart's children were: James M., m. to Rebecca Rowe, daughter of Adam Rowe, of Indiana; Samuel, d.; Mary A., m. to James R. Daugherty, ex-sheriff; John T., d.; Martha J., d.; Joseph Alexander, d.; William, d.; Isabella, Margaret, Eliza, d.; Maria, and Alexander N., m. to Lizzie J. McClaran. Alexander N. served in the 12th Pa. R. C. for three years. James M. was a mill wright, then a builder of threshing machines, and is now a carpenter. His children were: Clarence, m. to Anna M. Sample; William B., m. to Harriet George; James S., m. to Mary Prothero; and Matilda J. Clarence was in Co. D, 135th Pennsylvania volunteers for nine months. William B. was in Co. C, 9th Pa. R. C. for three years.

Simon B. Mercer was born near Martinsburg, Knox county, Ohio, in 1824, and was a son of Levi and Sarah Mercer *nee* McCuskey. The former was a native of Maryland, and volunteered in the war of 1812, peace being declared before he was in any engag-ment. He was a son of Simon Mercer, an ex-naval officer, a native of Maryland, who died near Hillsborough, Ohio; the latter was a son of Robert Mercer, or Mercier, a Huguenot, who was among the early settlers of Maryland. Levi Mercer's children were: Elizabeth, m. to John C. Hanna; David, m. to Malinda Cook; Simon B., m. in 1853 to Mary Jane Van Eman, daughter of William Van Eman, of Cannonsburg, Washington county; William, m. to a Miss Honey; Levi, m. to Jane Hauk; Nancy, m. to Rev. Milton McMillan, d.; and Jane, m. to —— ————. Simon B. is one of the elders in the Saltsburg Presbyterian church, this being the third term in three different congregations. Our subject's children are: T. B. V., Anna Mary, O. V., Sarah J., Wm. S., and Edward H. Our subject was educated at the Martinsburg (Knox county, Ohio,) academy, and Jefferson college, graduating in the class of 1851, which he entered in the sophomore year. He was assistant tutor at Jefferson College for two years, and traveled one year in raising funds for the college. He taught his first school at the age of seventeen, near Martinsville, Clark county, Ill., and before going to the west, had *grubbed* over two hundred acres. His second school was in his native township, Clay, Knox county, Ohio. The more noted institutions taught by or presided over by our subject were: New Manchester academy, Hancock county, West Virginia; an academy in the Kishicoquillis valley, Pa.; Hunterstown, Adams county, Pa., one and one-half years; Dunlap's creek academy, Pa., four and a half years; Beaver academy, Beaver, Pa., six years, and for two of the same years he had charge of the Female Seminary, having purchased the latter institution; Monroe College, Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa., one and a half years; and the Saltsburg Academy, from 1867 to 1872, and after an interval of two years, returned to the school and had charge for two more years. In all he taught for thirty years, his students numbering over three hundred, one hundred of whom have entered the ministry. He has now retired to his farm in Loyalhanna township, Westmoreland county, near Saltsburg, where he is studying how to adorn his manor, and to learn the ways of Agricola.

H. J. and S. S. Portser were born in Westmoreland county, and were sons of William and Eliza Portser *nee* Hammer. The former died in 1844, and the latter, with her family, came to Saltsburg in 1847. Their children were: H. J., m. in 1849 to Harriet Foster, d.; S. S., m. to Harriet White; Sarah F., m. to Philip Keister; R. J., m. to Ellen Walkinshaw; A. C., d., m to J. J. McCune; W. J., m. to Julia A. Watt; I. S., m. to Martha Walkinshaw, and L. F., m. to Jane Guthrie. W. J. was sergeant in company B, 23d Pa. militia, at time of Chambersburg raid. I. S. was in company C, 9th Pa. R. C. for three years; L. F. was in company C, 9th Pa. R. C. for three years, and was twice wounded. H. J. and S. S. Portser, under the firm name of H. & S. Portser, employ several workmen and use two large buildings, each three stories in height, in their business as contractors, carpenters, house and sign painters, and dealers in lumber, doors, sash, hardware, wall paper, paints, &c. They are also agents for the Adams Express Company.

Rev. George W. Baker was born in Washington county in 1822, and was a son of Lewis and Eleanor Baker, *nee* Baker. He was educated at Allegheny and Waynesburg colleges, graduating from the latter in 1854, taking the second honors. For several years he engaged in teaching, and in 1859–60 he acted as county superintendent of schools of Greene county, and at the same time was principal of the county Academy at Carmichaels. For several years he studied theology, and in 1859 he entered the active work of the ministry. From April, 1874, to April, 1879, he has been preaching in Saltsburg and vicinity. He was married in 1849 to Adaline Dorsey, of Morgantown, West Virginia, who died in 1876. He was married in 1878 to Mrs. C. H. Greene, of Huntingdon county. His children were: W. F., m. to Emma Pyle; John E, d.; Dorsey, m. to Maggie Rigney; William H., m. to Rachel Smith; Ellen

Anna L., m. to William Clark; James P., Emma and Carrie, twins, and Frank.

MRS. SARAH J. TRIMBLE was born in the Ligonier valley, Westmoreland county, in 1826, and was a daughter of David and Elizabeth Wallace, *nee* Elliott. The former was born in the Ligonier valley, and the latter was a native of Ireland. David was a son of Hugh and Mary Wallace, both natives of Ireland. He had migrated at the age of fifty to the county at an early period, and died at a very old age. Our subject was married in 1848 to James Trimble, who died in 1864, in his forty-seventh year. Their children were: William, Sarah Elizabeth, m. to Robert A. Leonard; Samuel, Eva, James H., d.; Adah, Carrie and Emma, triplets.

JOHN WIESTER was born in Washington township in 1830, and was a son of John and Mary A. Wiester, *nee* Harkless, a daughter of Charles Harkless, a Revolutionary soldier. John was a son of Rudolph Weister, a native of Pennsylvania, and of German parentage. Our subject came to Saltsburg in 1849, to learn the smith trade, and is now the master smith of the iron department of Hail Clark's carriage factory, having labored over thirty years in the same works. He was married in 1855 to Sarah A., a sister of Hail Clark. Their children were: Kate S., m. to Samuel Ashbaugh; Mary Ella, d.; Hail Clark, d.; William C., Henry Lewis, Allison P. and Frank B.

MRS. HARRIET N. GRAHAM was born near New Alexandria, Westmoreland county, in 1830, and was a daughter of William F. and Keziah White *nee* Dillaplane, who removed to Saltsburg, in 1833. The former died in 1859, at the age of seventy-one; the latter in 1877, eighty-one years old. Our subject was married in 1852, to John L. Graham, (a son of Duncan Graham), a native of Saltsburg, who died in 1860, at the age of thirty. Their children were William White; and Sadie K., organist at the M. E. Church.

JOHN C. BLEAKNEY was born in what is now the Fairbanks' coal farm in 1842, and was a son of Robert and Hetty Bleakney *nee* Mansfield. The latter died in 1855, forty-three years old. The former was born on the above named farm in 1809, and died in 1871. He was a justice of the peace for several years. He was a son of Hugh and Susannah Bleakney *nee* Campbell, natives of county Down, Ireland. Hugh was a school-teacher for many years. About the year 1800, he located on the above named tract. Our subject was educated at the Saltsburg Academy, and first taught in Bell township, Westmoreland county. For three years he has been the principal of the Saltsburg schools. He served in company K, 11th Pennsylvania volunteers for three years, and was wounded at the second battle of Bull Run and Gettysburg. He was twice a prisoner, but only for from three to twelve days—his brother Hugh, a member of company F, 11th Pennsylvania volunteers, was killed at the second Bull Run battle. Our subject was married in 1868, to Nannie L. McWilliams, daughter of Robert and Mary McWilliams, who died in 1876, at the age of thirty, leaving two children, Robert McW., and John T.

MARION DEKALB BARNETT was born in Jackson county, Arkansas, in 1849, and was a son of Joseph Barnett, who died in 1857, in Arkansas, and who had migrated from Dauphin county, to that state. Joseph's father served in the Indian wars, and was among the early settlers of Dauphin county. Our subject is said to be the only Barnett of the old stock now living. He came to Saltsburg in 1858, and has since resided there. He learned the trade of cabinet-maker with James B. Robinson, and since March, 1878, has been a partner in the firm of Derry & Barnett, furniture dealers.

MORDECAI LEE was born in Washington, Kentucky, in 1823, and was a son of William, d., and R. A. Lee *nee* Levi, d. He served in company B, 91st Illinois infantry, for three years, and was wounded at Kennesaw mountain. He was the proprietor of the "Central" Hotel, of Saltsburg, for four years. He was married in 1872, to Mrs. Mary Myers *nee* McWilliams, whose children by her first marriage were; Geo. W., Alice; John F., W. R., and H. A.

MAJOR R. J. IRVIN was born in Philadelpha, in 1846, and was a son of John and Catharine Irvin *nee* Taylor. The former came to Saltsburg in 1850, and had a boat that carried freight from there to Philadelphia. His grand-father, John Irvin, was in the revolutionary war. John and Catharine Taylor's children were: R. J.; Maggie, d.; Isabella, d.; and Sarah, m. to Captain S. A. Kelly. Our subject served in company F., 1st battalion Pennsylvania volunteers, for the last year of the war of 1861, and was aid-de-camp with rank of major on Gen. White's staff of the 9th division Pennsylvania militia. He organized company B, 10th regiment Pennsylvania militia, which was mustered into the state service, February 19th, 1879, and has since been the captain of the same.

MAJOR WILLIAM H. JENKINS was born in what is now Burrell township, in 1838, and was a son of John and Sarah Jenkins *nee* Reed, a daughter of David Reed. John was the son of David and Hannah Jenkins *nee* Davis, both natives of Wales. The former came to America in 1798, and located near Hannahstown, Westmoreland county. In 1821, he removed to near Campbell's Mills, Black-lick township, where he died in 1832, at the age of seventy-nine; his wife in 1830, at the age of sixty-seven. Their children were: Hannah, d.; and John, d. in 1852, about fifty-two years of age, m. to Sarah Reed. The latter's children were: Phebe, d.; David R.; William H., m. to Kate M. Rombach; Thomas, d., killed at Fredericksburg; Lemuel, m. to Anna Livingston; Harrison, d.; Mary E., m. to John Berry; and Samuel, d. David R. was in company I, 11th Pa. R. C. for two years, and was discharged for disability. William H. was in the militia during the Morgan and Chambersburg raid, in the latter acting as second lieutenant. Thomas was in company E, 11th Pa. R. C. Lemuel was in company I, 11th Pa. R. C., for three years, and was wounded. Our subject's children were: Harry E., d.; Mary F.; Lizzie R., d.; William M., J. Arthur, and Anna Kate. Our subject was a school teacher for ten years, having charge of an academy at Livermore for six. He was for four years connected with the state capital; one as a committee clerk, one as superintendent of folding department, and two as messenger. In 1873, he located in Saltsburg, and has since been connected with the real estate and insurance business. He was appointed justice of the peace in January, 1879, and was elected to the same office in February following. He served three years on the staff of General Thomas F. Gallagher, of the National Guard, with the rank of major, and resigned in 1874.

MRS SUSAN FRY was born near Cochran's Mill, Armstrong county, in 1833, and was a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Gray, *nee* Wilcox. The former died in 1876, in his seventieth year; the latter in 1849, forty-one years old. Samuel was the son of Samuel Gray, who was born on the ship while his parents were en route from Scotland to America. His wife was Rebecca Adams. They settled in Armstrong county at an early date. Our subject was married in 1854, to David Fry, of German descent, and a native of Westmoreland county. They located in Saltsburg in 1854, where Mr. Fry was a cabinet-maker, he died in 1864, at the age of thirty-one. Their children were: Celia A. and Ida E. Mrs. Fry has had charge of the toll-gate for five years.

JAMES HUDSON was born near New Alexandria, Westmoreland county, in 1840, and was a son of Josiah and Hannah Hud-

son, *nee* France. The former was a son of James Hudson, a Scotchman, and his wife, by descent, a German. Our subject was married in 1870, to Margaret, a daughter of Andrew Kelly. Their children are: Ellen, Anna, James R. and Francis Laird. James came to the county in 1857, and for some time was a clerk in a dry goods store. He then learned the carpenter trade, engaged in the business on his own account, and purchased his present property. In the winter of 1877 he made it a regular steam planing mill, which is supplied with a twelve-horse power engine, thirteen-horse power boiler, one planer, two scroll saws, one cut-off saw, one rip saw, one turning lathe, one grooving machine and one shaping machine. He has also a lumber yard in connection with his mill, and carries on a regular building establishment.

W. S. Harris was born in Saltsburg in 1848, and was a son of Abel and Mary Harris, *nee* Newhouse. The former was a teamster on the old roads and pikes prior to the days of the canal. He died in 1865, at the age of sixty-one. His widow is living, at the age of sixty-five. W. S. was in the quartermaster's department in the war of 1861 about two years. He served in the 101st Pennsylvania veteran volunteers for one year, and was in the government employ for over one year. He was married in 1871 to Frances, daughter of Daniel Stuchell, of Saltsburg. His children are: Joseph C., Jeannet, Corilla and Anna L. Our subject has been a plasterer since 1866.

Dr. Eugene H. Van Antwerp is a native of East Groveland township, Livingston county, New York, where he was born in 1850. He is a son of James P. and Elizabeth Van Antwerp *nee* Hebard. The former was a son of James and Margaret Van Antwerp. Our subject was a student at the Genesee Wesleyan seminary of Lyman, N. Y. He graduated from Jefferson medical college of Philadelphia, in the class of 1878, and located in Saltsburg in the spring of that year.

John H. Richards was born in Derry township, Westmoreland county, in 1853, and was a son of Robert E. and Rosanna Richards *nee* Thompson. The former was a native of Jefferson county and died in Iowa in 1855, at the age of thirty-eight. He was an Elder in the U. P. Church in New Alexandria and Iowa. He was a son of James and Hannah Richards *nee* Elder. The former died in New Alexandria, in 1827, about fifty-five years of age; the latter in 1855, about seventy-five years old. James Richards had a carding machine, and worked at an early day in various places in Westmoreland, Indiana, Jefferson and other counties. For some years he had a carding machine and linseed oil factory on the point opposite the present site of Saltsburg. Mrs. Robert E. Richards located in Saltsburg in 1855. Her children were: Emma, m. to Samuel Stout; James A., cigar manufacturer; Hannah, m. to J. S. McConnell; William T.; John H., merchant; and Anna E.

Andrew A. Taylor was born in a house which stood on the lot now occupied by him, in saltsburg, in 1820, and was a son of John and Mary Taylor *nee* Armstrong. The latter was a son of Andrew Armstrong, who had the ferry where the bridge now is. The former died in 1841, at the age of sixty-one; his wife in 1836 about fifty-eight years old. Mr. Armstrong is supposed to have located at the site of Saltsburg about the beginning of the war of 1812, and Mr. Taylor arrived about five or six years later. John Taylor's children were: Andrew A., m. to Mary Kelly, Elizabeth, John, Harrison, Maria, Thomas and James. Harrison, Thomas and James served in the war of 1861 for three years.

Enoch Medsker was born in Allegheny county, in 1821, and was the son of Michael and Nancy Medsker *nee* Holmes. The former was a son of Conrad Medsker, a soldier in the war of 1812 from Allegheny county, and who died at the age of one hundred and two, in Wayne county, Ohio. Our subject lived in Westmoreland county for twenty-five years, being a miller at different points. He came to Saltsburg in 1878, and has since been the managing miller of the Laird mill. He has been thrice married: first to Barbara Hart, d.; second to Eliza Ann Caldwell, d., and third to Susannah Walter. His children were: Hiram H., d.; William J., m. to Elizabeth Bleakney; Almira F., m. to Albert F. Lemon; James C., d.; Eliza Ann, David E., Mary E., Willis S. E. and Maggie M.

Thomas B. Patton was born in Lancaster county, in 1827, and was a son of William and Margaret Patton *nee* Dulan, natives of Lancaster county. The father of William was John Patton, of Irish descent, and a captain in the revolutionary army, who lived for some years in what is now Dauphin county. William Patton died in 1863, about sixty years of age. Our subject when eight years old went to Laughlinstown, Westmoreland county. In 1848, he removed to Blairsville, where he learned his trade with John P. Ford. He returned to Laughlinstown, where he managed a wagon making shop on his own account; he also served as postmaster for eight years, during Pierce's and Buchanan's administrations. After residing in Bairdstown and Indiana, he removed to Saltsburg in 1859; his shop was built by Maj. Jamison for a stable and formerly stood near the bridge, and by the canal basin. It was removed by Mr. Patton to the bed of the old canal, near Washington street. He was married in 1850, to Margaret, daughter of Henry Brubaker. Their children were: Mary, Hannah, John, Hugh, Clark, Elizabeth, E. M., d., Annie, Chaney and Della. Mr. Patton has been sexton of the Presbyterian Church for nine years.

John Campbell was born in what is now Loyalhanna township, in 1812, and was a son of John and Anna Campbell *nee* McKee. The former died in 1815, about sixty years of age; and the latter also in the same year. Their children were: Thomas, d., m. to Elizabeth Dawson, d.; Hugh, d., m. to Marietta Eccles; Mary, m. to James Coleman, d.; Margaret, m. to John Wilson, d.; John, m. in 1838, to Lavina McGaughey, daughter of William and Rachel McGaughey *nee* Reed, a daughter of Thomas Reed, the pioneer; and William, d. John Campbell and wife joined what is now the U. P. Church, under the ministration of Rev. David Blair, the former at eighteen and the latter at seventeen years of age. Mr. Campbell was reared by his uncle, James Hart, and carried butter, &c., when a boy, to the Latshan, Skilton, LeMar and other Salt Works, selling the butter for six cents per pound—he served as justice of the peace for thirteen years, and as elder in the U. P. Church for twenty years.

Thomas Reed made the first settlement on the Reed farm, and often forced to fly on account of the Indians. His children were: Elizabeth, m. to John McCrea, d.; Martha, d., m. to Thos. McGaughey, d.; and Rachel, d., m. to Wm. McGaughey, d. The latter's children were: Lavina, m. to John Campbell; Thomas R. M. D., d., m. to Sarah Bowman, d.; John, d., m.; Robert T., m.; Mary Jane, m. first to Fowler Riley, d.; and second to Chester Reed; and William, m. to Elizabeth People.

David Henderson was born in what is now Young township, in 1814, and was a son of John and Letitia Henderson *nee* Fullerton. The former and wife were natives of Ireland, where they were married, and located in what is now Indiana county, in 1786, his father and family accompanying him. The grandfather's children were: James, David, Joseph, Robert, Alexander, Jane, Isabella, and Lucy. Joseph and Robert were in the war of 1812. All of his family are deceased. John and Letitia Henderson's children were: Mary, d., m. to David Hutchinson, d.; Robert, m. to Margaret Hazlett, d.; Jane, d., m. to Hugh Blakeley, d.; James, thrice married, his first wife was Elizabeth

Morrison, d.; Lucy, d., m. to Alexander Reed, d.; John, d.; Elizabeth, d., m. to Alexander Campbell; Joseph, d., m. to Mrs. Catharine Ewing; Letitia, m. to Daniel Wilson; David, m. first to Jane Geer, d., and second to Mrs. Ann H. Redpath; William, d.; Samuel, m. to Margaret Anthony; Andrew; and Alexander, m. to Jane Hood. Our subject's children were: John, d., James, d.; Edward, d.; Theodore, baptist clergyman, m. to Ella Shurick; Anna Mary, m. to Samuel McGowan, Phebe; Thomas, m. to Margaret McClintock; and Amy E., m. to Edwin Walter. Theodore was in company B, 11th Pennsylvania R. C., about four years, and was wounded.

HAIL CLARK was born in Lancaster county, in 1828, and was a son of Alexander and Catharine Clark *nee* Leader. The former was born "on the sea" and died in 1838. He was a son of Henry Clark, a native of Ireland. Catharine Clark died in 1841. Our subject worked on the canal, driving a team, &c., when only thirteen years of age, and then commenced to learn his trade as a wagon and carriage maker with Adam Stark, of Greensburg, and served six years, traveling one as a journeyman. In 1848 he located in Saltsburg, where he has since been busily engaged. He was married in 1851 to Cordelia F., daughter of William Gorgas, of Greensburg. Their children were: Murray J., William A., Joseph N., d.; Ida, d., and Ferdinand. In 1850 Mr. Clark organized the "Saltsburg Guards," with forty men, of which he was a sergeant, and a Mr. McIntire the captain. In 1858 the "Black Hornets" were formed into a company, of which he was the captain till it disbanded, in April, 1861. In April, 1861, he organized a company for the war, but the state would not accept their services. In the spring of 1862 he raised a company of militia, of which he was the captain, Devinney Ferguson the first lieutenant and W. S. Jenkins second lieutenant. They went to Harrisburg, when the state accepted their services, furnished arms, &c. In five days they were ordered home as the emergency had passed away.

J. REED was born in Indiana in 1826, and was the son of Rev. John and Isabella Reed, *nee* Ferguson. The latter died 1878, in her eighty-fifth year, and retained her faculties till the last hour of departure. Rev. John Reed located in Indiana in 1816, as pastor of the Presbyterian church. He was a noted linguist, and in the Presbytery he and Rev. David Kirkpatrick were accustomed to examine the applicants for license. He also for some years was a professor in Washington College. He died in 1840, at the age of fifty-eight. His, as well as his wife's remains are interred in the Saltsburg cemetery. His children were: Margaretta, m. to Rev John P. Lloyd; Sarah, m. to Dr. John McFarland; William, M. D., m. to Mary Snodgrass; John, m. to Rachel McVay, daughter of James McVay, of Washington county; and Mary, m. to Hon George V. Lawrence, of Washington county.

JAMES RODGER was born at Coatbridge, near Glasgow, Scotland, in 1823, and was a son of Joseph and Ellen Rodger, *nee* Gardner. He was educated for an engineer, pursued from youth that avocation. In 1849 he came to New York, and thence to Pittsburgh, where he was second engineer on the steamboat "Arena," in the Allegheny river trade. In 1851, he removed to Saltsburg and has since been connected with the foundry with his name is associated. He was married in 1853 to Jennie Johnston, a native of Scotland, daughter of Robert Johnston.

DAVID O. BROWN was born on the Brown homestead, near New Alexandria, Westmoreland county, in 1834, and was a son of Thomas and Nancy Brown *nee* Beatty. The former died in 1866, at the age of sixty-six; the latter in 1839, in her thirtieth year. His second wife was Sarah Patterson, who died in 1857, at the age of fifty-six; and his third was Margaret Campbell, who died in 1875. Thomas Brown's children were: Martha, m. to D. P. Marshall; David O., in 1869, to Mary A. Stewart; Sarah, m. to William Steel; Margaret, d., m. to John M. Elder; Mary, m. to James Monroe; and Nancy, m. to Henry Seanor.

Thomas Brown was the son of David and Margaret Brown *nee* Oliver. The former was the son of Mathew Brown, who was a captain in King William's army at the battle of the Boyne. His sword is now in the possession of our subject. Thomas Brown died in 1841, at the age of eighty-four; his wife in 1842, seventy-nine years of age. The former came from Ireland to America during the Revolution. He was a stone mason, as well as farmer, and aided in erecting the first stone house in Harrisburg, and in constructing, in 1785, the stone arch bridge over the Conococheugue near Greencastle, where he lived. This bridge is still standing. He worked at his trade for several years in the Cumberland valley. He settled on the Brown homestead in 1802, having purchased it in 1799 from his brother Samuel. He *repurchased* it in 1803 from General Alex. Craig, who held the legal title. The land was surveyed in pursuance of a warrant dated July 29, 1784. His children were: Mary, d., m. to Nathaniel Alexander, d.; Thomas, (see notes of marriage and death) Elizabeth, d., m. to Thomas Gailey; David, d., m. to Maria Beatty, d.; James, m. to Margaret Wilson, d.; and Margaret, m. to John Coleman. Our subject entered the army, August 8, 1862, as a private in company G, 135th Pa. vols., and served nine months; he re-enlisted in company G, 110th Pa. vols,, of which he was the first lieutenant, and served till June 30, 1865. In the fall of 1863, and spring of 1864, in connection with Rev. J. S. T. Milligan, (both Covenanters,) he assisted in organizing the colored schools in the District of Columbia, and he taught the first school of the District. This was situated on the corner of "N" and "O" streets, south of First street, west. From 1870 to 1877, he was a partner in the wholesale grocery house of Stewart & Co., and on the 1st of March of th latter year, he removed to Saltsburg, and has since been the cashier of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank. His children were: James, d., John and Mary.

J. J. MCCUNE, agent Domestic sewing machines. Born in county in 1829.

J. S. SMITH, printer, former buisiness manager *Press*.

ARMAGH, EAST WHEATFIELD TOWNSHIP.

This village, the second and the oldest of all the existing towns in the county, (Newport being the first,) was founded in September, 1792, by Margaret Jane Graham, the wife of James Graham.

The first settlers were a portion of a ship load of emigrants from Ireland, most of them being from the counties Armagh and Antrim, who arrived in America on the 21st day of July, 1792. They located in Western Pennsylvania, eight families arriving on the present site of Armagh, in the early portion of August of that year.

These eight families were from an Associate Reformed church, in the county Armagh, and were composed of James Graham, Margaret J., his wife, and four children by a former husband, a Mr. Parker; David Tomb, (a brother of Mrs. Graham,) wife, one child and a sister, Mary Tomb; James Anderson, and wife; A. Fee, wife and one child, Elizabeth; Alexander Carnathan, wife and four children; James Leslie, and wife; James Luke, and wife; and Hugh Junkins and wife.

The site of Armagh was partially covered with a thin and scrubby growth of oaks, and was like in appearance to an old field on a hill. Armagh, Armaghada, in the Irish dialect, means a field on a hill, hence its name.

In the first fall of their occupancy, they were forced to fly to the East St. Clair block house, near the present of site of Laughlinstown, in the Ligonier valley, and there was little

feeling of safety in the new settlement, till after the treaty with the Indians at Greeneville, in 1795.

The first birth is said to have been that of Jeannette Fee, on the 22d of August, 1793. She is still living in Blairsville.

In the summer and fall of 1799, a subscription school, the first school in the village was taught by Robert Davis, an old revolutionary soldier, who resided near where Hoskin's mill is now situated. He died in 1813, over sixty years of age, and was buried in the old Luthers' grave yard.

The scholars who attended this first school were, Katie Tomb, Hugh Tomb, John Tomb, Elizabeth Fee, Jeannette Fee, (our informant,) Josias Fee, and Elizabeth Carr.

There were no books, save those in the hands of the teacher. Letters were pasted on a board with a handle to it, in shape and appearance like unto a paddle.

The old log building used for a school house, was located south of Philadelphia street, not far from the present site of the Presbyterian church.

The first tavern was opened by James Graham. It was a rude log building like its fellows, and in the beginning of the century, was in active operation.

A blacksmith shop was established about 1800, by Peter Dyke, and his place was resorted to for many miles around. The next blacksmiths were in order, David Campbell, John Clarebaugh, Samuel Devlin, Wm. Devlin, Daniel Tinkcom, Jesse Butler, Jno. D. Tomb, and brother (Richard), Thomas L. Bidelman, and Abram Wilson.

About this time the place was regularly surveyed by Joseph McCartney, and order took the place of indiscriminate lots and streets. Not long after the opening of the first smith, Molley Dempsey opened a little store, the first in the village. Her stock was small, but it was ample to meet all the demands of her patrons. James Luke packed for her, tow and flax to Hagerstown and Mercersburg, and brought back in return, calico, salt, tea, &c. As an item of interest, we would state that at Armagh, calico was then sold for fifty cents per yard, salt fifty cents per quart, and other goods in proportion. Mollie's shop was situated in a little log building which stood east of the old residence of the Devlins, on the north side of Philadelphia street.

The next store was opened by Wm. Parker and Wm. Johnston. In 1810 it was situated on the south side of Philadelphia street, near the present site of the Presbyterian church. Old settlers speak of their store being in operation as early as 1804. It, too, was a small affair, but a great improvement upon its predecessor.

Thomas Dickey was the third merchant and second tavern keeper. His location was on the present site of Biddleman & McCochren's wagon shop.

James Elliott was the next merchant and tavern keeper. His store and hotel was located in a log building, which stood on the present site of Tinkcom's hotel, on Philadelphia street. He was succeeded by Robert Brandon, Gen. John Hued, John M. Davidson, John Thompson, Samuel Singer, Daniel Tinkcomb (the present proprietor), William Parker and Captain Tinkcom, aforenamed.

The first carpenters were William and Samuel Parker, who were also chair and furniture makers.

On the corner now occupied by Mrs. Elliott, Alexander Elliott and Samuel Mears were early merchants. They were succeeded by John Elliott, John Elliott and J. J. Johnston, A. Elliott and S. A. Johnston, who continued till 1876.

In a building which was situated on the site of the house owned by Mrs. Jane Freed, Frederick Leiddy (or Leydy) was an early store-keeper. He was followed by William Barnwell, Henry Moore, Johnston & Thompson and Nutter & Cunningham. The building was destroyed and the present store-house was erected by Mrs. Freed, whose son is managing the present business.

In the papers of 1823, James Elliott, jun., announces: "Armagh Inn, James Elliott, jun., respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has *again* opened a house of *Publick Entertainment* on the premises formerly occupied by Samuel Parker." This probably applies to the old building, now empty, the property of Archibald Tomb, where Samuel Parker kept a hotel at an early day. He was succeeded by Jas. Elliott, David McQuiston, the Widow Rhodes, and John Wallace, who was the last innkeeper.

The first tanner was Robert Luther, whose location was on the southeast corner of Canal and Philadelphia streets. He was followed by Benjamin Elliott, James Dick, Samuel Singer, Alex. Elder and Elliott and Beatty, all being on the same location. In 1842, James Dick erected the present tannery. It is situated in the rear of his residence on Philadelphia street. There are eighteen outside and six inside vats. About six hundred hides are tanned annually.

The first physicians, in order, were: John Young, Andrew Getty, Van Horn and Samuel Devlin. The succession was: Geddis, W. G. Stewart, S. F. Stewart, Robert Barr, R. J. Tomb and W. B. Stewart. Dr. Tomb is the present practitioner.

The first justice of the peace was James Dunn.

The first saddler was Thomas Carr, a bachelor, who was also the first postmaster. His shop and postoffice was situated very nearly on the site of the present postoffice. It was in this building that the *earliest remembered election* took place. Thomas Stewart was also among the early postmasters. He had a store, then a tavern and stage office, the latter being the first established in the village. He was followed by George Clark and Kennedy Stewart. The building was situated on the site of the lot now owned by the Stewart heirs.

The Armagh Foundry was built by James Johnston and Absalom Thompson, who were succeeded by Wm. D. Tomb and Brothers.

In 1810, according to Samuel Killon, Armagh had as many houses and as great a population as to-day. There was not a church or a well constructed building in the village. The nearest church was a log building erected by the Presbyterians, on what is now the John Junkin's farm. A few years later, a stone church was erected by the "Seceder Presbyterians," about three miles southwest of the place. It is still standing about ten rods north of the frame seceder church. In this year an era of prosperity had commenced. Hundreds of wagons filled with emigrants passing through en route for Ohio and Indiana. Armagh then boasted four hotels (Thomas Dickey, Jas. Moorhead and two others) and three stores, and every man who had produce to sell found a good market in the village. Farmers even from Armstrong county, wended their way to the village to sell their butter and eggs. In 1820, Armagh boasted of nine taverns and five stores. In 1832, the *State Gazetteer* reported: "Armagh, p. t. of Wheatfield township, Indiana county, on the turnpike road from Ebensburg to Pittsburgh, 15 miles S. E. of the borough of Indiana, 175 miles from Washington City, 141 W. from Harrisburg, and 13 milss E. from Blairsville; contains about 40 dwellings, 4 stores and 6 taverns."

[From Harris' Directory of 1837.]

ARMAGH,

Indiana county, is a very healthy town, on Laurel Hill. It is distant fifty-six miles east of Pittsburgh, on the northern turnpike, about two miles from the Pennsylvania canal, fourteen miles east from Blairsville, west from Carroll Hill nineteen, and eleven from Johnstown. In this place is one church, Presbyterian, Rev. J. Terry, pastor. Also three meeting houses in the vicinity, one Methodist, one Baptist, and one Seceder, pastor, Rev. N. Sproul.

DIRECTORY OF ARMAGH.

Postmaster—James Johnston. Merchants—J. & R. Brandon, Mrs. Elliott, —— Meinor. Doctor—Samuel Deulin. Innkeepers—Gen. John Huey, Thomas Steward. Blacksmith—John Deulin. Tanner—Samuel Singes. Chair maker—David Luke. Hatter—James McDonald. Cabinet maker—James Johnston. Wagon maker—Alexander McKinley. Tailor—Jacob Ballard. Woolen factory, owned by A. Mathews.

There are eight grist and four saw mills in the neighborhood of Armagh. Owners of grist mills, Frederick Forrest, Nicholas Altimer, Hugh Cavens, Jacob Gammel, Paul Clark, Henry Rogers, James Finley, M Bracken. Saw mills, Henry Luthers, Thomas Martin, Wm. Clarke, Ephraim McCelway.

Armagh borough, chartered by act of Assembly, passed April 10th, 1834.

1834-5 6-7-8-9—Burgess, Col. Robert Brandon. Council, William Devlin, James Dick, James Devlin, Wm. Parker, John Huey.

1840-1-2-3—Burgess, Thomas Stewart. Council, Wm. Johnston, Henry M. Moore, Robert Brandon, Wm. Parker, Joshua M. Barkley.

1844—Burgess, Joshua M. Barkley. Council, John W. Brandon, John Thompson, jr., Samuel P. Johnston William Parker, Samuel Singer.

1845-6-7-8—Burgess, Samuel P. Johnston. Council, Hugh Parker, J. M. Barkley, James Dick, James McDonald, John Brandon.

1849—Burgess, J. M. Barkly. Council, A. P. Thompson, Samuel Singer, Daniel Edwards, William Parker, sr., Robert Brandon.

1850—Burgess, William Clark. Council, William Parker, sr., John Brandon, G. W. Clark, J. M. Barkly, Jesse Butler.

1851-2-3-4—Burgess, Robert Ford. Council, Jas. S. Graham, Daniel Tinkcom, Geo. Hutchison, Daniel Edwards, Alexander Elliott.

1855—Burgess, Samuel W. Drips. Council, James Dick, J. M. Barkley, John D. Tomb, Findley Bracker and Geo. Hutchison.

1856—Burgess, Samuel W. Drips. Council, J. M. Barkly, John D. Tomb, Hugh Parker, John B. Brandon and K. B. Stewart.

1857—Burgess, J. M. Barkly. Council, A. P. Thompson, Hugh Parker, Robert Beatty, Finly Bracken and Daniel Edwards.

1858-9-60—Burgess, J. M. Bargly. Concil, Hugh Parker, A. P. Thompson, D. Edwards, B. Beatty and Finley Bracken.

1861—Burgess, A. L. Waterman. Council, Wm. Hart, Wm. Tomb, Robert Beatty, Wallace B. Stewart, Robert J. Tomb.

1862—Burgess, Daniel Edwards. Council, S. A. Johnston, Robert Beatty, Finley Bracken, Wm. Tomb, Wm. Hart.

1863-4—Burgess, Wallace B. Stewart. Council, Finley Bracken, D. C. Tomb, Daniel Warren, John H. Cunningham, William Hart.

1865—Burgess, John H. Cunningham. Council, John Brandon, James Dick, W. B. Stewart, F. Bracken, Wm. Hart.

1866—Burgess, Wm. Hart. Council, James Dick, D. C. Tomb, J. H. Cunningham, Samuel W. Drips and T. W. Bowen.

1867-8-9—Burgess, Samuel W. Drips. Council, A. P. Thompson, William Thompson, S. A. Johnston, T. L. Bidelman, Daniel Tinkcom.

1870-1-2—Burgess, William Hart. Council, S. A. Johnston, D. Tinkcom, T. L. Bidelman, A. P. Thompson, J. Stewart Dick.

1873—Burgess, Samuel W. Drips. Council, William Hart, S. A. Johnston, T. L. Bidelman, William Tomb, James Dick.

1874-5—Burgess, Samuel W. Drips. Council, William Hart, S. A. Johnston, T. L. Bidelman, James Dick, William Tomb.

1866-7-8-9—Burgess, S. W. Drips. Council, Daniel Tinkcom, William Tomb, T. L. Bidelman, J. S. Dick, S. H. Johnston.

Robert Brandon, 6 years; Thomas Stewart, 4 years; J. M. Barkley, 6 years; S. P. Johnston, 4 years; William Clark, 1 year; Robert Ford, 4 years; S. M. Drips, 12 years; John H. Cunningham, 1 year; William Hart, 4 years; A. L. Watterson, 1 year; W. B. Stewart, 2 years; D. Edwards, 1 year.

THE TOMBS.

The children of William Tomb, of Ireland were: John came to America in 1790; Hugh remained in Ireland; David, m. to Elizabeth Dickson; Catharine, m. to James Anderson; Mary, m. to Richard Dempsey; Elizabeth, m. to Alexander Carnathan; and Margaret Jane, m. first to William Parker, and second to James Graham. With the exception of Richard Dempsey, the remainder of the family were of the party who made the settlement of Armagh, in August, 1792.

David Tomb died in 1838, at the age of seventy-eight; his wife in 1854, at the age of eighty-four. Their children were: Catharine, d.; Hugh d. in 1863, sixty-nine years old, m. in 1818, to Nancy Devlin; John, d., m. to Frances Shaw, d.; Mary, d., m. to Samuel Killen; Richard Dickson; Jane; William, d.; Elizabeth, m. to John Buchan; and David, m, to Angelina Killen. David, was justice of the peace for fifteen years.

Hugh Tomb's (son of David) children were: Samuel D., d., m. to Maria Louisa McCortney, d.; David, m. first to Matilda Clark, d.; and second to Jane Bracken; John D., m. to Lucinda Hutchinson; William D., m. to Ellen McKelvey; George Washington, m. first to Mary Ling, d., and second to Elizabeth Bracken; Richard D., d., m. to Emily Clark; Robert J., M. D., m. to Fannie Shearer; Dewitt, C., m. to Mary Berkey; B. F., M. D., m. to Sarah Odell; Archibald D., and Matilda, d., twins, the former m. to Amanda Dill; James, d.; and James F. Dr. Robert J., was assistant surgeon in the 2d Pennsylvania volunteers, eight months, surgeon of 193d Pennsylvania volunteers for six months, and acting assistant surgeon United States army for sixteen months. James F. was in company H, 12th Pennsylvania R, C. for three years. He was a prisoner in Libby, for twenty-eight days. William D. was justice of the peace for 15 years. The children of Samuel D., a son of Hugh Tomb, were: James Estep, m. to Mary McElroy Hutchison; Mary Agnes, d.; Matilda J., m. to B. S. Dill, Robert J., d. The only son of James Estep, son of Samuel D. Tomb, is Samuel Roy. The children of David, a son of Hugh Tomb, were: Clark, m. to Melissa Altimus, d.; Dixon, Caroline, Mary and Edward Watson. The children of John D. a son of Hugh Tomb, were: Joseph C., Geo. Steele, d.; Robert Anderson, Nancy Jane, Hugh, Blanch and John C. The children of William D., a son of Hugh Tomb, were: Martha, d.; Eliza Jane, Hugh M., m. to Fannie F. Moore; Nancy, d.; William and Frank. George Washington's (a son of Hugh Tomb) children were: Agnes, d.; Alice, Henson F., Emeline and Harry W. The Geo. W. Tomb land was warranted to Andrew Porter, November 2, 1773, and was patented to said Porter, December 7, 1781. The tract was called "Andrew's Delight." The Frankstown road passed in sight of the residence of Mr. Tomb. Robert J. Tomb, M. D., read medicine with James Taylor, M. D., of West Fairfield, Westmoreland county. He graduated at Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, in the spring of 1854, and located in Armagh on the first of May of that year. His only child is Jennie S., m. to Christian Rugh. B. F. Tomb read medicine with his brother, Robert J. Tomb, M. D. He graduated at the Western Reserve Medical College, of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1867. He began the practice in 1860, in Chess Springs, Cambria county. In 1863 he located in Armagh, and there remained till his removal in 1867 to Mechanicsburg. James F. Tomb, a son of Hugh, was five years in the mercantile business with his brother, R. J., under the firm name of R. J. & J. Tomb. For eight years he has been engaged in the manufacture of wagons and general

wood work. The children of David, a son of David and Elizabeth Tomb were: David Harbison, graduate of the Indiana normal school, in the class of 1878; William Rodgers, Mary Josephine, and Dickinson Vance.

Mrs. Margaret J. Graham, the founder of Armagh, died May 9th, 1827, at the age of seventy-four, and was buried in the Mathews grave yard. Her children by her first husband, William Parker, were: Samuel, d., in the winter of 1812-13, m. to Elizabeth McDonald, d.; William, d., m. to Jane McCaffran, d.; Jane, d., m. to William Johnston, d.; and Hugh, d. in the winter of 1812-13. The children by her second husband, James Graham, were: Catharine, d., m. to John Mack, d., and Mary, d. in the winter of 1812-13. Many years prior to the death of Mrs. Graham, her lands were divided into five shares, of which Samuel, William, Hugh and Jane Parker and Catharine Graham each received a share. James Johnston resides to-day on the Jane Johnston *nee* Parker share.

James Dick was born in county Antrim, Ireland, in 1802, and was a son of James and Mary Dick *nee* Dinsmore. In the spring of 1811, the family started for America, and while within sight of New York City, the vessel was captured by the English and taken to Halifax. Three of the sons, John, Robert and William were pressed into the naval service and were for six weeks on the Guerriere before they were released. In the spring of 1812, the family arrived in Indiana county, and located within a mile of what is now Centreville. James and Mary Dick's children were: John, b. in 1787, still living in West Wheatfield township, m. to Sarah Griffith, d.; Robert, b. in 1789, still living in West Wheatfield township, m. to Jane Lapsley; William, d., m. to Isabella Nelson, d.; Thomas, d., m. to Margaret Hice; Jane, m. first to William Moffett, d., and second to John Southwell, d.; James, m. first to Ann Graham, d., and second to Mary Stewart, d.; Jeannet, m. to Thomas Love, and Alexander B., m. to Mary Kelly. John was county commissioner for three years. James was supervisor of canal from Lockport to Sutton's dam for three years. John's (a son of James and Mary Dick) children were: Mary Jane, m. to Daniel Murphy; Smith, m. to Esther Mabon; Margaret, m. to Jacob Frankhouser; James, m. to Mary Mitchell; Isaac, d., and Sarah, d. Smith was in the war of 1861. The children of James (a son of James and Mary Dick), were: Robert, d., C. E; Ann, m. to Andrew W. Wilson: John Stewart; Thomas W., attorney, m. to Lucinda Kern; Mary E., Wallace B., Lucinda, Samuel, m. to Barbara Ella Bidelman. Thomas W. was in Co. H, 12th Pennsylvania reserve corps for three years.

Captain Daniel Tinkcom was born in Armagh in 1825, and was a son of Daniel Tinckcom and Mrs. Isabella Parker, *nee* McDonald, a sister of James McDonald, a pioneer of Brush Valley. Daniel, Sr., was a native of Rhode Island, and migrated to Armagh in 1808. He died in 1840, about fifty years of age; his wife in 1876, over ninety-one years of age. Their children were: Sarah Anna, John L., m. to Margaret Elder, and Daniel, m. first to Caroline Clark, d.; second to Ann J. Johnston, d., and third to Nancy J. Trimble. Our subject was captain of Co. F, of the 2d battalion Pennsylvania six months volunteers. He has been the proprietor of the "Union Hotel" at Armagh for twenty-four years. Captain Tinkcom's children were: Thomas, William P., J. L., Isabella Caroline, d.; James J. and Joseph H. Mrs. Isabella Tinkcom's first husband was Samuel Parker, a son of William and Margaret Parker. The latter's second husband was James Graham. The children of Samuel and Isabella Parker were: John, d., and William, d.

John Shoup was born in Cambria county, in 1837, and was a son of Michael and Elizabeth Shoup *nee* Lybarger. The former was born in Cambria county in 1880, and was, as well as his wife, of German descent. Our subject came to what is now Nolo, in 1860, and in 1876 located in Armagh, where he is now, as he has been for fourteen years, engaged in the manufacture of threshing machines and general woodwork. He was married in 1863, to Sarah Patterson, of Buffington township. Their children were: William, d.; Charles W., Mattie Ann, and Mary E.

A. H. Wolf was born near Aaronsburg, Centre county, in 1836, and was a son of David and Hannah Wolf *nee* Harter. The former was a son of George Wolf, a Revolutionary soldier, and among the early settlers of Centre county. David Wolf and family located in 1839, about three miles north of Indiana; he died in 1878, nearly seventy-three years of age; his wife, now living, is over seventy-two years of age. David's children were: George and Jacob, d., twins, the former m. to Elizabeth Lydick; John, m. to Elizabeth Lydick (no relation to aforenamed Lydick); Samuel, m. to Jane Wilson; A. H., m. to E. E. Bartlebaugh; David, d.; D. C. H., m. to Susan Dick; Mary C., m. to Joseph Haines; Thomas H. F., d., and Sophia, d. John was in the 102d Pa. vols., for eighteen months. A. H. was in company H., 12th Pennsylvania R. C., two years and eight months, and in company E, 190th Pennsylvania volunteers, one year and eight months. Thomas H. F. was in company F, 11th Pennsylvania volunteers about fifteen months, and died in the service. A. H.'s children were: Floranna, Hannah Mary, d.; Priscilla, William M., and Robert Francis. Our subject has resided in Armagh since 1872.

Samuel W. Drips was born in Allegheny county in 1820, and was a son of William and Elizabeth Drips, *nee* Bash, both of whom died before our subject was eight years of age. He located in the county in 1851, and since 1852, his residence has been in Armagh. He was married in 1841, to Elizabeth K. McKendree, of Cumberland county. Their children were: Joseph, d.; Arthur M., d.; Anna V., d.; Harry W., m. to Elizabeth Coho; John D., m. to Anna Campbell; Lily, d., and Robert M. Harry W. was nearly four years in the service, being in the same company and regiment with his father. Our subject in 1839 served eight months in the Texas navy, and was wounded while in action. He entered the 12th Pennsylvania reserve corps in July, 1861; was transferred to the 190th Pennsylvania volunteers in May, 1864, and was discharged June 28th, 1865. He was commissary sergeant of the 12th, saddler to the ambulance corps of the 3d division of Pennsylvania reserves; quartermaster sergeant of ambulance corps; acting sergeant-major of the regiment and adjutant's clerk; forage master of the 3d brigade, 3d division, 5th corps; forage master to the 2d division; forage master to the 5th corps, and forage agent of the 5th corps. He served ten years as justice of the peace, and two terms as county auditor. He has a silver badge presented to him as forage agent by the forage masters of the fifth army corps.

Thos. L. Bidelman was born in Pleasant Unity, Westmoreland Co., in 1830, and was the son of John and Christina Bidelman, *nee* Walters. The former was a native of New Jersey. In 1831 he migrated to Armagh, only remaining a few years. Our subject was married in 1851, to Mary, daughter of Isaac Decker. Their children were: Sarah, m. to Newton Bracken; Christina, m. to Webster McCachren; Angeline, Barbara Ella, m. to Samuel Dick, Mary, Lucretia, Grant, Orpha, Lucy, d.; Aubert and Earl. Our subject has worked at the smith trade for thirty-five years, the last eleven being at Armagh.

Abram Wilson was born on the Jacob Brown tract, in what is now Buffington township, and was a son of John and Susan Wilson *nee* Boring, d. John's second wife was Barbara Beringer, d. John was the son of Alexander and Elizabeth Wilson. The former died about seventy years of age; his wife died about the same age. John died in 1878, about eighty-two years of age. Alexander Wilson settled where William Ste-

phens now resides in Buffington township about 1790. John Wilson's children were: Thomas, d., m.: William, m. to Margaret Ferguson; Mary Ann, m. to McCartney Wilson; Abram, m. in 1852 to Margaret J. Stilts; Wesley, m. to a Hildebrand; Elizabeth, d.; Johnston; and David. Abram's children were: Henry G., m. to Jane Morrison; Mary, m. to Chas. McGaughey; Emberson, d.; Lucinda and Emily C., d.

HOMER CITY, CENTRE TOWNSHIP, is situated on a body of land formed of parts of two tracts; one patented in the name of John Allison, and the other to John and Wm. Cummins. About the commencement of the present century, Mr. Allison had a mill on Yellow creek, about fifteen rods below the present dam. The second mill was also erected by Mr. Allison. There was a saw mill and carding machine connected with it. This was erected several years prior to the founding of the village. The McConaugheys, who resided opposite the the site of the village for many years, had a canoe ferry on Two-lick. The second Allison mill passed successively through the following proprietors: William Richards, Samuel Dixon, James Simpson, Robert Craig, Armor Phillips, from whom the post-office received its name; Henry Ketler, George Christy, and in 1870, R. R. Ellis.

The first store was established by John Mullen in 1832. It is still standing on the east side of Main street, near Two-lick. Mr. Mullen erected three store houses before the platting of the village. The second merchant was Hugh Devers who not long after the starting of the Mullen store, had removed to this locality and commenced to sell goods and buy country produce (eggs 2 to 3c per doz, butter 5 to 8 and 10c per lb.), which he wagoned to Pittsburgh. This store was situated on Main street, directly opposite the gate of J. H. Devers. After a continuance of ten years he was succeeded by Devers & Craig, then James and John H. Devers, who removed to the old store room of Mullen & Allison, afterward Mullen & Phillips.

The village was laid out in 1854, by William Wilson who called it for the ancient poet—Homer. The railroad was completed to the village in 1855. The first house after the survey was erected by Isaac Kilton, the second blacksmith; this stands below his residence on Main street. Mr. Wilson then erected a frame building used as a tavern by Matthew Kerr, the first carpenter. This house is now the property of John Peddicord. Mr. Wilson erected a store room, in company with John Griffiith, in which they opened the first store after the founding of the town. This building was erected on the site of an old store room erected several years before, by John Mullen.

The first steam mill was erected by Mr. Wilson for a saw mill. It was afterward changed into a grist mill.

The first blacksmith on the site of the village, was Wilson McDonnell. The first after the platting of the village was Isaac Killen. The first and only tailor (1841), Daniel Myers. The first shoemaker was John Decker.

The first physician was David Burrell who only remained a brief time. Dr. John Evans, the present practitioner, was the first permanent physician.

The first postmaster was Dr. David M. Marshall. The second was Mrs. Jane Phillips, and the third, George H. Ogden, now in charge of office. On the 11th of February, 1876, the office was changed from Phillips' Mills to Homer City.

The first death was that of Harriet, a daughter of William Wilson.

The first church after the town was started was the brick Methodist Episcopal, erected by Mr. Wilson at the contract price of one thousand dollars. The first minister was Rev. Horner.

The first preaching in the vicinity was by the Methodist Episcopals in a private house now owned by the Misses Bonar. Thence the meetings were removed to a school house, and then to a log church, still standing, about thirty rods east of the brick church spoken of as above.

The successive churches were, United Presbyterian, Presbyterian and Lutheran.

The first justices of the peace, after the act of incorporation as a borough, in 1872, were: R. E. Ellis and Daniel Weir.

The tannery of Johnson and Stewart was built in 1861. The present bridge over Two-lick was erected in 1855, and is the second over that stream. The first bridge over Yellow creek was built in 1835. The present structure is the third.

The "Homer City Hotel," Mrs. J. C. Cribbs, proprietress, was erected by John H. Devers, in 1878–9.

The forks of Two-lick and Yellow creek were the most important rivers of Indiana, for the site of the county seat. Had it not been for the extraordinary overtures of Mr. Clymer, no doubt that situation would have been chosen.

The graded school of two rooms, supplies needed facilities for the population of three hundred.

Stone, coal and lumber are abundant, and with these advantages, in connection with excellent water power, and a railroad, there ought to be rapid increase of population and wealth in the near future.

The palmy days of Homer, were in 1855, when the trade from the upper country centered there. Manufacturing will bring back lost commerce—and judging from the immediate prospect, the better days are coming.

JOHN MULLEN was born in Ireland, in 1805, and was a son of Hugh and Alice Mullen *nee* Phillips. Our subject was married in Ireland to Ann Geddes, born in 1800. They came to America in the summer of 1828, and located in Pittsburgh, and in the following summer, they removed to the site of Homer City. Mr. Mullen was the first merchant on the site of the village, and had three different stores in operation before it was platted. He had over thirty years experience in merchandizing. He was the superintendent of the M. E. S. S., for several years. He was elected sheriff of the county in 1851, and was the last democratic sheriff in the county. His children were: Alice, m. to Joseph Griffith; John, d.; William, m. to Rebecca Cribbs; Hugh, d., m. to Nancy Dickey; Charlotte, d., m. to Martin Simpson; David, m. to Martha Magee; and Armor.

JOHN H. ALLISON was born on the site of Homer City, in 1815, and was a son of John Allison, of the old Allison stock. He was married in 1848, to Sarah Fair. Their children were: Thomas, Walter L., Robert O., James H., and Hester J.

DR. JOHN EVANS was born in 1865, on the farm now owned by S. W. Evans, Brush Valley township, and was a son of Wm. and Susan Evans, *nee* Wilkins, a daughter of Andrew and Eleanor Wilkins, *nee* Robinson. Andrew was the son of James Wilkins, who was the original settler of a part of the Robert McGee farm. William Evans died in 1852, at the age of fifty-two; his wife in 1871, sixty-three years old. Their children were: John, M. D., m. to Isabella Watt; Andrew Wilkins, m. to Elizabeth Evans, d.; Samuel Wilson, m. to Sarah Elliot; William Alexander, m. to Florinda Stuchal; Nancy Eleanor, d., m. to Jeremiah Rhoads; Susan Jane, m. to W. Scott McCormick; Sarah Elizabeth and George Washington. Samuel was for three years in company H, 12th Pennsylvania reserve corps, and was wounded. Our subject was in the same company, and was promoted to hospital steward, serving in all three years. Andrew Wilkins was in the 206th Pa. volunteers about one year. Our subject's children were: William Isaac, d., and Luella Gertrude. He read medicine with Dr. James McMullen, of Mechanicsburg, and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, in the spring of 1861. After his return from the wars he located in Greenville, removing to Homer City in 1866.

Mrs. Martha Johnston was born in 1804, on the farm now owned by her and the heirs, and was a daughter of Robert and Mary Allison, *nee* Wilson, a daughter of John Wilson, a Revolutionary soldier. Robert Allison was the son of John and Hannah Allison, *nee* Grimes. Robert Allison's children were: Martha, m. to James Johnston, d. in 1859, in his sixtieth year; Hannah, m to Joseph White, d.; Elizabeth, d.; John, d., m. to Margaret Hutchinson; Sarah, d.; Jane, d., m. to George Johnston; Ann, d., m. to James Allison, d.; Robert, m. to Nancy Lewis; Mary, and James, m. to Lucinda Rice. Our subject's children were: Robert A., d.; James A., m. to Rebecca Ann Hill; Mary J., and John W., m. to Rachel McFeaters.

Mrs. Mary Mears was born in Franklin county in 1803, and was a daughter of Mrs. Esther Smith, *nee* Baughman. Her father died when she was an infant. The family located near Latrobe, Westmoreland county, in 1808, where her mother was married to John Maguire. Our subject was married in 1823 to John Mears, who died in 1854, in his sixtieth year, and in 1839 located on the farm now occupied by David Mears. Their children were: Eleanor, m. to Joseph Burkholder, d.; Elizabeth, Joseph, m. to Margaret Kinter; Lydia, m. to William Lomison; James P., d.; Mary, d.; Margaret, d.; Martha, d., and Margaret Ann, m. to John D. Cummins.

John H. Devers was born near Ligonier, Westmoreland county, in 1833, and was a son of Hugh and Isabella Devers *nee* McConaughey, daughter of James McConaughey. Hugh Devers was a native of the vicinity of Ligonier. He came to Indiana county in 1834, and in the same or the next year, opened a store on the site of Homer. He is said to have been the first man in the county to buy country produce to ship to Pittsburgh; he died in 1857, about forty-eight years of age. His wife was one of the pioneers of the Homer M. E. Church, and was for many years a member of that connection. She died in 1879, at the age of seventy. Their children were: James M., m. to Elizabeth Ellis; Isabella, m. to G. C. Cribbs, a son of Daniel Cribbs, d. in 1874, at the age of forty-eight; John H., m. to Elizabeth M. Ogden, daughter of William Ogden, of Westmoreland county; and Margaret, d., m. to Robert Edgey. G. C. Cribbs' children were: George A. d.; James M.; Lizzie A., d.; Anna Mary; William M., and John D. Our subject's only child is Edward, adopted. Mr. Devers was a clerk for, a partner with, and the successor of William McQueston, in the grocery business at Saltsburg. He went to Philadelphia in 1857, and has been engaged in the wholesale notion jobbing trade. He has been connected for nineteen years—three being as a partner—with Young, Smith, Field & Co. He served in company I, 68th regiment state militia for four months at Fort McHenry, and was captain of company D, 54th Pennsylvania volunteers, for ninety days, and assisted in the capture of Morgan.

Mrs. Hannah Orr was born near Brush creek, Westmoreland county, in 1800, and was a daughter of Adam and Elizabeth Kimmel *nee* Palmer. The former was a soldier in the Indian wars in what is now Armstrong township. He was a son of Jacob and Hannah Magaretta Kimmel. The former was a revolutionary soldier from Westmoreland county. The latter died at the age of one hundred and seven. When ninety-six years of age, she walked from Westmoreland county to Philadelphia, and returned on foot. In 1814, Andrew Kimmel removed to Black-lick township, and in a few years migrated away. He died in Ohio at the age of eighty. His wife died in 1811, and his second wife, Elizabeth Spoon, died in Ohio. Our subject was married in 1822, to James Orr, who died near Homer City in 1875, at the age of seventy-eight. In the year of their marriage, they located in Armstrong township. Their children were: Robert, d., m. to Margaret Billick, d.; Martha, d.; James, m. to Jane Dawson; Julia Ann, d., m. to James Billick; Andrew and George K. twins, the former m. to Martha A. Lowman, and the latter to Sarah Mabon; Alexander C., m. to Laura Campbell; Mary A., m. to John Pounds; John Sutton, d.; Hannah, m. to Daniel Garman; Mima; Nannie E., m. to William Risinger; John Chesney, m. to Albina Trovinger; and Joshua Marlin Walker, d. George K. was a soldier in the war of 1861.

William Wilson was born in county Donegal, Ireland, in 1811, and was a son of John and Martha Wilson, *nee* Gregg. In 1828 the family removed to Indiana county, and settled on the farm now owned by our subject, situated on Cherry run, near Homer City, where the parents died. Their children were: Hannah, d., m. to John Clark, d.; Mary, m. to David Cummins, d.; William, m. first to Letitia McAdoo, d., and second to Elizabeth Gregg, daughter of James Gregg, of Ashland county, Ohio. Our subject's children were: Mary Catharine, John R., m. to Mary Patton; James M., d.; Martha J., Letitia Elizabeth, d.; William Findley, d.; Thomas S., R. M., m. to Peter C. Fair, and Joseph Alexander. John R. was in the militia during the Morgan raid.

James Madison Cummins was married in 1866 to Esther A. Glass. Their children were: William S., Mary P., James Madison, Robert Phillips and John G.

Mrs. Mary Phillips is a native of Ballybregah, county Down, Ireland, where she was born in 1823. She was the daughter of Anthony and Mary Taylor, *nee* Lowry. The former died in 1877, in his eighty-second year; the latter in 1865, sixty-eight years old. In 1850 the family removed to Brooklyn, New York, and in 1854 to New Washington, West Wheatfield township. Anthony Taylor and wife, as well as our subject, were Unitarians. His children were: Mary, m. in 1857 to Robert Phillips, d. in 1876, over seventy-nine years of age; Jane, m. to John Michael; Anthony S., d., m.; John L., Robert C., Thomas and Anna, twins, the latter m. to William Hutchinson; Hugh, Sarah and Hance. Robert C. was in the war of 1861, and was wounded while serving in an Illinois regiment. John L. enlisted from Indiana county in the war of 1861, and served three years. He was taken prisoner at Edisto Island. Our subject's children were: David, d., and Mary Frances, d.

James S. Flickinger was born near the site of Homer City in 1844, and was a son of Abraham and Susannah Flickinger *nee* Postlewait. The former was born in Cumberland county, February 6, 1804, and the latter February 4, 1804. They were married in Perry county, and in 1835, located on the ridge about two miles east of what is now Homer City. Abraham was the son of George and Christian Flickinger. George was the son of Peter Flickinger, who died over ninety-seven years of age. Our subject's parents have been residing in Homer City since 1860. Abraham has worked at shoemaking for many years. Their children were: Barbara J., m. to Jesse Mickle; George W., m. to Sarah A. Kurtz; Samuel, m. to Eliza Z. Fee; Elizabeth, d., m. to Robert Loughery; Margaret Susan, m. to Joseph Mickle; Christina, m. to Henry Miller; John A., Lutheran minister, m. to Wilmina Hendrickson; James S., m. to Amanda J. Peddicord; David J., d.; and Lewis P., m. to Jennie Lucas. George W. was in the war of 1861 from Illinois. John A. was in company I, 11th Pa. R. C. and the U. S. cavalry for three years. David J. was in the late war for seventeen months. James S. was in company G, 103d Pa. vols. for four months. Our subject's children were: Maud, Harry and Flora Edith. Lewis P.'s only child was Pearl.

Rev. H. Q. Graham, U. P., of Homer City, was born in Washington, Washington county, in 1824, and was a son of Dr. John and Sarah Graham, *nee* Bonner, both parents being of Scotch-Irish descent. Our subject was a graduate of Washington College, in the class of 1849, and entered in the winter of 1849

the Associate Reformed Theological Seminary of Oxford, Ohio, and was licensed by the A. R. Presbytery of Chillicothe, Ohio, on the 14th of April, 1852, and for some time acted as missionary to Milwaukee. He has been connected with Blairsville U. P. Presbytery since December 1, 1855. He accepted a call to Bethel and Fairfield August 26, 1856; was installed September 20, 1856, and demitted charge December 10, 1873. He accepted a call to Homer City and Crete September 8, 1874, and was installed December 9, 1874. He served from December, 1863, to October, 1864, as chaplain of the 4th Pennsylvania cavalry. He was married in 1856 to M. E. Gaston, d., in 1865, thirty-two years of age, to whom were born: Sarilla Baird, John David, Margaret Elizabeth, Robert Patterson, d., and Jesse Gordon, d. He was married in 1866, to Annie J. McIlwain, to whom were born: Jennie A., George Patterson Gaston, Mary Mabon, Robert Audley and Henry Collins.

REV. CARLE MOORE was born in Jefferson, Greene county, in 1814. He was a student at Madison College, Uniontown, Fayette county, for four years, and read theology with Rev. John Morgan, Cumberland Presbyterian, of Uniontown. His first charge was over three Cumberland Presbyterian churches, one in each of Venango, Mercer and Crawford counties. After nearly four years' labor, he removed to Punxsutawney, where he labored about five years. His successive parishes were: Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in Mercer county, about two years; Brady's Bend Presbyterian Church, for Brady's Bend, Iron county; Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in Armstrong county, and Pleasant Unity, Westmoreland county; Beverly and Lowell, Ohio, Cumberland Presbyterian Churches; North Fairfield, Ohio, Congregational, and Greenfield, Ohio, new school Presbyterian Churches; Cumberland Presbyterian, Newburg, Ind.; and from 1869 to 1877 for several Presbyterian Churches, in Northern Indiana county. Our subject's wife was M. J., daughter of William Caldwell, of Indiana. Their children were: William I., b. in 1847, m. in 1877, to Mary G., Woodford, daughter of William Woodford of Cherry Tree; James, d., and Thomas, d. William I.'s only child was Nellie J. William I. attended the Philadelphia school of pharmacy, and graduated in the labratory department. In July, 1876, he engaged in the drug business in Homer City.

WILLIAM MCKESSON was born on the old homestead, now occupied by Elijah McKesson, Centre township, in 1832, and was a son of William and Sarah McKesson *nee* Adams. The former was born on the homestead, in 1784, and died in 1856. The latter died in 1859, over sixty years of age. William was the son of Daniel and Mary McKesson *nee* Blair. William's children were: Elijah, m. to Elizabeth Griffith; Mary, m. to John Ellis; Eliza, d.; Hannah, m. to Joseph Pearson; William, m. first to Parmelia Hendrickson, d. in 1862, twenty-one years of age, and second to Mrs. Elizabeth Milliken *nee* Flowers; Lucinda J., m. to William McNutt; Margaret, m. to Josiah Risinger, and Sarah. Elijah was a soldier in the war of 1861. Our subject's children were: Addie Melissa, and Bertha Estella. Mrs. McKesson's children by her first husband were: Jennevieve, Walter B. and Annie L. He has resided in Homer City for twenty-seven years, and has been engaged in the blacksmith trade.

MISS MARTHA PHILLIPS was born in county Down, Ireland, in 1802, and was a daughter of Armour and Martha Phillips *nee* Morrison. The family, when our subject was three months old, located on the John Myers farm, about a mile from the site of Homer City, where Armour died, in 1842, at an advanced age. His wife died in 1844, at the age of eighty-three. Their children were: Fannie, d., Jonathan, d, m. to Margaret Simpson, d.; Jane, d.; Armour, d.; Robert, d., m. to Mary Taylor, and Martha.

LUMAN GILBERT was born at the James Duncan farm, in what is now West Wheatfield township, in 1844, and was a son of Joseph and Ruth Gilbert *nee* Crunkleton. The former was a native of Luzerne county, where he was born in 1808, and was a son of Luman and Mary A. B. Gilbert *nee* Barkman. The former was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was a son of Luman Gilbert, a revolutionary soldier, descended from Plymouth Rock ancestry. Joseph Gilbert came to the tract where our subject was born, in 1842, and died in Homer City, in 1875. His wife died in 1877, about seventy years of age. Their children were: Sylvester C., m. to Nancy Mullen; Mary A. B., d., m. to Soloman Kunkle; Sarah Jane, m. to Andrew A. Reegor; Milton, d.; Luman, m. to Anna B. Pinkerton; Aquilla, d.; Eliza Bell, d., and Leander, twins, the latter m. to Nancy King; Lucinda, m. to H. G. Neely; and Loretta, m. to Daniel Ferrier. Sylvester C. was nearly four years in the war of 1861, serving in Illinois and Colorado regiments. Luman was in company D, 54th Pennsylvania volunteers, about three months, and in Captain Dougherty's company, in the 103d Pennsylvana volunteers about six months. Our subject's children were: Alonzo P., and Alzora.

REV. C. W. MILLER, Methodist Episcopal, was born in Butler county, in 1840, and was a son of James and Margaret Miller *nee* Miller. Our subject entered the army in June 1861, as a member of the 9th Pennsylvania R. C., and was discharged on the 6th of September, 1862, having lost his left arm at the battle of Gaine's hill. He attended school at the Dayton Academy, and graduated in 1865. For several years he engaged in school teaching, meanwhile studying theology in Brush College. He was admitted to the Pittsburgh Conference in 1869, having been licensed in the previous year. His appointments have been Penn Station, Pa., Apollo, Pa., Martin's Ferry, Ohio, Elizabeth, Pa., Ligonier, Pa., and Homer City, since the fall of 1877. He was married in 1870, to Mary E., daughter of John Bruce—his children were: Robert Bruce, d.; Mark Kurtz, and Richard O'Neil.

MARION, BRADY POSTOFFICE, EAST MAHONING TOWNSHIP.

Marion is situated on a tract of land which originally embraced four hundred and eight acres, the patent of which was issued to James Johnston a deputy surveyor, on the 31st of January, 1798. In the patent the tract is called "Greenland," and is described as situated on the waters of Pine run.

In 1795 John Park came to this portion of Pennsylvania to make surveys under the direction of Mr. Johnston. In 1798 he purchased the "Evergreen" body of land, though he did not get his deed till the 2d of December, 1803. In 1799 he erected a log cabin 16x20 in what is now the south-west end of the village, on the lot now owned by the Ritchey heirs. The Ritchey house stands on the old foundation.

This is said to have been the second house erected in this section north of the purchase line. Elisha Chambers, Hugh Thompson, Fergus Moorhead, Jacob Shellabarger, William McHenry, five Seneca Indians, a squaw and a papoose were at the raising. The Indians, according to tradition, would not work till the bottle of whisky was passed and each had drank a portion thereof. Then, upon a signal from the chief, who shook energetically a gourd partly filled with corn, they went to work with much awkwardness, but good naturedly, and in a few hours the lone cabin had risen.

It is said that when Mr. Park first came to this region he encamped on the site of his cabin. Near it was a fine spring. On the opposite side of the run was a party of Indians, who had erected their wigwams there, no doubt on account of the spring, as well as the abundance of game in the surrounding forest.

After the raising they all went to Hugh Thompson's place, about two and a half miles down Pine run, where the Indians

and the whites had a grand frolic. The red men danced to the music of the shaken gourd, and there was naught to disturb the harmony of the hour.

The next comer in this neighborhood was James Johnston, a nephew of the surveyor, who located about half a mile west of Mr. Park.

The next locator was Daniel Davis, the grandfather of Clark Davis, who settled about a mile south of Mr. Park.

William Smith, called "Old Billy," and his son William, termed "Big Billy," with their families, were the next arrivals. They occupied Mr. Park's cabin till he arrived, in 1808, with his family, and then they removed to the farm now occupied by Benjamin D. Rochester.

The first death in this settlement was a female child of "Big Billy" Smith. She was buried on the Rochester farm, and her grave and some others are marked with a rude stone wall which encircles the mounds.

In 1810, Mr. Park built a tan-yard about thirty rods from his cabin, on the same ground where the tannery of the Duncan heirs is situated to-day.

In 1817 he erected another cabin, which is still standing, in the rear of McLaughlin, Kinter & Co.'s warehouse, where it is used as a granary. Fergus Blakeney assisted in its construction. It was considered in its day the best house north of the purchase line.

On account of the great distance from grist mills, Mr. Park was forced to depend upon hand mills for his grinding. His next step was to construct a small mill, using two to four horses, or as many oxen, for the power. The sweep was about ten feet long, and the stones, from the neighboring hills, were about three feet in diameter. This mill was situated on the lot now occupid by H. P. Lewis' hotel stable. By working night and day he could grind from thirty-five to forty bushels of wheat. In 1834 he changed his horse-power into a water-power mill. A rude horizontal water wheel, with a side shute, was used. This was situated about a square below the tannery, and could grind about thirty bushels per day.

The first distillery in this section of the county was erected by James Ewing, on the farm now occupied by Abner Griffith. Not long after this, Thomas Jones started a distillery on the place now owned by Johnston Lightcap. The third was built by James Johnston, on what is now the Jefferson McKee tract. The next was erected by Abraham Davis, on the McClanahan tract. The fifth was on what is now the John Craig homestead, and was inaugurated by Jerry Brown. Then Robert Hamilton started one on the John Hamilton farm, and about the same time John Leasure engaged in distilling on his farm. within a few months after the commencement of the latter. John Decker erected a distillery on the Robert Park farm, now within the borough limits. With liquor thus abundantly produced, it was no wonder that the early settlers were addicted to the free use of the potent beverage.

The first school house on the site of the village was situated on the old "Manor" road, on the site of Joseph Brady's barn yard. It was a six-sided, puncheon-floored log building, with oiled paper for windows. The chimney occupied one end of the building, and the seats and desks were made of slabs. William Work was the first teacher in this building, and taught several sessions. Samuel Craig was the next teacher, and he taught several terms in this building before it was destroyed by fire. Margaret Park, afterward the wife of his son Samuel, and Robert Craig, a Scotchman (no relation of the aforenamed Craigs), also were teachers in this building.

James Park, a son of John, had a cabinet factory and carpenter shop in connection with the water mill for several years. before the laying out of the village. He was and is a most excellent mechanic, and of his work there can naught be said but praise.

Marion was laid out by John Park, in August, 1842, and the first sale of lots occurred in the succeeding month. The plat embraced eight acres, with one main street and two rows of lots on either side. The first house erected after the platting of the town was the residence of Hezekiah Wood, the pioneer chair and spinning wheel maker. This is still standing on the south side of West Main street, and is the property of John Riddle. Mr. Wood worked at his trade in James Parks' shop.

The second building was erected by James Park for James McKelvey, the first blacksmith. It stands to-day on the east side of the Wood residence. The blacksmith shop was situated on the east side of Manor street, one square below the Diamond, and is now used as a warehouse by John H. Rochester.

The next house was Wm. Campbell's, on the West side of the Wood property. The first wagon shop was carried on in this building by Wm. Bowers. It is now occupied by Dr. W. S. Shields.

The first saddler and harness maker was Wm. Richardson, who also kept his shop and residence in the Wood house.

Hezekiah Wood, sr., was the first shoemaker. He was said to have been as good at the last as his son was at the bench.

The first painter was Linton Park, whose experience has justly entitled him to be designated as the master of the craft in the Mahoning valley.

McCracken and Conrad (George) were the first merchants. Their store was commenced in 1845, and was located in the room now occupied by Mrs. Mary Pounds, as her dining room of the Exchange hotel. James Park owned the building, and in a short time, he built the front part of the building, and the store was transferred to the room now used as the office. After a career of three years the store was transferred to Gettysburg. The next firm was that of Wood and Bovard, who were located in the east end of the Wood house. After continuing two years, they were succeeded by J. W. Ayres, who died in about a year thereafter, and Ingersoll and Row purchased the stock. They, in two years later, disposed of their stock at public sale, and departed for the West.

John K. Lewis was the next merchant. He was in business five years, for one of which Joseph Brady was a partner. Mr. Lewis failed, and John H. Rochester purchased the stock, and has since continued in business. The next store was opened by James Bovard, in the building now owned by Hugh Lewis. In 1866, he erected the building now occupied by James McGregor, and the latter, who had for some time been a clerk in his employ, became a partner, the firm name being Bovard and McGregor. The style of the house to-day is James McGregor. McLaughlin and Marshall were the next merchants, commencing in the H. Lewis property. The firm was changed to McLaughlin & Kinter, and McLaughlin, Kinter & Co., disposing of their stock under the latter name to David Weamer, who in a short time failed. The stock was purchased by Jonas Silvers, who disposed of it to James McGregor. The Weamer store was occupied for a year and a half by Hollister and Bates, who in a short time sold the stock to James McGregor.

The first hotel was opened in 1844 by James Park, and is to-day knowu as the "Exchange." J. W. Ayres succeeded Mr. Park in 1848. For several years Dr. David M. Marshall occupied it as a private residence, retiring in 1866, when Mrs. Mary Pounel remodeled it as a hotel. This has been a well kept house under her management. The stable, under the care of her son, Charles Frampton, is equal in its accommodations to the more pretentious city establishments. The second hotel was built by Alexander Adams, who managed it for some years as a public house. David Bair then became the proprietor, and in about a year retired from the business, the building thenceforth becoming a private residence.

The Union Hotel was erected in 1856, by John and James Park, the latter using it as a dwelling house for two years.

The property was then purchased by Joseph Brady, who managed it as the Brady House, till 1864. In the flush times of the war, the Brady and the neighbors would accommodate a hundred soldiers with a breakfast at very short notice. John Brady was the next proprietor, being succeeded by John K. Lewis. The latter was followed by the present landlord, Levi Lowmaster.

The physicians who located in Marion were chronologically: James D. Baldwin (1843), John K. Thompson (1845), William Davidson, William Anthony, George McHenry, David M. Marshall, James M. Loughery and W. S. Shields. Of these, Drs. Thompson, McHenry and Shields are the practicing physicians of to-day.

The first resident justice of the peace in the village, was Robert J. Hopkins. After the incorporation of the borough, the first justices were James McGinnity and James McGregor.

The first steam grist mill was that of Kinter & Ritchey, erected in 1855, and having at that time only two sets of burrs. The mill is owned to-day by the Fulton Brothers, and has three runs of first class stones.

The woolen mill was erected in 1861 by C. M. Lang. At first they had one hundred and forty spindles, and the engine was only of eight-horse power. To-day the establishment under the proprietorship of Bovard and Greaves, has a forty horse power engine, two hundred and sixty spindles, and suitable machinery for the manufacture of the best qualities of cassimeres, jeans, stockings and other articles demanded by the people of this section. In quality of products, this mill is the equal of any in this portion of the state.

The planing mill was erected by James and Linton Park, in 1868. The present proprietor is A. D. Bates, and the engine in use is of twelve horse power.

The cabinet factory was built by Griffith, Work and Richards, in 1869. It was destroyed by fire in 1874, and was rebuilt by Work and Custer. The furniture made by this house, under the superintendence of James Park, foreman, will compare favorably with eastern made goods. Undertaking is carried on in all its branches, and the manufacture of caskets is made a specialty. Their twenty-five horse power engine affords ample facilities for the developing of the manufacture of the native woods into not only furniture, but agricultural machinery and other products now imported into the county.

The Park and Beans window blinds (the invention of Linton Park) are a marvel of beauty and comfort. Their manufacture at Marion is one of the most important industries of the town, and with the advent of good times, we predict their rapid introduction into all parts of the country. Only two men are now employed, but since their first introduction in 1874, the stagnancy of trade has prevented their manufacture on a scale commensurate with their merits.

Marion was incorporated as a borough in June, 1869. The first election was held in July of that year. The first burgess was James Bovard. The first council was composed of John H. Rochester, John Jones, Robert Park, and Joseph Brady. 1870, burgess, Joseph Brady. 1871, burgess, Jesse Young, who retained the position till 1876. In that year and the following, 1877, B. F. Laughlin was burgess. 1878 and 1879, burgess, Dr. J. K. Thompson.

In the midst of an excellent agricultural section, with never-failing supplies of water, with thousands of acres of timber at her very doors, with coal veins opened even within the corporation limits, whose extent seems inexhaustible, and whose quality is up to the required standard, with a climate at once exhilerating and balmy, and having a people industrious, energetic, and fruitful in invention, there is no reason why Marion should not increase steadily in numbers, wealth and intelligence. The academy and the public school offer facilities of no mean order. The religious privileges are the equal of any in the county. The moral tone of the community is at a most healthy stage, and there seems to be a desire to be and to do something for the improvement of not only the village, but the county and state.

JOHN PARK was born in 1776, in the town of Baltiwalter, county Down, Ireland, and was the son of Robert and Jane Park *nee* Bailey. The family removed in 1794, to Philadelphia, where Robert instructed classes in Navigation. He died about a year after his location, and his widow subsequently married James Johnston, the surveyor, who resided near Green Castle, Franklin county, and whose name is associated with the early surveys of northern Indiana county. She died in Johnstown, Cambria county, in 1828, and was one hundred and eight years of age at the time of death. Our subject studied surveying with his father and step-father, and received a commission as deputy surveyor for the western district of Pennsylvania, from Gov. Snyder. His location near the present site of Marion, is related in the history of the borough. He died August 10, 1844, at the age of seventy. His wife was Mary Lang, whom he married in Franklin county, in 1807. She died in 1864, eighty-one years old. She was the daughter of Rev. James Lang, a Presbyterian minister of White Spring, Franklin county. John and Mary Park's children were: Margaret H., m. to Samuel Craig; Robert, m. first to Mary G. Cannon, d., second to Margaretta Thompson, d., and third to Martha Caruthers, a sister of Rev. John Caruthers; Jane R., married to Alexander Sutor; Mary B., m. to Joseph Brady; James L., m. first to Susannah Early, d., and second to Anna Loughry; Ann E., m. to James Martin; Amanda, m. to Robert Barbour; John, m. to Martha Custiss; and Lindon. Lindon was for six years in the United States service, one of which was as a member of the President's Guards, 2d regiment, District of Columbia. Linden engraved the broad-axe presented to Lincoln, in 1860. James L., was in company E, 206th Pennsylvania volunteers, about a year. Robert Park's children were: Hugh C., d.; Mary L., m. to Edward H. Griffith; James, d.; Matilda J., m. to Aaron W. Long; John T., m. to Caroline Ryckman; Benjamin F., m.; and Robert L., d. John T. served three months in the 35th Pennsylvania volunteers, and about a year in the 206th Pennsylvania volunteers. Benjamin F., served about three years in the United States signal corps. James L. Park's children were: Elijah H., d.; Robert A., m. to Eva Thomas; John L., d.; L. N., m. to Martha Thompson; James L., m. to Jessie Work; Emma J.; John and Mary, d., twins; and Anna Bell. Elijah H. was in company C., 23d Ohio volunteers, commanded by Colonel, afterwards President Hayes. He was wounded at Clark Hollen, West Virginia, and died June 1st, 1863. Robert A., was in company E, 11th Pennsylvania reserves, about two years—he was wounded at Antietam and discharged for disability, and re-enlisted in the signal corps, and served one and a half years. L. N. served in company A., 2d battalion, 6 months' volunteers, and in company A, 206th Pennsylvania volunteers about one year. L. N. Park has dental rooms in connection with his drug store, which he established in 1873. He was a student at the Philadelphia Dental College. His dental engine, introduced in 1877, was the first in the county. He has acted as postmaster of Marion, since May, 1876. The children of Edward H. and Mary L. Griffith *nee* Park are: Harry P., b. in 1860; Charles R., b. in 1862; Robert F., Mabel, William C., and Clarence. Harry P. and Charles R. have the first job printing establishment of Marion. In 1878, they printed over 100,000 tickets for the candidates. Mr. Griffith has been in the harness business in Marion, since 1858, and four years later added the livery trade.

JOSEPH BRADY was born on the farm now occupied by William J. Work, in 1818, and was a son of John and Mrs. Margaret Thompson-Brady, *nee* McElhaney. The former was a son of James and Jane Brady *nee* Young. James Brady was a cousin

of Captain Samuel Brady, the Indian fighter. He was a captain of a company from the Ligonier valley, which served in the Indian wars in Westmoreland county, and Western Pennsylvania. He removed from Cumberland county to the Ligonier valley about 1790, and in 1804, came to the farm now occupied by John A. Mabon, in East Mahoning. His children were: John, d., m. as above; James, d., m. to Mary Rickett, d.; Jane, d., m. to William McCall, d.; Joseph, d; Hannah, d., m. to John Wiggins, d.; Ebenezer, d.; Rebecca, d.; and Samuel, d., m. to Mrs. Ann McPherson *nee* Barr. John served in the Indian wars in Western Pennsylvania. He died in 1850, at the age of seventy-five; his wife died in 1869, at the age of eighty-six. John's children were: Jane, m. to Wm. Richardson; Robert, m. to Margaret Weaver; Joseph, m. to Mary B. Park; William W.; and Mary, d., m. to James Frederick. Joseph's children were: Adalaide, m. to Captain John A. Kinter; Louisa, d.; Mary, m. to St. Clair Thompson; Amelia, d.; and Josephene, m. to Robert A. Thompson.

Mrs. Isabella T. McHenry was born in 1802, on the Conemaugh river, two miles below Ebenezer Church, and was a daughter of John W. Jamison and Elizabeth Shryock, who were married in 1792, in Hagerstown, Md. The former was born in Ireland, and came in 1769 with his father, Francis Jamison, to Carlisle, Cumberland county, where the latter lived and died. John W. and family settled in Greensburg, in 1797, and shortly thereafter removed to the Shryock farm, near Dennison's town or New Alexandria. In 1801, the family removed to the place where our subject was born, and twelve years later, they located on the farm now owned by George Tucker, in Washington township. He died in Indiana, in 1851, aged eighty-six. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and connected with the early militia companies of the county. His wife died on her sixty-first birth day. The children were: William T., m. to Mary A. Anderson, d.; Mary A., m. to John McCune, d.; Major S. S., d, m. to Sallie A Bell, d.; John A., d. m. to Jane McHenry; Isabella T., m. to Robert McHenry, d. in 1875, eighty-three years of age, born on what is now the Jacob Myers farm, north of Indiana; George S, d., m. to Eliza Brisbon; and Eli F. Major Jamison was well known as a contractor. He was a state senator, and held other public positions. Our subject's children are: Elizabeth, m. to Jesse Diven, d.; Tabitha, m. to William Wolf; Levi W., d., m. to Matilda Shields; Joseph, d.; John, d.; Jane, m. to Dr. William Anthony; George J., M. D., m. to Margaret Brickley; Isabella, m. to Michael Walters; Robert Harvey, m. to Caroline Robinson; Lavinia; and Erastus Quay, m. to Caroline Sterner. Levi W. served in a nine months regiment, and subsequently in Co. C, 11th Pennsylvania reserve corps for a year and a half. He was a prisoner for seven months in Andersonville and Salisbury, and died from the effect of prison life. Robert H. was in Co. A, 78th Pennsylvania volunteers for one year, and in the signal service for two years and three months. Dr. George J. McHenry was educated at the Blairsville, Indiana, and Marion academies. In 1865, he graduated from the medical department of the University of Michigan, and located in the same spring in Marion, his present residence. His children are: Harvey Lincoln, d., Robert Dalton, John Quay, Viney Pearl, and James Earnest. The children of William T. (a brother of our subject) and Mary A. Jamison *nee* Anderson were: George, d.; John S., m. to Margaret Sutton; Eliza, m. to Alexander Campbell, d.; Samuel, m. to Rachel McPherrin; Marion, m. to William Hutchison; Robert W., m. to Fannie Wilson; William T., m. to Fannie Caruthers, d.; E. C., m. to Rachel Magee; Margaret, m. to John Hughes; and Hezekiah, d. The children of John A. (a brother of our subject) and Jane Jamison *nee* McHenry, were: Samuel M., went to California in 1849; Eliza J., m. to John Houston; Kate, m. to A. H. Apple; Isabella, m. to Joseph M. Thompson; Martin F., m. to Rebecca Sloan; J. T., m. to Henrietta Bair; Sallie A., d., m. to Frank Young, d., lieutenant in U. S. army; Nettie, m. to James Watt; and B. H., m. to Kate Spears.

Dr. John K. Thompson was born in Centre county in 1824, and was the son of John and Lydia Thompson, *nee* Blake. The former was the son of John Thompson, an emigrant from Ireland, who arrived in Philadelphia while a young man. He married a Miss Pyle, the daughter of his employer, and removed to Centre county, where he died in 1802, about thirty years of age. Our subject was a student at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa. He read medicine under Dr. Geo. B. Engles, of Stormstown, and graduated at Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, in 1843. After a practice with his preceptor, he located, in 1845, in Marion, since his permanent residence. He served as associate judge of Indiana county two terms of five years each, viz: 1856 to 1861, and 1861 to 1866. During the last two years of his second term, he practiced his profession in Indiana. He was a member of the lower house of the legislature for two terms, viz, the sessions of 1875 and 1876. He was a congressional delegate to the republican convention that nominated Grant and Wilson. He served as trustee of the Normal school on the part of the state from 1875 to 1878. His wife was Jane C. Thompson. Their only child is H. J., married to Annie McMurray. The latter's children are John McMurray and Harry Earl.

John H. Rochester was born in New Alexandria, Westmoreland county, in 1845, and was the son of John C. and Eliza Rochester, *nee* Duffie. The former was a native of Virginia, and of English descent. The latter was of Irish extraction. John C., when a boy, drifted into New York, where he worked on the Erie canal. He visited various portions of the then Far West. In 1837, he located in New Alexandria, where he was married. For some years he engaged in manufacturing boots and shoes, employing fifteen workmen, and subsequently engaged in merchandising. In 1856, he removed to Marion, and in the following year erected the storeroom now occupied by Rochester & Laughlin. He was the first postmaster of Marion. His children were: Agnes, d.; Charles, d.; Margaret, m. to B. F. Laughlin; John H.; B. D., m. to Laura Wells; Anna M., m. to Dr. W. S. Shields; Emma; and Harriet, m. to John W. Frampton. B. D. was in company A, 2d battalion, six months' volunteers.

John J. Wells was born in what is now South Mahoning township, in 1836. He located in Marion in 1869. He was married in 1862 to Mary, daughter of John F. Annis, of Punxsutawney. Their children are: Laura E. and Frank L. Mr. Wells started his carriage shop in Marion in 1869. Three men were employed in that year and four were subsequently engaged. He has the machinery, the raw material and the skill to furnish any style of carriage demanded by this section. John Jesse is the son of Levi Wells, who was born in the county. He married in 1832 Catew, daughter of Conrad Luckhardt, by whom he had ten children, viz: John Jesse, Elizabeth, Margaret, Caroline, Isaiah, Edward, Messenger, Albert, David and Milton. Levi Wells was the first child of Edward Wells, who was born at Norristown, Montgomery county, in 1798, and died in Armstrong county in 1849. He was married in Mahoning township about 1811, to Mary, daughter of John Rarigh. Their children were: Levi, William, Jacob, Mary, Moses, Nancy, Elizabeth, Aaron and Catharine. Edward Wells was the eighteenth child of Christopher Wells, who was born in Scotland in 1732, and emigrated with two brothers, one named Gideon, about 1780. He landed at Philadelphia, whence he soon afterward removed to Norristown, Pa. He died in Indiana county in 1811. He had two wives. His first wife was a Strides, the second was Ann Oxworth. He had twenty-two children, eleven

HISTORICAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INDIANA

by each wife, who all removed westward except Isaiah, who remained at Norristown. Wellsburg, West Virginia, Wellsville, Ohio, and other places were settled by and named for these Wells families. Christopher Wells children were: Ann, Margaret, Esther, Isaiah, Levi, Sarah, William, Elizabeth, Jesse, John, Rachael, John, Nathan, Mary, Ann, Christopher, Amy, Edward, Sarah, Peter, Elizabeth and James.

D. R. PRINGLE.—George Pringle, the grand-father of our subject, was of Scotch descent, and was a son of William Pringle. George Pringle was born in Conococheague, Lancaster county, now Franklin county. When a young man, the Indians became troublesome, and his father and family removed to Frankstown, where he was married to Catharine Cable, daughter of Rev. John Cable, a German Baptist minister. There was born to them sixteen children, eight of whom lived to maturity. Their names were: Elizabeth, John, George, David, Catharine, Abraham, Mary, and Daniel, all of whom are dead, except Geo. whose age is eighty-one, and Daniel, whose age is sixty. Our subject was born in 1838, on the farm now occupied by G. W. Haines, South Mahoning township, and was the son of David and Eliza Pringle *nee* Delancy. The former was born in Cambria county, in 1806, located on the above named farm in 1832, and died in 1872. His second wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Ruth *nee* Kerr, is still living on the old homestead. The children were: Stephen, d., m. to Sarah Ellen Kerr; William, d. while a member of company E, 148th Pennsylvania volunteers; Jacob, d.; George, m. twice; David R., m. to Caroline Baker; John; Abraham, m. to Margaret Mikesell; Catharine, m. to John Wright: Eliza Jane, m. to Jacob Flenner; and Hannah, m. to James K. Wells. George served in the war of 1861. David R. was in Co. D., 135th Pennsylvania volunteers, about nine months, and in company E, 112th Pennsylvania, or 2d Pennsylvania heavy artillery, two years and three months. He was twice wounded. He was captured July 30, 1864, and was a prisoner at Danville seven and a half months, and at Libby two weeks. Abraham was in company E, 112th Pennsylvania volunteers, for two years and three months. The only child of our subject is Luella Maud, born November 24, 1865. He located in Marion in 1858, and commenced working at the blacksmith trade on his own account. Here, excepting an absence in the army, and a location of four years in Tennessee, his career has mainly been passed, occasionally removing his location, purchasing farms, and adding agriculture to his other vocations. Since 1877, his location has been on the east side or Manor street, north of the Union Hotel, his partner being Marshall W. Smith.

A. D. BATES was born in Cherryhill township, in 1851, and was a son of Abraham and Elizabeth Bates, *nee* Wasson, a daughter of Adam Wasson, a soldier for six years in the European wars. Abraham Bates was born in Lancaster county, of Scotch parentage. In 1847 he removed to Clearfield county, and three years later located in Cherryhill township, Indiana county. His children were: Agnes, m. to Geo. Patchin; A. D., Barbara, d.; Kate, Mary Elizabeth, Fred C., Martin Samuel John D., Florence and Ora. Our subject has been connected with the lumbering business from his seventeenth year. He was educated at Glade Run Academy and Iron City College, graduating from the latter in 1876. In 1877 he established a general store with L. A. Hollister, under the name and style of Bates & Hollister, which was dissolved subsequently in that year, Bates retaining the stock and disposing of the same to James McGregor, receiving in place thereof a half interest in the planing mill, of which he is now the sole proprietor.

ROBERT W. FULTON was born in Conemaugh township in 1851, and was the son of John and Rachel Fulton, *nee* Elder. The former was a son of Robert and Keziah Fulton, *nee* Cunningham. The former was a soldier of the war of 1812. Robert's children were: Alexander, m. to Catharine Harbison; Silas, m. to Anna Harbison; Keziah, d., m. to John Miller, d.; Jane, m. to Andrew Campbell; George, m. to Nancy Cunningham; Margaret, m. to Johnston Holstein, d.; Sarah, m. to Jas. Miller; John, m. to Rachel Elder, and Jemima. John was in the ninety days service, in a Pennsylvania militia regiment. John and Rachel Fulton's children were: Isabella, Adela, d.; J. E., m. to Martha Hamilton; R. W., m. to S. A. Anthony; Jemima A., m. to David C. Brown; Rebecca R., d., and E. D.

TOBIAS RYCKMAN was born near Long Point, Canada, in 1824, and was the son of Abraham and Biah Ryckman, *nee* Lowry. At the age of seventeen our subject removed to Rural Village, Armstrong county. He was married in 1847 to Susan M., daughter of John Stoups, of Rural Village. Their children are: Alonzo, d.; Elizabeth C., m. to Abraham Emigh; Caroline, m. to John T. Park; John Power and Anna Biah, twins; Mary, d.; Virginia, Martha Bell and Charles. Our subject served as veterinary surgeon in the 2d Pennsylvania cavalry for three years. In 1868 he removed to Marion, where he has served as high constable, justice of the peace, &c. He is acting in his sixth year as justice. For over thirty-eight years he has pursued the calling of a blacksmith.

MARSHALL W. SMITH was born in 1847, on the farm now occupied by John Withers, and was a son of Thomas and Mary Smith. Their children were: John W., d.; Thomas, m. to Rebecca Campbell; Mary J., d., m. to Hugh Kane, d.; Catharine, d., m. to Gilbert Graham; Marshall W., m. to Isabella C. Richardson; James L., m. to Isabella Martin; Wm., m. to Emma Henry; and David. Marshall W. is a blacksmith and a member of the firm of Pringle & Smith. Marshall W.'s children were: Mary Ethel, Maggie Edith, Minnie Elva, Willie Edsell, and Walden Earl.

ALVIN A. BEANS was born in Centre county in 1848, and was the son of Thomas and Anna Beans, *nee* Moser. Stephen, the grandfather of our subject was among the early settlers of Centre county. Our subject was married in 1871 to Isabella C. Tannehill, of Allegheny city. Their children are: Anna Della and Harry Plato. Mr. Beans was a carder and spinner by trade. He located in Marion in 1871, and since 1874 has been a partner in the manufacture of the "Improved Ventilating Window Blinds."

JAMES MCGREGOR was born in Ringgold township, Jefferson county, in 1841, and was the son of Mahlen and Margaret McGregor *nee* Chambers, daughter of James Chambers. Mahlen McGregor came to Jefferson county, in 1821. He was a farmer and stock-raiser. Our subject at the age of thirteen, went to Davidsville, where he worked for Solomon Shaffer, who kept a hotel and carried on a brick-yard. Subsequently we find him clerking for John Chambers, at Georgeville, and R. & J. Ross & Co., of Penn Valley, Centre county, teaching school in Ringgold township, returning again to Georgeville, to work for Chambers & Ansley, and then connecting himself with James Bovard, who kept a store on the present Earhart farm. In 1868, he became a partner with Mr. Bovard, who had removed in 1864, to Marion, and since 1878, he has been the sole manager of the house. He has served as justice of the peace for five years. He was married in 1862, to Catharine, daughter of Jno. Pounds. Their children are: Daniel E., William, James C., Mary Ora, Clara L., Harry M., Alice C., and Anna A.

L. A. HOLLISTER was born in Cherry Tree, in 1838, and was the son of E. R. and Phebe Hollister *nee* Elwell, who came to that vicinity in 1836. The children were: Almira, d.; L. A., m. to Jennie E. Barber; Almira, m. to John E. Pittman; Fitch Reed, d., and Newton Reed, twins; and Hannah M. L. A.'s children are: George Raymond, Logan S., Ezra V. and Mary

Edna. L. A. for many years, was a merchant at the Cherry Tree, being connected either as partner or clerk with the Kinport's or Harter & Co. In 1877, he located in Marion, and became a partner with A. D. Bales, in the general mercantile trade. Since that partnership was dissolved, he has traveled for a Pittsburgh wholesale grocery house. He served in company A, 78th Pennsylvania volunteers for three years and three months.

James Barr was born in Green township, in 1830, and was the son of James and Mary Barr *nee* Lang. The former was a son of Samuel Barr, a native of Ireland, and an early settler of Westmoreland county, who subsequently removed to the vicinity of what is now Clarksburg, Indiana county. His first wife's name is not known; his second wife was Fannie Gamble, whom he married in Indiana county. The children were all by the first wife, and were born in Westmoreland county. Their names were: Samuel, d., m. to Isabella McBride, d.; John, d., m.; Robert, d., m.; and James, d. in 1878, over ninety years of age, m. to Mary Lang, d. in 1844. James served in the war of 1812. James and Mary Barr's children were: Rebecca J., d.; Samuel S. m. to Isabella McAllister; John L. m. to Dora Lang; Agnes N., m. to James Scott; James, m. to Margaret Hill; Robert A., m. to a Miss Lisle; Margaret, m. first to John Scott, d., and second to James Staymate; William, d.; Hudson, d.; and Craig, d. Robert A. was in the war of 1861, in a Pennsylvania battery.

Rev. Nelson Davis, pastor M. E. Churches of Marion and Covode, was born in Franklin township, Butler county, in 1846, and was a son of Samuel and Lavinia Davis *nee* Keister. The former was a native of Butler county and a son of William Davis, an early settler of the county. The latter was of Scotch-Irish descent, and a soldier in the war of 1812. Samuel was a soldier in the Mixican war. Our subject was educated at Prospect academy, Butler county, and entered the M. E. ministry in 1870. His circuits have been as follows: Leechburg, Plumville, Indiana county, Knox, Brownsdale, Circleville, and in 1878, Marchand, Indiana county. He was married in 1871, to Maggie McEwen, of Plumville. His children are: Josie, John S., and Clarence E.

George B. Greaves was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1841, and was the son of Charles and Sophia Greaves *nee* Bromley. The former was a woolen manufacturer in Dewsbury, the greatest shoddy manufacturing district in the world. Our subject came to America, and had charge of a woolen mill in Marietta, Ohio, for a year. We next find him at Ellenboro, West Virginia, for a year; Allegheny City, where he had charge of the carding and spinning rooms of the Union mills for two years; Blairsville, two years, and then in Marion, where he has since continued in charge of the woolen factory. He manufactures blankets, flannels, and knitting yarns. The factory contains one set of cards, two hundred and forty spindles, three knitting machines, one broad and four narrow looms, and four jacks. The principal market is Pittsburgh. He did work for over nine hundred farmers in the season of 1878.

Henry Wetzel was born in Mifflintown, Pa., in 1821, and was the son of Rinehart and Sarah Wetzel *nee* Yost. The former was born in Germany, and came to Lancaster county when only nine years of age; he was married in Mifflin county; he died in 1848, in Clearfield county, fifty-two years of age; his wife died in 1840, forty-two years old. The children were: Enoch B., d., m. to Harriet Campbell; Henry, m. to Mary C. Weaver; Jacob Yost, d.; John M., d.; Mary M., m. to Daniel K. McGee; James S., m. to Sarah Baird; Sarah, m. to John Brown; and Christiana. Henry's children are: Samuel S., m. to Dorinda Griffith; Ruth A., m. to John F. Glasser; Sarah E., m. to Kinley Hunter; John R., m. to Nina Smyers; Harry P., James B., d.; and Wm. E. Our subject located in East Mahoning township in 1864.

Mechanicsburg, Brush Valley Post Office Brush Valley Township.

The first improvement near the site of the village was the cabin of James Williams erected about 1780 on the property now owned by the Miller heirs. This was an extremely rude round log house, about eight by ten feet, and for several years after the founding of the village remained in its original position.

Other early settlers in the vicinity were: Adam Richey, about 1798, on the tract now owned by John Brink, where Andrew Campbell lived and died. William Wilson, about 1800, on the Jacob Overdorff property; he had a distillery at an early date; James McDonald, about 1800, on the farm now occupied by George Hileman; William Ferrier, about 1800, on the Armon Tyson tract; Ferrier became discouraged and committed suicide, and his family left for the south, and the land was sold for fourteen dollars to pay taxes; Joseph Wilson, about 1801, on the farm now occupied by Joseph Wilson; John Wolf, about 1800, on the farm now occupied by Simeon Truby; Robert Elgin, about 1800, on the McFeaters' property; Thomas, Richard and Francis Bowles, about 1800, on the Stinman lands; Richard and Francis became discouraged and went south; Richard Dias, about 1800, on the tract now owned by the Page heirs; Thomas Sanderson, about 1801, on the waters of Brush creek, on the land now occupied by Alexander Getty and Henry Miller, and Patrick McCormick, about 1801, on land now occupied by John McCormick. The first settlers on the site of Mechanicsburg were: John Crisswell, in 1802, and Samuel Stephens.

The place was laid out by John Taylor for Robert McCormick, in September, 1833. Being a place for mechanics, it was called Mechanicsburg. The first lot was sold September 7, 1833, to Stephen Adams. The first house was erected on Main street by Samuel Wilson, and is now occupied by Elizabeth McLaughlin, who was the first weaver. The second cabin was built by George Robertson for a hotel. It stands on Main street, and is occupied by Taylor Kelly. The next house was erected by Simeon Truby, who kept in it the first store. Part of it is still standing on Main street and forms a portion of the William Truby property.

The first blacksmith in the vicinity was Leonard Gosshorn and the second was George Turner. The first in the village was George Detrick. The first tannery in the vicinity was Benjamin Elliott's, on the Overdorff place. The first in the village was established about 1834, by William Glass. This was situated on the lot now owned by Richard R. Donahoe.

The first birth was that of T. R. Robertson, on the 10th of August, 1834.

The first wagon maker was John Marks. The first shoemaker was Richard Donahoe. The first cooper was Matthias Yaney. The first cabinet maker and undertaker was Jacob Clark. The first milliner was Margaret McLaughlin, and the second Mrs. Buchanan. The first tailor was William McIntire. The first justice of the peace was James Stewart, and the second was George Robertson, who was the first constable.

The first school in the vicinity was the "Bowles" school house on the John Cresswell farm, about 1803 or 1804. For some time there was no floor nor loft. The chimney was made of wood, and consisted of a back wall and opening in the roof for the smoke. Greased paper, covering holes in the logs, answered for windows. The benches and desks were of slabs with "pegged feet." "Paddles" with letters pasted on them were the "books" for the little ones, and bibles, spellers, etc., formed a miscellaneous assortment of books for the elder pupils. In 1829, Samuel Wilson taught a school on the site of Truby's store. About 1848 a village school was erected. This is now

used by Mrs. Kelly. In 1878 the citizens of the borough, with the assistance of the township, erected the present public school building. There are three rooms, and conveniences for the present pupils far superior to any that have preceded.

The first preaching near the site of Mechanicsburg was by Rev. James Wakefield, a local Methodist Episcopal minister, on the Hugh Evans tract, where Rev. A. B. Runyan now resides. The first church was erected in 1851, by the union of the United Presbyterians and Presbyterians. The successive churches were the Methodist Episcopal, United Brethren, Baptist and Evangelical Association.

Thomas Baxter was killed in 1804, at the raising of the Wm. Wilson barn. He was buried at the Cresswell graveyard. This was the first cemetery in this section, and this interment was the first interment in the graveyard.

The first grist mill in the vicinity was the old Evans mill, and the second grist mill in the vicinity was Empfield's. This was built early in the century (perhaps 1804 or 1805). Isaac Griffith was the next proprietor, who was succeeded by Jonathan Adair and Jesse Willett, who sold to the present owner, John Simons. Jno. Wakefield erected a grist mill (since abandoned) in 1822, on "Big Brush creek." Adam Altimus in 1829 built the mill now occupied by Christian Weaver. In 1833 Robert McCormick erected a grist mill on Little Brush creek. This has long since been abandoned.

THE HERLINGER AND DODSON SASH, DOOR, BLIND AND CABINET FACTORY AND UNDERTAKING ESTABLISHMENT.—The main building; 42 by 20, two stories, was erected in 1862 by Geo. G. Clark for a cabinet factory and undertaking establishment. In 1867, he built the rear portion, 42 by 32, and added a twelve-horse power engine, a planer, gig saw, boring machine, &c., thus preparing for a general wood-working factory. In February, 1878, the firm became Herlinger Bros., and in April, 1879, Herlinger & Dodson. Six men were employed for several years, but now only three are engaged. It is the only planing mill in the southeastern portion of the county, and has all the modern appliances for doing merchantable work.

ABRAHAM BECK, the blacksmith, has worked with his father, George Beck, (see Indiana for sketch,) since he was a little boy; he has a set of tools valued at $400, and is a carriage and gunsmith, as well as a blacksmith. This is the only establishment of the kind in this portion of Indiana county.

THE principal merchants are: William Truby, George W. Robertson and Christian Rugh. For the sketch of the Truby block, see the Truby records.

JAMES MCMULLEN, M. D., was born in 1824, on the farm now occupied by W. H. McMullen, Centre township, and was a son of Alexander and Catharine M. McMullen, *nee* McKinnie, daughter of James and Elizabeth McKinnie, *nee* Bard (daughter of Richard Bard, for whom see sketch). Alexander McMullen's second wife was Rebecca Campbell, a sister of Judge Joseph Campbell. Alexander was a son of John, a Revolutionary soldier, and the son of a Scotch Highlander, and Mary McMullen, *nee* Pol. The former had come to the above named tract about 1790, and had made some improvements. He was driven away by the Indians and returned to Franklin county. Alexander was a sergeant in Captain Gordon's company of Col. James Fenton's regiment, which served nearly a year in the war of 1812, from Franklin county. A brother was drafted and Alexander volunteered in his place. He was in the battles of Lundy's Lane and Chippewa, and several minor engagements. Alexander came to the aforementioned place in 1819, and completed the improvements commenced by his father. He served as county commissioner and held other offices. He died in the winter of 1863–4. His first wife died in 1834. His children were: Mary, d.; John, Elizabeth, James, Thomas and Jane, by the first wife, and by the second, Sarah A., Alexander R., Joseph C., d.; Eva and Ellen. Alexander R. was a soldier in the 12th Pennsylvania reserve corps, killed at Charles City Cross Roads. Our subject read medicine for three years with Dr. A. H. Gross, of Jacksonville, and graduated from Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, in 1855. He commenced to practice in Mechanicsburg, his present home, in 1849, having had one course of lectures at Jefferson. He was married first in 1849, to Margaretta Ross, who died in 1854, about thirty-one years old; second, married in 1856 to Ann Roberts, who died in 1863, thirty-three years old, and third, in 1867, to Mary W. Tomb, of Blairsville. The children were: Mary Ellen, m. to John B. Allen; John Alexander, d.; John Alexander, Charles Bell, Elizabeth Jane and Ann Roberts.

SIMEON TRUBY was born near Greensburg, Westmoreland county, in 1806, and was a son of Michael and Mary Truby *nee* Kline. The former was a native of Westmoreland county, and was a son of Christopher, who, as well as his father, also Christopher Truby, were among the early settlers of what are now Indiana and Westmoreland counties. Our subject came to Indiana in 1821, and resided with William Houston, going to school and working in the latter's store till 1832, when he removed to Brush Valley and opened a store on the Hugh Evans farm. This was said to have been the first store in the township. In the following year he removed to Mechanicsburg, where he started the first store of the village. He was engaged in merchadising here, excepting from 1845 to 1848, when he served as sheriff till 1861. In 1837, he purchased of Robert McCormick about fifty acres of land, upon which Mechanicsburg was situated, and in 1840 he sold one-third to 'Squire Stewart, who laid out an addition to the village. He was married in 1835 to Nancy Kelly, daughter of John Kelly. Their children were: William Harrison, d.; John, m. in 1840 to Margaret M. Rugh; Mary, m. to James Rugh; William, m. in 1867 to Inez Hebe Runyan; Agnes, m. to William Nesbit, d.; James T., d., m. to Bell Smith; Elizabeth, d., and Margaret, d., twins, the latter m. to Samel Rugh; Jane, d.; Ann, d., and Simeon. John Truby's children were: N. Olivia, Stella, Tracy and John Cromwell. William Truby's children were: Mary A., d.; Ellen E., Florence and Simeon Clare. The William Truby block, 160 by 264 feet, extends on Main from Miller to Clark street. The store and residence were erected in 1875, and the drug store in 1876. The barns were erected in the fall of 1878, and the remaining building are new or recently rebuilt. The building which contains the wash house, bake oven and cistern seems to be the very type of economy of labor. Mr. Truby has been in the general trade for twelve years.

CHRISTIAN RUGH was born at Rugh Station, in 1854, and was a son of Jacob and Julia A. Rugh *nee* Bell, a daughter of Walter and Elizabeth Bell *nee* Culbertson. Mrs. Rugh was born in 1820, and was married in 1838. Mr. Rugh was born in 1814, in the stone house which is still standing at Rugh Station. He died in 1873. His children were: Elizabeth, m. to Edward Kough; Walter, d.; Maggie M., m. to John Truby; Augustus B., m to Mary Robinson; Mary, d.; Jerusha Bosserman, m. to T. C. Ramey; Christian, m. to Jennie Tomb; George, m. to Rilla Watt; and Samuel. Walter was a member of Co. I, 11th Pa. vols. for about three years. He was captured in Virginia May 30, 1864, and turned over to the provost marshal at the general hospital, Wilmington, N. C., March 22, 1865. He was supposed to have embarked on board the steamer Gen. Lyon, from Wilmington to Annapolis, March 28, 1865. The steamer was lost and all on board perished. He was nearly twenty-three years of age. Jacob Rugh was a son of Christian and Elizabeth Rugh *nee* Best, who settled at what is now Rugh Station, in the latter part of the last century. The first cabin was not far from the

site of the stone house which was erected before the present century began.

John Brink was born near the site of Dayton, Armstrong county, in 1825, and was a son of Samuel and Ellen Brink *nee* Irvin, a daughter of "Beeseye" Irvin, of Armstrong county. The former was a native of New Jersey, and among the early settlers of eastern Armstrong township. Our subject's wife was Maria Clark, a daughter of Jacob Clark, of Mechanicsburg. His children were: A. C., b. in 1852, m. in 1875, to Belle Kinter; Lizzie, d.; Harry, Anna, Herbert, and Janney, d. A. C.'s children were: Edna, Melissa, d., and Pearl. John Brink was among the early merchants of Smicksburg and Marion. He had a store for fourteen years in Mechanicsburg, starting his last one in 1876. He also had a store in Medina county, Ohio. He started a store in Homer City in 1873, with his son A. C. as a partner, who succeeded to the business in 1877. His career in business extended over twenty-five years.

George W. Robertson was born in Mechanicsburg in 1839, and was a son of George and Margaret Robertson *nee* Sanderson, daughter of Thos. and Elizabeth Sanderson *nee* Dill. The former was one of the early settlers of Brush Valley. George was the son of Hugh Robertson. George Robertson was the first hotel keeper in Mechanicsburg, an early merchant for two years, and constable for several years, and a justice of the peace for three terms; he was the first justice elected in the borough; he was a horse and cattle drover, teamed between Philadelphia and Blairsville, and erected nearly all the early buildings in the village; he died in 1867, at the age of sixty-six: his wife in 1867, at the age of fifty-seven. His children were: Alexander S., m. to Josephine Price; John T., d., m. to Ellen Lapsley; Thos. S., d., m. to Lena McCurdy; Ellen Wilkins, d., m. to Robert Fee; George W., m. first to Matilda Cribbs, d., and second to Melinda Robertson; William H. H., m. to Jane Graham; Margaret, d., m. to Albert Cresswell, d.; Caroline, d., m. to Samuel Rhoads; and Mary, d., m. to Dr. C. M. Ewing. T. S. was a lieutenant in company F, 67th Pa. vols. for nine months. George W. was in company H, 12th Pa. R. C. about two years, was twice wounded and a prisoner on the battle field for three days. George W. was constable for two years, and has been a justice of the peace for the last five years. T. S. was justice in Mechanicsburg for three terms. William H. H. was justice from 1870 to 1875.

Richard Donahey was born on the farm now occupied by James Donahey, Burrell township, in 1824, and was a son of James Donahey, who is yet living, and whose people were among the early settlers of the valley. Our subject was married in 1848 to Nancy Duffey, b. in 1832, daughter of Patrick Duffey, of Derry township, Westmoreland county. Their children were: James T., m. to Catharine Conrad; Benjamin F.; Stewart, d.; Agnes, and Letitia.

Mrs. Margaret Kelly was born on the farm now owned by Miss Kate Peddicord, Brush Valley township, in 1824, and was a daughter of Charles and Rachel Kelly *nee* Burley. The former was born in Indiana county, and died in 1827, at the age of thirty; the latter died in 1873, at the age of eighty-one. Charles was the son of James and Esther Kelly *nee* Palmer. The former, an emigrant from Ireland, was among the early settlers of Black-lick township. His brother Patrick was a soldier in the war of 1812. James Kelly had thirteen sons and one daughter. Charles Kelly's children were: Sarah, d., m. to Francis Mickle; Hannah, d., m. first to John Miller, d., and second to Samuel Fry, d.; Margaret, m. in 1847 to Wm. Kelly, d. in 1864, thirty-nine years of age, and Mary, d. Our subject's children were: Alice, d.; Ann Elizabeth, d.; Esther, J.; John and George, d., twins; James S.; Sarah A.; and Mary, m. to Blair Findley.

Thompson McCrea was born in 1807, on the farm now occupied by Peter Baroon, Burrell township, and was a son of John and Elizabeth McCrea, *nee* Reed. The former was born on the same farm, September 16, 1776, and was a son of John and Jane McCrea, *nee* Porter. John, the pioneer, had located on this tract in 1774. When our subject's father was only six months old, they were forced to fly to Wallace's fort, in Westmoreland county. Mrs. McCrea hastened to the fort, bearing John, their only child, and her husband waited behind to hide the household furniture, and was closely pursued by the Indians as he hurried to the fort. He died the next day from the effect of his over-exertion. His widow returned to Franklin county, where she married Wm. McCrea, Samuel Alexander being their only child, and subsequently removed to Uniontown, Fayette county. John McCrea, about 1800, returned to the former home of his father and erected a cabin. He was married in 1801, and died on the farm now owned by a Mr. Loughlin, near Smith's station, in 1861. His wife died in 1849, over seventy years of age. Their children were: Robert R. m. to Mary A. Hart; William C., d., m. to Nancy Adams, d.; John d., m. to Sarah Parker, d.; Thompson, m. to Anna McKesson, d.; Jane, m. to David Lintner, d.; Rachel, m. to Samuel Hosack, d.; Elizabeth, d; Achsah, d., m. to John Hart, d.; Matilda, m. to John Taylor, d., and Samuel, d., m. to Elizabeth Turner. Our subject's children were: John, m. to Jane Skiles; James M., d.; Robert, E., d.; William, d.; Alexander, d.; Nancy, d.; Elizabeth, d.; Marinda, d.; Chalmers S., M. D., m. to Matilda Couch; Nettie, d.; Gilbert T. and Albert L., twins, the former m. to Jatta Stewart, and Harry. Robert E. was in a three months' West Virginia regiment and in Co. F, 55th Pennsylvania volunteers, and died from exposure. Chalmers S. was in Co. F, 55th Pennsylvania volunteers about three years and eleven months. Our subject studied surveying with a Mr. Elliott, a practical surveyor and a native of Ireland, who had migrated to Conemaugh township. He has been engaged in surveying since 1836, and was the county surveyor for eighteen years. He served as justice of the peace for twenty-two years.

James McDonald was born in 1809 on what is now the George Hileman farm, Brush Valley township and was a son of James and Catharine McDonald *nee* Carnahan, who had settled on the above named place in 1800. The former was of Scotch-Irish descent. He died in 1852, about seventy-two years old; his wife died in 1865, about eighty years of age. Their children were: John, d., m. to Martha Stunkard; James, d. in 1865, m. to Christena Parker, daughter of Willian and Jane Parker, d. in 1848, at the age of thirty: Elizabeth, m. to Michael Rugh, d.; Alexander, d., m. to Ann Linn; Mary, m. to Solomon Rugh; Jane, d.; Samuel, m. to Mary Johnston; Nancy; Euphemia, m. to Hon. John Hargnett; and Susannah, d., m. to John Myers, d. John was in the 12th Pa. R. C. for three years, and was wounded. James' children were Alexander, m. to Mary A. Clark; Helen, d.; Elizabeth J., m. to John Moffett; William P., d., killed at Beatty Station, P. R. R.; Catharine Ann, m. to John Robinson; and Lucinda, m. to William Bowdel. William P. was in the 11th Pa. R. C. for three years and a prisoner for six months.

Nicholas Peddicord was born in Black-lick township, in 1819, and died in 1879, in Mechanicsburg. He was married in 1847, to Elizabeth Grumbling, daughter of Christian and Catharine Grumbling *nee* Heinkle, d. Christian's second wife was Julia Myers. Our subject's only child was Priscilla Jane, deceased in her twentieth year. Mr. Peddicord commenced a tannery in 1834, on Main street, immediately above the McDonald Hotel. The present tannery of the Peddicord's was erected in 1858.

John McElhaney was born on the farm now owned by Francis Killen, Brush Valley township, in 1834, and was a son of

Elisha and Jane McElhaney *nee* Gamble. The former was a son of William McElhaney, a native of Scotland, who lived and died in Shrewsbury, York county. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. Our subject's parents migrated to the above named tract in 1826, where Elisha died in 1836, at the age of twenty-nine; his wife died in 1868, at the age of sixty-two. Their children were: Susanah, d., m. to Andrew Campbell, d.; William G., m. to Margaret Morton; and John, m. to Rebecca J. Davis, of Armagh. John was in company F. 55th Pennsylvania volunteers for two years, and in company H, 206th Pennsylvania volunteers about one year. While in the 55th he was wounded and taken prisoner, remaining in custody for eight months. His children were: William H., d.; James Y., d.; Julia, A., d.; Jane, d.; and Mary E. He is a tailor and marble cutter, and his location is on the south side of Clark street.

JACOB CLARK was born in Bedford county, in 1797, and was a son of Samuel and Margaret Clark *nee* Mangas. The former was born on Long Island and migrated about 1800 to Somerset county. He was the son of Noah Clark, a Revolutionary soldier. Samuel, d., over sixty-nine years of age. Our subject was married in 1822 to Mary A. Griffith, who was born in Bedford county, in 1800. He removed to the county in 1842, and in 1843 located on the farm now occupied by John Brink. His children were: Thomas G., m. first to Eve Miller, d., and second to Mrs. Sarah Moore; George G., m. to Mary Ann Young; Maria, m. to John Brink; and Mary Ann, m. to Alexander McDonald. Our subject was a cabinet maker by trade and still works at this avocation. His health and memory are apparently strong.

MATTHIAS YANEY, burgess of Mechanicsburg, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1813, and was a son of George and Mary Yaney, who migrated to America in 1823, and located in York, York county. The former died in 1836, at the age of sixty; the latter in 1839, in her sixtieth year. Our subject was married in 1839, to Eliza Stouch, of York county. Their children were: George, d.; Jacob, d.; Louis, m. to Mrs. Hester Hollis, *nee* Miller; Charles, Henry, m. to Rebecca J. Murphy; Sarah, d.; Flora W. and George. Mr. Yaney located in Mechanicsburg in 1854. He served in Co. A., 135th Pa. vols. for nine months. He is the burgess of the village for the present term.

REV. S. KEEBLER (Methodist Episcopal) was born in Washington county, Maryland, in 1843, and was a son of George E. and Sarah Keebler, *nee* Layton. The former was a soldier in the army of the allied powers against Napoleon. He died at the age of seventy-nine; his wife is still living, at the age of seventy-three. The former was of German birth and the latter of German descent. In 1848 the family removed to Derry township, Westmoreland county, where our subject was educated in the common schools. He became regularly engaged in circuit work in the spring of 1872. His stations have been: Penn circuit, Westmoreland county, two years; Coopersdale, Cambria county, two and a half years, and Mechanicsburg, where he is now in his third year. His charges are: Diamondsville, Greenville, Strongstown, Belsano and Mechanicsburg. He was married in 1874 to Kate, daughter of Timothy Akers, of Westmoreland county. His children are: Anson Gilbert and Ernest Minard.

JACKSONVILLE, KENT P. O.

This village is situated in Young and Black-lick townships. It was laid out in 1830, by William and Joseph McFarland, the former of whom had slept in a wagon on the site of Jacksonville when it was a wilderness. It was called *Jacksonville* for President Andrew Jackson. The first house was erected by James Alcorn, who was a carpenter and cabinet maker; he also kept the first tavern. The first located minister was Rev. Jonathan Fulton, United Presbyterian. The first church was the United Presbyterian, the second was the Presbyterian, and the third the Methodist Episcopal. The first merchant was John Lafferty. The first carpenter was James McKee—the present undertaker. The first blacksmith was Jacob Downey. The first mills in the vicinity were the William McFarland saw and grist mills, about three-fourths of a mile below the present site of Lowman's steam mill. His second mill was on the site of the latter. The first physician was William Jack. There are to-day three physicians—the Drs. Davis and Reed. There are two general stores, two hotels, four blacksmiths, and the usual accession of mechanics. The population is about one hundred. William Smith, the father of James Smith, late deceased, in the season of 1788–9, killed over forty bears and one hundred deer in the vicinity of the site of Jacksonville.

ELLIOTT FERGUSON was born in Black-lick township, Indiana county, in 1812. His father, James Ferguson, when only eight years old, came from Morrison's cove, Huntington county, with his father, also a James Ferguson, to this county, in 1786. The two latter were born in Scotland. The old Ferguson homestead is in Black-lick township, and is still in the possession of the Ferguson family. The land was patented in the name of Barbara Elliott, and situated in Black-lick township. The elder Ferguson, with his family, remained for some time at the Dixon block-house at the Broad ford. James' (the senior) children were: William, Rebecca, Hance, John, Elizabeth, James, Samuel, David, Jane, Elliott and Mary.

A. D. FERGUSON was twice married, his first wife being Matilda Atkinson, d., and his second Ann E. Atkinson. His children were Ann Jane, m. to George Brubaker; Eli Stewart, Mary Cecelia, d.; James Homer, d.; Richard, Matilda and Samuel Earnest. A. D. Ferguson was a lieutenant in Co. A., in Col. Gallagher's regiment of militia at the time of the Morgan raid. He was also in the militia at the time of the Lee raid. He has been a member of the M. E. church for thirty-seven years, and is now a class leader. He lived three years in Clarion county twenty-three in Fillmore, three in Coketon, and four in Blairsville. His life work has been blacksmithing.

MARSHALL SHIELDS was born in Indiana in 1814, to which place his father, Wm. Shields, who was born in Centre township, had removed in the same year. During the latter's residence in Indiana, 1814 to 1828, he kept a tavern, and his hostelry was a great place of resort. He was colonel in the militia, and the tavern was the headquarters of reviews and parades. He afterward rented a farm from Dr. Robert Mitchell, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits till his death. He was married about 1800, to Eliza, daughter of Marshall Reed, an old settler in the neighbornood of Campbell's mills. John Shields, the grandfather of Marshall, was born in the Conococheague valley. He had been a revolutionary soldier, and migrated to the county at about the same time as the location of General Charles Campbell. He was a scout in the Indian wars that followed the Revolution. For many years he packed on horses the products of this section to Franklin county to exchange for iron, salt and other necessities. He died on Plum creek, Washington township. His children were: William, d.; John, d.; Joseph, d.; James, d.; Mary, d.; Jane, d.; and Maria, d. William's children were: Ann, Sarah, Mary, d.; John, d.; Jane, d.; Eliza, Marshall, Josiah, d.; William and James. Marshall Shields was married in 1838, to Margaret Jack. He was a school teacher for eight years, held various township and borough positions, being a justice of the peace ten years at Saltsburg and twelve at Jacksonville. He is filling a term of county auditor, to which he was chosen at the fall election of 1878.

ISRAEL THOMAS was born in Armstrong township in 1832; his grandfather, Israel Thomas, born in Wales, came to what is

now the Amos and John Thomas farm, above Shelocta, in 1797; his wife was Margaret Thomas; he died in 1839, at the age of eighty-two; his wife, also born in Wales, died some years later, at about the same age. The children were: William, d.; Amos, d.; John, d.; Mary, Ruth, Nancy, d.; Elizabeth, Susan and Margaret. John Thomas, the father of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania, east of the mountains, in 1797; he married, in 1826, Anna, daughter of John Lytle; he died in 1872; his wife in 1866, aged sixty-one years. The children were: Margaret, Elizabeth, Israel, m. in 1865 to Mary A. Fleming; William, Mary Ann, Sarah, Evaline; John, served nine months in the war of 1861; Amos, and Martha Jane.

George S. Lowman was born in 1805, in Young township, and was the son of Abraham and Susannah Lowman *nee* McElhoes, who were married in Franklin county, and located in what is now Young township in 1793. Mr. Lowman purchased the "settlement right" of Tolly Rogers, who escaped the massacre which occurred on the Robinson farm; he served about three months in the Indian war which preceded the treaty of Greenville, being stationed most of the time on Crooked Creek, in what is now Armstrong county; he died on the 17th of November, 1846, aged eighty-one; his wife, Susannah, on the 12th of March, 1852, at the age of eighty-two. Their children were Mary, (see sketch of Mrs. Mary Gilmour); Thomas, d., m. first to Elizabeth Graham, d., and second to Rachel Niel; Nancy, d.; John; Susan; Abraham, George S.; Michael; Rosanna, d.; Samuel, d.; and William, d. Geo. S. Lowman's children were: Abraham, d., a minister of the U. P. denomination; Elizabeth; Susan, d.; Maria, d.; Almira; Thomas McLain; and Jno. Calvin. Our subject has served as county commissioner, in various township official capacities, and as an elder in the U. P. church for over thirty-five years. Thomas and Rachel Lowman's children were: W. G., a physician and surgeon, graduate of Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, surgeon in the army, d. in July, 1862, at the age of thirty-seven; Scott; Nancy, d.; Susan, d.; Alexander; John; Hugh, justice of the peace ten years, m. first to Elizabeth Stewart, d., and second to Elizabeth Bell: Samuel, d., soldier in 2d battalion Pennsylvania six months' volunteers from June to October, 1863; and Elizabeth.

Rev. J. P. Black, pastor U. P. Church of Jacksonville, was born in Ashland county, Ohio, in 1837. He was educated at Franklin College, Ohio, graduating therefrom in the class of 1855, and at the theological seminary of Allegheny City, from which he graduated in 1861. His first charge was in Albia, Iowa, in 1863. After traveling for some years under the direction of the Home Mission Board, he was located at Boonesboro, in the same state. In 1876, he was called to the pastorate of the church at Jacksonville. He was married in 1878, to Miss S. J. Hurst, of Ashland county, Ohio.

H. B. McIntire was born in 1837, on the old homestead, in Black-lick township. His grandfather, Hugh McIntire, located in the township about the close of the last century. His wife was Mary Long. He was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, from Frankstown, Blair county. He died in 1836, at the age of eighty-two; his wife in 1845, eighty-two years old. Their children were: James, d., m. to Rebecca Snow, d.; Andrew, d., m. to Elizabeth Benson; Elizabeth, d., m. to R. Lawrence, d.; Mary, m. to William Benson, d.; Andrew, d.; Eleanor, d.; Sydney, m. to George Crissman, d.; Hugh, m. to Elizabeth Rankin; Daniel, d.; and John, m. in 1836, to Keziah Crisman, daughter of Jeremiah and Dorothea Crisman. John McIntire was b. in 1812, on the McIntire homestead. His children were: H. B., m. to H. M. McKee; J. C., d.; and J. A. Our subject was a graduate of the Jacksonville academy, a student for one year at Washington College, and a graduate of Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa., in the class of 1864. He has been in the mercantile business at Jacksonville, since March 13, 1866. The patent of the McIntire homestead was dated 1787, and was issued to Neal Murry, who sold in 1795 to Hugh McIntire. The latter and his family were afterward forced to fly to the block house.

Wm. Thompson.—Among the early settlers of Indiana county was John Thompson, familiarly known as "Drover John;" his wife was Mary Cain. Their issue were: John, d., m. to Eleanor Davis; Rosanna, d., m. to Wm. Hanna; Sarah, d., m. to Wm. Hopkins; Margaret, d., m. to John Crusan; William, d., m. to Mary Brady; George C., m. to Elizabeth Davis; and Robert, d. Geo. C. Thompson died in 1860, at the age of sixty-seven; his wife in 1862, at the age of sixty-eight. Their children were: Margaret: Jane, d., m. to Samuel Robinson; John, m. to Sarah Smith; Eliza, m. to Wm. Cunningham; William, m. first in 1847 to Nancy Anderson, who died in 1855, and second to Asenath Templeton; George E., m. to Evaline George; Eleanor, m. to Wm. Niel Sarah, m. to Benjamin Hull; Davis; and Porter, d. William's children are: George H., Susan E., Anna M., Samuel P., Maria J., and William A.

James Hunter, a native of the north of Ireland, settled in Black-lick township in 1796; his wife was Mary Hunter. Their children were: Robert, James, Mary and Martha. Robert was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in 1782, where the family resided for several years; his wife was Mary Lawrence, who died in 1856, at the age of seventy-five: he died in 1860, at the age of seventy-eight; he was a soldier in the war of 1812, and served as postmaster of Jacksonville for four years. Their children were: John M., d., m. to Ann Banks, d.; James, d.; Robert, d.; Elizabeth, m. to John N. Ross, d.; James, m. first to Mary Ann Walker, d., and second to Adessa George; Martha, m. to William Nesbitt; Mary; Wm, d., m. to Lydia Lowry; Margaret, d., m. to John Mitchell; Susan, d.; Jemima, d., m. to Nathaniel Emerick; and Robert L., m. first in 1866 to Martha McGinnis, who died in 1870, at the age of thirty-six, and second, in 1874, to Mary Warner.

W. L. Reed, M. D., was born near Stewartsville, Armstrong township, in 1843, and was the son of Augustus J. and Mary Reed *nee* Anderson. The former was born in Allegheny county, and removed to Indiana county in 1838; he was educated at the Elder's Ridge Academy and Westminster College, graduating from the latter in 1867; he read medicine with Dr. McChesney, of Shelocta, and attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Cincinnati: he practiced at Shelocta six years, and for four and a half years has been located at Jacksonville; he entered the army in September, 1861, as a member of company D, 62d regiment, and served three years and four months; he was wounded five times; he was married in 1867 to Anna P., daughter of James and Mary C. Johnston. Their children number, three living and one dead.

Jacob Downey.—John Downey, the grandfather of our subject, came to Black-lick township between the years 1770 and 1780. He was forced to abandon the country for some years on account of the Indian troubles. His children were: William, d.; Mary, d.; Margaret, d., and John, d., who married in Bedford county, Pa., Elizabeth Crevison, d. The latter had twenty-four brothers and one sister. John Downey, the father of our subject, had the following issue, viz: William, d., m. to Mary Martin, d.; Polly, d., m. to John Taylor, d.; Nancy, d., m. to Jonathan Martin, d.; Margaret, d., and Jacob, who was born on the Davis Winiman farm, in 1795. The latter was married to Elizabeth Kennon, who was born in 1804. Their children were: John, who served three months in the 134th Pa. vols. and one year in the 14th cavalry, m. to Sarah Weister; Elizabeth, m. to Samuel Spence; James, d.; Anna, d.; A. P., m. in 1860 to Elizabeth Groft; Nancy, d.; Jane, m. to David McCul-

lough; Isabella, m. to John Neil, and Mary. A. P. Downey's children are: Jemima A., Elizabeth, Mary, Samuel J. and Nettie N.

JAMES MCKEE was born in 1809, in what is now Loyalhanna township, Westmoreland county, and was the son of Thomas and Ann McKee, *nee* Lucas. The former was born in Ireland. He died in Westmoreland county in 1809. The latter died in 1868, about seventy-two years of age. Our subject came to Indiana county in 1823, and has been a farmer, carpenter, and of late years the undertaker of Jacksonville. For seven years he was the captain of the Union Guards. He has been thrice married—first in 1829, to Jane McFarland, who died in 1832; second in 1833, to Elizabeth Ramsey, who died in 1850, and third in 1851, to Nancy McComb, daughter of Gen. James McComb. His children were: Matilda Ann, d.; John McFarland, d.; Jane, Thomas Lucas, served three years in the 76th Pennsylvania regiment; Eleanor Elizabeth, Hannah Maria, Nancy Harriet, James Love, d.; Hugh Calvin, served three years in the 76th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers; Margaret Amanda, Wm. Harvy, Mary and Malinda, twins, and Sarah Barbara, d.

GEN. JAMES MCCOMB was one of the early settlers of Blacklick township. He was born in Ireland, and migrated to Cumberland county when eighteen years of age. He was a colonel in the Revolutionary war, and brigadier general of the militia ordered into action during the war of 1812. His wife was Nancy Jack, whom he married in this county. He resided for some years in Westmoreland county before migrating to a farm in the vicinity of what is now Jacksonville, Indiana county. He was a member of the legislature for thirteen years, one of the first elders of Bethel church, and died in 1814, at the age of fifty-six. His wife died in 1833, at the age of sixty-nine. His children were: George, James, Jane, John, David, Mary, Andrew, Joseph and Nancy. All are dead except Nancy, the wife of James McKee.

SHELOCTA BOROUGH, ARMSTRONG TOWNSHIP.

The first house was erected in the spring of 1822, a short time after the construction of the Ebensburg and Butler Pike, by Thomas and Joseph Sharp, who in the summer of the same year erected the saw mill. They erected the grist mill in 1824. The place was called Sharpsburg, or Sharps' Mills, till 1836, when the village was platted by Abner Kelly, and called Shelocta, for an Indian chief, as tradition has it, who frequented "Caliposenk" or Crooked creek.

Mr. Kelly built a tannery in 1833, when he came to the site of the villege. The tannery used water power till about four years ago, when steam was introduced. The tannery is now the property of Mrs. Mary A. Kelly.

The first blacksmith was David Ralston, afterward a sheriff of the county. The second was Jacob Downey, who labored at the trade over sixty-eight years.

The first doctor was Hugh Calvin, who was succeeded by the present physician, Robert McChesney, with whom is associated his son. The next physician was Dr. Marlin.

The first Crooked creek bridge on the pike was erected in 1822, and has been rebuilt three times. The Shelocta bridge was built in 1835, and was replaced in 1866.

The first merchant was James Thompson, succeeded by Thompson & Nixon, and Robert M. Nixon. J. J. Anthony, present merchant, commenced merchandizing in 1839, in Ralston's blacksmith shop. Then the firm of Henderson & McCartney, followed by Samuel McCartney, were in operation. G. W. Kelley "opened out" his store in 1853, and is still in business.

For several years William Richards had a carding machine in the upper part of the old Sharp mils. He removed to Jefferson county. The mill was rebuilt by Joseph Henderson in 1847. The old Sharp house is still standing, opposite the Sharp mill. The second carding machine was built by Henderson & McCartney, about forty feet above the Sharp mills, receiving its power from the race. Subsequently it was purchased by John Anthony, who had obtained possession of the Sharp saw and grist mills. The carding machine has been removed; the saw mill has not been in operation for several years, and steam power is used in the grist mill.

The Detar & Lytle grist mill was erected in 1874, and is now the property of Joseph R. Smith, of Indiana. The saw mill was built about the same time, by Detar & Lytle, and is now owned by Hefflefinger and McLaughlin heirs. The carriage works were erected about the same time, and have been purchased by Chambers Powers.

The first house built after the platting of the town was the hotel of Joseph Clark, who (1836) was the first postmaster after the village was called Shelocta. Mr. Clark's hotel was the first in the village, and has of late been known as the "Hendricks House."

The several postmasters have been: Thomas Sharp, Joseph Sharp, Jonathan Peacock (1832), Joseph Clark, Daniel Metzgar, Dr. Robert McChesney, Samuel Walker, J. J. Anthony and G. W. Kelly.

The first shoemaker was John Vaugh, in 1832. James Hunter was the second and Aaron Smith, the present workman, in 1841 was the third.

Samuel W. Douds was the first justice of the peace, and was the first teacher in the village.

Shelocta became a borough in 1852, and Samuel W. Douds was the first burgess. The first election was held at the house of William Lowry. Joseph Henderson was judge and Alexander Walker and J. J. Anthony were inspectors. The population to-day (1879) is one hundred and thirty-three, and the number of votes is thirty-three.

LIST OF OFFICIALS OF SHELOCTA.

Borough organized in 1852. Burgess, Samuel W. Douds. Council, R. McChesney, John Anthony, Robert Johnston, J. S. George.

1853—Burgess, J. J. Anthony. Council, John Sharp, John Anthony, Aaron Lockhart, J. S. George.

1854—Burgess, James Hunter. Council, G. W. Kelly, D. F. Conrad, Patterson McAdoo, J. P. D. Billich.

1855—Burgess, Samuel Walker. Council, G. W. Kelly, Geo. Munshower, Alex. Walker, R. McChesney.

1856—Burgess, Abner Kelly. Council, Geo. W. Kelly, John Anthony, R. McChesney, James Orr, Jr.

1857—Burgess, Abner Kelly. Council, John Anthony, Geo. W. Kelly, R. McChesney; the record gives no account of the fourth man.

1858—Burgess, J. J. Anthony. Council, Samuel Lytle, D. F. Conrad, Robert McAdoo, John Anthony.

1859—Burgess, R. McChesney. Council, J. J. Anthony, Uriah Sheffler, Alex. Walker, Thos. Bleakney.

1860—Burgess, R. McChesney. Council, Robert McAdoo, Uriah Sheffler, H. P. Kelly; fourth omitted.

1861—Burgess, R. McChesney. Council, Samuel Walker, John D. Felmley, H. P. Kelly, A. P. Lytle.

1862—Burgess, Alex. Walker. Council, Geo. W. Kelly, H. P. Kelly, Daniel Roof, Will. Beatty.

1863—Burgess, Samuel Walker. Council, A. P. Lytle, Arthur McGlaughlin, D. F. Conrad, G. W. Kelly.

1864—Burgess, H. P. Kelly. Council, Alex. Walker, D. W. Roof, W. H. Anthony, Samuel Walker.

1865—Burgess, George W. Kelly. Council, R. McChesney, Alex. Walker, Archibald Cochran; fourth omitted.

1866—Burgess, W. H. Anthony. Council, J. P. Leach, R. McChesney, J. J. Anthony, Archie Cochran.

1867—Burgess, George W. Kelly. Council, Archie Cochran, Lewis Detar, W. H. Anthony, David Heffelfinger.

1868—Burgess, Arthur McGlaughlin. Council, Samuel Walker, Lewis Detar, William Thompson, W. H. Anthony.

1869—Burgess, Conrad Bley. Council, Philip Detar, George W. Kelly, D. F. Conrad, David Heffelfinger.

1870—Burgess, T. J. Marlin. Council, George W. Kelly, Conrad Bley, Philip Detar, Samuel Walker.

1871—Burgess, A. P. Lytle. Council, Samuel Warker, W. L. Reed, A. McGlaughlin, Lewis Detar.

1872—Burgess, Lewis Detar. Council, J. J. Armstrong, W. H. Anthony, H. P. Kelly; 4th omitted.

1873—Burgess, G W. Kelly. Council, Samuel Walker, W. S. Linsenbigler, J. J. Armstrong, H. P. Kelly.

1874—Burgess, Arthur McGlaughlin. Council, J. J. Armstrong, Thomas J. Marlin, James Heffelfinger, W. S. Linsenbigler.

1875—Burgess, D. C. Kelly. Council, William C. Gray, A. McGlaughlin, George W. Kelly, S. M. Lowman.

1876—Burgess, James J. Armstrong. Council, W. A. McChesny, Albert Dick, William C. Gray, P. T. Ammond,.

1877—Burgess, George W. Kelly. Council, James J. Armstrong James Heffelfinger, W. S. Linsenbigler, W. A. McChesney.

1878—Burgess, George W. Kelly. Council, W. A. Moorhead, Harry Kelly, Arthur, McGlaughlin (died last June), W. A. McChesney (elected but never sworn in).

1879—Burgess, T. J. Marlin. Council, J. C. Powell, Harry Kelly, W. A. Moorhead, W. A. McChesney.

James Kelly came to what is now Indiana county in company with Fergus Moorhead. Their settlement near the present site of the county seat was the first in that portion of what is now Indiana county. He died in 1803; his wife was Sarah Meek, a native of what is now Centre county, who died in 1803. Their children were: Meek, the surveyor, d. in 1843, sixty years old, m. to Jane Moorhead, d.; James M., the lawyer, d.; and Abner, d. in 1864, seventy-two years of age, m. to Mary Richardson, d. in 1878, eighty-two years old. The Kelly and Moorhead tracts joined. The Kelly tract was situated between what are now the Apollo and Saltsburg roads. Meek was state senator for four years, and held many official trusts, for which see official lists. James M. was a noted attorney, one of the foremost professional gentleman of Western Pennsylvania. Abner laid out Shelocta, opened the first tannery, and was the captain of the Indiana county Hornets. Meek Kelly's children were: James M., d.; Pliny, d.; Fergus; Jane, d., m. to Zachariah Laird; Sarah; Margaret, m. to Captain Jas. Sloan, d.; Effie, m. to John Barge; Louisa; and Pauline, m. to Joseph Clark. James M. and Pliny were in the Mexican war; the former died August 21, 1847, in Mexico. Pliny read law with Judge White and was admitted to the bar in 1843. In 1849 he started for California, and when last heard from was with Sheridan on the frontier. Joseph Clark held several positions, among them being that of sheriff of Armstrong county. Fergus left Kittanning for California in March, 1850, and was massacred in December, while acting as an escort to the mail, one hundred and fifty miles west of Salt Lake. Abner Kelly's children were: James, d.; Eliza, d., m. to John Montgomery; Sarah, d., m. to E. W. McKelvey, d.; George W., m. in 1850 to Eliza Russell; O. H. P., d.; Charlotte, d., m. to Andrew Jackson, d.; Pauline, d., m. to Hugh B. Miller: Preble, m. to Mary Ann Thomas; Clinton, m. to Margaret Roetruck; Julia, m. to S. Marlin Lowman; and Isabella, m. to William G. Gibson. The children of George W., a son of Abner Kelly, were: D. C., m. to Ella J. Armstrong; B. F., Harry, Lee, and Andrew J. Joseph Clark, the husband of Pauline Kelly, was born in 1813, in Plum Creek township, Armstrong county, and was a son of William and Sarah Clark *nee* Woodward. (See sketch of James Clark, Indiana.) William's children were: Isabella, Elizabeth, Sarah, Barbara, James, Absalom, William and Joseph. He learned the tanning trade with Robert McClanahan, who lived five miles south of Indiana. In 1832, after having worked for Robert Hamilton on Yellow Creek, and Nicholas Loughery, of Blairsville, he went on foot to Montreal, Canada, and remained till 1834, when he came to Shelocta, opened a store, built a tavern stand, and inaugurated a postoffice. In 1844, he removed to Kittanning, and in 1852 to Freeport, and was supervisor of the canal for twenty-three months. In 1853 he was elected sheriff of Armstrong county, and served three years. In 1856, he was a candidate for state senator on the democratic ticket, but was defeated by Titian J. Coffee. In 1857, he made a bid on the overland mail for California, and in 1858, was appointed inspector of domestic liquors, with office at Philadelphia, and served two years and nine months. From 1848 to 1852, he ran a stage route from Ebensburg to Butler. He had contracts for "five buckboard" routes, but sold them to other parties. At South Bend, Armstrong county, the fort or station was called "Clark's," after the early settlers of our subject's family.

J. J. Anthony was born in Armstrong township, in 1812, and was the son of Wm. and Nancy Anthony, *nee* Thomas. The former was the son of Jacob and Nancy Anthony, *nee* Johnston. Jacob and family came to what is now Armstrong township in 1774, and commenced an improvement on the land now occupied by David Anthony. The warrant was issued September 29, 1774, the patent March 23, 1775, by Thomas and John Penn. The land was called "Anthony's Garden," and was described as situated one mile northwest of where the "Kittanning path" crosses the "Kiskiminitis path," with vacant land all round. Jacob Anthony's children were: William, b. in 1783, on the homestead, in what is now Armstrong township, d. in 1856, m. in 1811 to Nancy Thomas, d. in 1874, over eighty years of age; Levi, d., m. to Mary Miller, d.; David, d. in 1850, nearly sixty years of age, m. to Floranna Armstrong, d. in 1868, in her seventy-second year; Mary, d., m. to Moses Thompson, d.; Nancy, d., m. to James McElhoes, d.; Sarah, m. to Robert Miller, d.; and Rebecca, m. to John Cherry, d. David was justice of the peace from 1826 to 1840. William's (a son of Jacob Anthony) children were; J. J., m. in 1842 to Margaret Lucas; Margaret, m. to S. C. Henderson; John, m. to Eliza McNutt; Nancy, m. to Wm. Lowman, d.; Amos, m. to Mary Johnston; Eliza, m. to George Graham; William, m. to Jane McHenry; Susannah, m. to J. M. Taylor, and David, m. to Margaret Miller. J. J. has been engaged in merchandizing over forty years. He has a pair of spectacles over one hundred years old, which belonged to his grandmother, Nancy Thomas. They were presented to her by Andrew Todd, who sold her father, Israel Thomas, a large tract of land. The children of John (a son of Wm. Anthony) and Eliza Anthony, *nee* McNutt, were: Wm. Harrison, m. to Sarah Thomas; Nancy, Ellen, d.; Alexander, d.; Annace D., d.. Joseph F., d.; Sarah Elizabeth, m. to Wm. Fleming, and Amanda J., m. to James St. Clair. Wm. Harrison served in company G, 2d battalion, for about seven months. Wm. H.'s children were: Frank E., James R., Gertrude, B., Blanch, Louie E. and John Armor.

James Armstrong came to the Armstrong homestead in 1799, and made the first improvement thereon; he was of English descent; his wife, Elizabeth Oaks, whom he married in 1799, in Huntingdon county, was a native of Ireland. Our subject's brothers, Andrew and William, came to what is now Armstrong township about 1801. James Armstrong's children were: Thomas, b. in 1800, m. in 1825 to Mary Johnston, d. in 1878, seventy-two years of age; Robert, d., m. to Hannah Spencer, d.; Nancy, m. to Alexander Lowry; Mary, d., m. to Alexander

George; Jane, d., m. to Joseph McCracken; John, d.; Margaret; Elizabeth, m. to Thomas Walker; Isabella, d., m. to Absalom Clark, d.; James, m. to Elizabeth Williamson; Lydia, d., m. to James McCracken; and Ann, m. to Matthew Stewart. Thomas Armstrong's children were: James, m. in 1867 to Hannah C. Klugh, daughter of Samuel, seventy-five years old, and Catharine Klugh *nee* Parchey, seventy-five years old, who were married in 1826; John, m. to Rachel Gilmore; Margaret, m. to Joseph Clark, d.; Elizabeth Ann, m. to George Porter; David Johnston, m. to Julia Ann Fraley; Nancy Jane, m. to David J. Shaw; Robert, m. to Mary Faran; Eleanor, m. to Noah Clark; William, d.; and Clarinda Isabella, m. to Amos Thomas. James served in company C, 36th Illinois vols. from August, 1861, to August, 1862. David Johnston served in the 14th Pa. cavalry for three years. Robert was in the war over three years. William died in the service in 1863, while a member of company A, 135th Pa. vols.

ROBERT MCCHESNEY, M. D., was born in Mercer county, Pa., in 1819, and was the son of John and Elizabeth McChesney *nee* Mahan. The former was born in Ireland, and died in 1860, at the age of sixty-five; the latter was a native of Maryland, and died in 1868, at the age of sixty-eight. Our subject was educated at the Jamestown, Mercer county, academy, and at Allegheny College, at which he had only a partial course; he read medicine with Dr. James Dowling, of Brookville, Pa., for three years; he located in Shelocta, for the practice of his profession in August, 1843, having purchased the property and good will of Dr. Hugh Calvin, his only predecessor at that point; he attended lectures at the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating in the class of 1849. He has not only been engaged in an active practice, but also was a postmaster for fifteen years; a school director for about the same time, and has held other positions. He was married in 1845 to Isabella Carson, of Cumberland county. Their children are: Mary E., a graduate of the Blairsville Female Seminary, m. to A. C. M. McChesney, M. D., of Chicago; William, M. D., educated at Elder's Ridge Academy, a graduate of Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa., and of the Medical and Surgical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, in the class of 1872; and John N., dentist, educated at Elder's Ridge Academy, and studied dentistry with W. B. McChesney, D. D. S., of Chicago.

T. J. MARLIN, M. D., was born in Marlin's Mills, Washington township, in 1843, and was the son of Jesse and Ann R. Marlin *nee* McLaughlin. The former's father was among the first settlers of Washington township. T. J. was a member of company K, 155th regiment Zouaves from August, 1862, to June, 1865; he was wounded; he acted as color-bearer from the battle of Gettysburg till his discharge; he read medicine with Dr. McChesney, of Shelocta, beginning in 1865; he attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, graduating in 1873; his residence has been in Shelocta since 1865; he was married in 1862, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Hutchinson, of Pittsburgh. His children are: Allen Pierson, Jessie, Harry and Grace.

FERGUS L. MOORHEAD was born in Indiana, in 1844, and was the son of Joseph and Martha Jane Moorhead *nee* Walker. He was educated at Elders ridge academy, and a select school taught by C. W. Miller. He has taught school for ten, and has acted as justice of the peace for two years. He was married in 1876, to Mary Kenly, daughter of Samuel and Margaret Kenly *nee* Moorhead. Their only child is Maud.

W. S. LINSENBIGLER was born in South Bend, Armstrong county, in 1830, and was a son of Abraham and Margaret Linsenbigler *nee* George. The former was a son of John Linsenbigler and Mary Wagley. John located in Armstrong county, in 1830, having migrated from the vicinity of Greensbnrg, Westmoreland county. His son Abraham settled in Armstrong connty, in 1827. John died in 1853, about eighty-four years of age; his wife about 1836, over seventy years of age. Abraham's children were: W. S., m. to Mary Milliron; Lucinda, d., m. to John Mulberger; Dernetta, m. to A. J. Schriver; Alexander, d., m. to Nancy Paul; S. P., W. B., V. T. m. to Nancy Shaffer; H. E., L. C., Isabella, m. to Henry Shaffer; Mary M., m. to Aaron Olinger; Julia Catharine, and Henrietta Alice, d. V. T. was in the 14th Pa. cavalry for three years. He was a prisoner at Andersonville. Our subject's children are: R. A. P., Lauretta May, Carlotta Belle, and Ida Leona. W. S. is a practical miller and has resided in Indiana county since 1852.

SMICKSBURG, WEST MAHONING TOWNSHIP.

Smicksburg was laid out on twelve acres which formed part of a tract purchased by Rev, J. George Schmick, of Charles Coleman, who obtained it from the Holland Land Company. It was platted in the month of May, 1827, by Rev. Schmick, who was a Lutheran minister of Huntingdon county. The work began on the 10th of the month and continued for about a week. Mr. Schmick was assisted by Frederick Steer, Jacob Steer, John Stiteler and others, and a plow line or rope was used to give the "exact dimensions" of the lots and streets.

The first house was erected in June, 1827, for George Sloniger, by George Steer and his son Frederick. It was a log cabin and intended for a gunsmith shop. It stood on the lot east of the Lutheran church, on Main or Church street, as it is now designated. Mr. Sloniger never occupied it, but in a short time after its construction Master Criswell, a school master, used it for a brief period as a residence. The next occupant was Peter Stiteler. Charles Kerr erected the second cabin on the lot on Church street, now the property of George Roush. John Keer built the third house on the lot on Church street, which is at present owned by J. A. Armor, Joseph Robinson's wheel wright shop was the fourth building and the second shop in the village. Here his neat spinning wheels were made as early as 1829.

Jacob Burkett kept the first hotel in the fifth cabin. The house is still standing and is now occupied by George Lewis. The sixth building was a frame house, the first in the village. It was built by Samuel Brink for a store and tavern. The old chimney and the remnants of the building can still be seen on John Stiteler's lot near the Little Mahoning.

The first blacksmith was John Kerr and the second was Geo. Steer. The first wagon maker was John McCormick, and the second was his pupil, George Stiteler. The first cabinet-maker was Hiram Lovelace.

The first mercantile firm was Robinson & Watson, the partners being Wm. Watson and W. W. Watson. They began in 1832; were succeeded in a short time by Mr. Watson, and after a continuance of less than two years he was sold out by the sheriff. The second store keeper was James Robinson, who was succeeded by R. W. Porter. The establishment, after a year's career, was also disposed of by the sheriff. John McCrea was the third merchant, and Joseph Robinson, the pioneer wheelright, the fourth. The latter was in active business from 1837 till his death in 1855.

The first physician was Wm. Simms, an able practitioner, who had an open hand for the poor and unfortunate. He erected the first brick house in 1842.

The first birth was that of John W. Kerr, a son of Charles Kerr, in 1828. The first death was that of an infant child of Jacob Bucket. The first marriage occurred in 1831, when Jos. Robinson was united to Elizabeth Gaghagan.

The first teacher was Samuel Luckhart and the second was Master Samuel Criswell. Both these schools were taught on the subscription plan.

The first death was that of Thomas McPherson, in 1832.

Rev. Elijah Coleman preached the first sermon in the embryo

village. The services were held in the open air, in the summer of 1828.

The first Sabbath school was inaugurated by Cornelius Lowe, Lutheran, and George W. Crissman, Cumberland Presbyterian. It was "union" in name and spirit, and the above named acted as its first superintendents.

About 1824 or 1825 James Kirkpatrick erected a small grist mill, on which there was also a carding machine, about ten rods above the mill, on what is now the Jacob Steer farm. Previous to that time the people went to the Wm. Travis mill, now the Samuel Good mill, and oftentimes, when the water was low, they were forced to use hand mills or to pound corn in mortars for bread. The Kirkpatrick mill was 20x24, two stories in height, and had only one run of stones, and these were choppers. The bolt was run by a tarred hair rope, and the flour was carried up two flights of stairs and poured into a box, whence a boy shoveled it into the bolt. This mill would grind about twenty-five bushels per day. In 1828 Frederick Crissman became the owner. He sold it to George Steer, who tore it down in 1839.

Mrs. Elizabeth Robinson was born in Alexander, Huntingdon county, in 1812, and was the daughter of Adam and Catharine Gaghagan *nee* Caraher. The former died in 1842, about fifty years of age; the latter was of German descent and died in 1866, about eighty years of age. Adam Gaghagan removed from Huntingdon county in 1820, and located on what is now the Wm. G. Travis farm, in this township; his father, Thomas Gaghagan, with most of his family, had settled in what is now West Mahoning township, several years before Adam's arrival. Thomas Gaghagan was a native of Ireland; his wife, whose maiden name was Christina Young, was a native of Wales, and died in 1836. Adam's children were: Thomas, d., m. first to Elizabeth Spencer, d., and second to Sarah Gaston; John, d.; Elizabeth, m. in 1831 to Joseph Robinson, a son of Jas. Robinson; he died in 1855, about fifty years of age; he located in Smicksburg in 1829, was its first wheelwright and spinning wheel maker, was a merchant there eighteen years, justice of of the peace for fifteen, and postmaster for several years; Mary, m. to Wm. W. Travis, d; Eve, m. to A. L. McCluskey; Wm., d., m. to Angelini Gibson; Daniel, d., m. to Catharine Wagner; Benjamin, d.; and Catharine, m. to R. E. Dodson. Joseph and Elizabeth's children were: Wm., m. to Rebecca Good; John G., m. to Sarah E. Lowe, daughter of Cornelius Lowe; Catharine, d.; Sarah, m. to Rev. Chas. L. Streamer, of Butler county, Elizabeth, d.; Joseph F., m. to Maria Keezy; James A., d; Robert C., m. to Anna Stiteler; Mary J., m. to Oliver Crissman; Samuel T., m. to Laura J. Condrow; Adam C., m. to Rebecca Weston. Joseph was in company F, 9th Pa. R. C., for three years. John G. has been a county auditor, and is now one of the county commissioners. John G.'s children are: Eliza J., William, Ella, Harry, Mary E., and Ollie, d. Samuel T.'s children are: Lizzie and Olla. A. C.'s children are: Charles B. and Mary Jane.

Dr. Wm. N. Sims was born in Burlington, New Jersey, April 27, 1798, and was the son of John and Mary Sims *nee* Neale. The former was born in England, migrated to the United States in 1793 and died in Uniontown, Pa., in 1821, in his fifty-third year; his wife died in Wheeling, West Virginia, on the 10th of February, 1867, ninety-three years old. For several years he had a bank in Uniontown, and Thompson N. and William N. were clerks therein. After the death of his father, the latter read medicine with Dr. Morton, of Wheeling, and was there admitted to practice. His first location was in St. Clairsville, Belmont county, Ohio, where he remained two years. After a practice of some years at Pughtown, Brooke county, West Va., at the instance of his uncle, Dr. Samuel S. Neale, of Kittanning, he removed in 1831, to Glade Run, Armstrong county. In the fall of 1839, he located in Smicksburg, where he died on the 9th of March, 1872. His wife, Margaret McKean, died in 1859, over sixty-two years of age. Dr. Sims was one of "nature's noblemen." He was a true physician in every sense of the term. His professional calls were made without reference to the *paying quality* of the patient, and he labored as earnestly for a pauper as for the most wealthy of his patrons. Three days before his death he predicted his decease which occurred in accordance with his prophecy. His children were: Mary, d.; Frances Louisa, m. to Samuel T. Fulton; John Arthur, d.; T. N., m. to Rebecca Fleck; Isabella J., m, to Charles Gray; Elizabeth, W.; Margaret, d.; Sarah Martha, d.; and Caroline R., m. to Joseph Adams. T. N.'s children were: Margaret E., d.; Caroline A., d.; John F.; Mary E., d.; Charles A., Josephine I., Francis F., and Bertha R. The Sims family were and are Episcopalians.

Cornelius Lowe was born in Derbyshire, England, in 1812, and was the son of Wm. and Sarah Lowe, *nee* Bancroft. Our subject came to Wheatfield township in 1830, and farmed for about eighteen months, and then removed to Mifflin county, in which and Huntingdon county he lived for ten years, being engaged in boating, warehouse keeping, teaching school, &c., as circumstances permitted. His father died in Mifflin county in 1832, about sixty-seven years old, having arrived there in the previous year. His mother died in 1817, about forty-four years of age. Our subject came to what is now West Mahoning township in 1841, and engaged in farming on the E. N. Ritchey property. In 1856 he removed to Smicksburg, and engaged with James Condron as a joint partner in a store. The firm continued for three years, and for the succeeding thirteen Mr. Lowe continued the business on his sole account. Since 1854 he has acted as justice of the peace, his term expiring in 1881. He has been thrice married—first in 1837, to Sarah Condron, who died in 1840, at the age of thirty; second, in 1841, to Mary A. Condron, who died in 1867, at the age of forty-nine; and third, in 1870, to Rebecca M. Irvin. His children are: Wm. M., m. to Lavinia Jack; Sarah E., m. to John G. Robinson; Charles M., d.; Elisha J., John A., d.; Jacob K., m. to Margaret E. Stiteler; Lucy Ann, m. to J. C. Crissman; J. Angus, a Lutheran minister, m. to Eugenia Wertz; Luther C., m. to Josephene W. Beck; D. Alvin, Mary E., Thomas N. and Henry L. J. K.'s children are: Lottie Ann, Charles H. and David H. Luther C. has only one child—Cornelia Elizabeth.

John McCurdy was born in Conemaugh township in 1829, and was the son of John McCurdy and Sarah McCurdy *nee* Arthurs. The former was a native of Ireland, and came with his mother, Abigail McCurdy *nee* Gilmour, widow of John McCurdy, to the Conemaugh valley, several years prior to the formation of Indiana county. The children of John, the father of our subject, were: John, m. to Mary Daugherty; Sarah E., m. to A. R. Glenn; David, m. to a Miss Hays; Mary J., m. to Dr. Charles Dully; Abigail, d., m. to John Mitchell; James W., d.; Cordilla, m. to Dr. John Pettigrew; and Nancy A., d. John was in the war of 1861, in Captain John Guthrie's undetached company, for nine months. David was in Colonel Sherwell's cavalry regiment about two years; was wounded and discharged for disability. James W. was a member of company B, 78th Pa. vols., was wounded at Stone river, and died two days thereafter. Our subject's children were: Nancy A., m. to Mason J. McGaughey; Jason D., m. to Minerva A. McGaughey; Mary J., m. to Ephraim Cochran; John T. and Margaret E., d. He has lived in Smicksburg since 1854, and from 1856 has conducted a blacksmith shop; he was one of the contractors of iron and sunk the well about a mile from Georgeville, in the 1866; said well was 740 feet in depth, and pierce[illegible]ric acid gas.

veins of coal, and at 150 feet, passed through a three foot vein of limestone.

GEORGE CONDRON was born near Hollidaysburg, Blair county, in 1825, and was the son of Jacob and Elizabeth Condron *nee* Lockhard. The former was of English, and the latter of Irish descent. Jacob came to what is now West Mahoning township in 1842, where he died in 1865, seventy-seven years of age; his wife died in 1870, eighty-two years old. The children were: William, m. to Susan Stewart; Eliza, m. to Isaac England; Sarah, d., m. to C. Lowe; James, m. to Ellen Jones; Jacob, m. to Isabella Snack; John, d., m. to Harriet Smith; Mary A., d., m. to C. Lowe; Jane, m. to Thomas Weston; Griffith, m. first to Elizabeth Edwards, d., and second to Hannah Kerr; George, m. to Dorcas Van Horn, d. in 1876, forty-eight years old; David, m. first to Laura Ann Davis, d., and second to Caroline Wells; Stephen, m. to Elizabeth Barrett, d.; and Marion, m. to Margaret Kerr. George Condron's children are: Laura Jane, m. to Taylor Robinson; James M., m. to Agnes Galbraith; Wm. M; Jacob L.; Cornelius E.; Marion U.; Charles G.; George A.; Olla F.; and Agnes B. Marion Condron's children are: Mary Frances, Jacob Covode, William Webster, Samuel Ward, Sarah E., Lucy May, Charles Lawrence, Hannah Bell, and Elverda.

CAPTAIN DAVIS A. LUCKHART was born on the Luckhart homestead, in what is now West Mahoning township, in 1841, and was the son of Jacob and Lenah Luckhart *nee* Davis. The former died in 1864, fifty-three years old; the latter was born in 1816, and is now residing on the homestead. Jacob's parents were Conrad and Margaret Luckhart *nee* Reese. The former came from the vicinity of Frankstown to what is now West Mahoning township, in 1830; he died in 1859, about seventy-five years of age; his wife died in 1838, about fifty years of age. G. F.'s children were: Thomas, m. first to Rebecca Steer, d., and second to Mrs. Mary A. Marshall; Jacob, d., m. to Lenah Davis; Mary Ann, m. to Philip Mikesell, d.; George, m. first to Mary Mikesell, d., and second to Elizabeth Whittaker; Conrad m. first to a Miss Patterson, d., and second to Lizzie Edwards; Margaret; Sarah A., m. to Wm. Mikesell, d.; and Joseph, m. first to Nancy McCaslin, d., and second to Martha Devinney. Jacob's children were: Mary J., m. to Wm. Roland; Uriah, married to Martha Lewis; Davis A., married in 1865 to Catharine Steer; Miles, married to Mary Zink; Aaron, married to Rebecca Steer; Venizah, married to Peter Keel; James, m. to Nancy Rarigh; Turner, m. to Sarah Van Horn; Agnes; Prescott, d.; Harvey; and Reed. Davis A. was in company A, 61st Pa. vols. for three years and three months; went out as private; promoted to 2d lieutenant Dec. 15, 1864; to 1st lieutenant March 2, 1865, and to captain May 20, 1865, for bravery in action. He has been postmaster of Smicksburg since January 1, 1879. Aaron was also a soldier in the same war. James' children were: Isadore; Sarah, m.; Jacob E. and Syvilla Ann. Aaron's children were: Elizabeth Dell; Charles, Nettie and Alice.

GEORGE STITELER was born in Blair county, in 1826, and was the son of Joseph and Mary Stiteler *nee* Beamer. The former was a brother of Peter, who was among the first settlers of Smicksburg. The family removed to the vicinity of Smicksburg in 1840, and three years later the parents returned to Blair county. Joseph died in 1878, eighty-three years old; his wife died in 1874, sixty-nine years of age. Their children were: George, William, Susan, John, Samuel, d., David, Christeana, d., and Quincy. Samuel died while a soldier in the war of 1861. Quincy served in the regular army. Our subject was married in 1850, to Mary A. Kunsman. Their children were: Samuel E., d.; Mary C., Anna E., m. to Robert Robinson; Wilbigham, in 1830, Webster, Belle, George L., Romulus and Remus, twins, Westmoreland.

J. F. BECK was born in Huntingdon county, in 1829, and was the son of Daniel and Catharine Beck *nee* Fetterhaff, both of Lutheran and German ancestry. The former located on what is now the George W. Thompson farm, in 1838, but in a few years, removed to Smicksburg where he engaged in the blacksmith trade. He and his wife and a portion of the family rereturned to Huntingdon county in 1854, where de died in 1857. His wife is living in Huntingdon county, over seventy-three years of age. Daniel's children were: Samuel, m. to Rachel Shaffer; J. F., m. in 1853, to Rachael Fleck; Elias, m. to Laura Yates; Elizabeth, m. to Elijah Plimpton; and Crissman, m. to Elizabeth Shaffer; Crisman was in the war of 1861. J. F.'s children were: Josephine, m. to Luther C. Lowe; W. B., and Harry C. Our subject has managed the blacksmith business in his shop for twenty-four years.

GEORGE E. DAVIS was born in Punxsutawney, in 1857, and was a son of George W. and Mary Davis *nee* Barto. He was married in 1874 to Elizabeth Fry. Their children were: Emma May, d., and Charles Clarence, d.

FRANCIS ELKIN was born in Omagh, county Tyrone, Ireland, in 1830, and was the son of William and Martha Elkin, *nee* Beattie, the latter of whom died in 1849. William's second wife was Jane Ripley, whom he married in 1843. William was born in 1803. His father, Francis Elkin, died in Ireland, eighty-nine years of age. Joseph Hill, the Father of Elizabeth Hill, wife of the latter named Elkin, died in 1844, one hundred and seven years of age. Wm. Elkin came to Pittsburgh in 1850, where he had a son. After nine months he returned to Ireland, and two years later again came to Pittsburgh. In 1854 he purchased his present home, and has since been identified with this township. Our subject came to Pittsburgh in 1851 and learned the rolling mill trade of Graff & Lindsey, becoming their superintendent and serving three years. In 1851 he came to West Mahoning and farmed till 1868, when he removed to Smicksburg and built the foundry, and also engaged in the mercantile business. In 1871 he, in company with others, started the American Tin Plate Company, the first association in the United States to manufacture tin plate on an extended scale. Wm. Elkin's children were: Francis, m. to Elizabeth Pratt; Elizabeth, d., m. to John Bond, d; Wm., m. to Mary Elkin; James, m. to Jane Elkin; Henry, m. to Agnes Potter; Ann, m. to Spencer Barrett, and Sarah, m. to James Chapman. Our subject's children are: Elizabeth, m. to Wm. Elkin; James H., John P., Wm. Carden, Martha, d.; Martha C., Wm. F. and Margaret A.

ABRAHAM R. GLENN was born in Wayne township, Armstrong county, in 1832, and was the son of Archibald Glenn and Susan Coursens, the former being of Irish and the latter of German descent. Our subject engaged in the foundry business in Red Bank township, Armstrong county, in 1865, and in 1867 removed to Smicksburg and was engaged for some time as one of the partners of the Smicksburg foundry. Since 1872 he has been building and repairing threshing machines, furniture, &c. He was married in 1853 to Sarah E. McCurdy, of Armstrong Co. Their children are: Laura, d.; John, d.; Mary E., Homer, David, Harry M., Ann, McCurdy and Minnie. He served as a member of Co. B., 78th Pa. vols., three years. He was detailed as escort, first with Gen. Negley, then with Gen. Grant, and subsequently with Gen. Palmer.

JOHN F. STITELER was born in Cleveland township, Chester county, on the 19th of December, 1815, and was the son of Peter Stiteler and Elizabeth Stiteler, *nee* Fleck. The family came to Smicksburg in 1828, and at first lived in the first house erected in Smicksburg. Peter was the son of John Stiteler, a Baptist, and of German descent, born and reared in Chester

county. Peter Steteler's children were: Mary, m. to Frederick Steer; John F., m. first to Elizabeth Smiley, d., and second to Mrs. Susan Lewis, *nee* Steer; Hannah, m. to Samuel Richey; Joseph, d., m. to Hannah Neville; Sarah, d., m. to Wm. Richey, m. to Anna Daugherty. John F.'s children were: Elizabeth, d.; Maria C., m. to George Lewis; Catharine C., m. to Albert Davis; James W., m. to Jane Lewis.

The Indiana and Smicksburg Hack Line, John C. Armor, proprietor, is a pleasant mode of conveyance to the northwestern part of the county.

Cherry Tree, Grant P. O. — Green and Montgomery Townships and Parts of Cambria and Clarfield Counties.

The first settlers in the vicinity of "the cherry tree" were: John Bartlebaugh and Peter Gordon, the hunter, on the Clearfield side, in 1822; Asa Crossman, Wm. Sebring, in the spring of 1826; Wm. Eason in the fall of 1826; Reeder King, John Armstrong, Samuel Hazlet, Peter Newman, Jacob and Peter Stiffler, Peter Helsell, Barnabas Douglass, Berringers, Pitmans, Cornelius Gailey, John Notley, Joseph Fritz, Samuel Rank and Geo. Cannon.

Joseph Williams had the first store in 1833, in a log building which was stuated above the grist mill. He was succeeded in 1835 by Joseph McMurray, who continued for about a year and a half. Heth V. Camp established the next store, about 1837. This was situated at the junction of the Gettysburg and Clarion roads. He continued in business till his death, in 1849, and was succeeded by his son, E. B. Camp, who has continued the business.

Heath F. Camp, in 1844 platted the village as far as the county line. David Peeler was the surveyor. On the Clearfield county side, Isaiah Bartlebaugh, in 1839, had laid out New Lancaster, which, with some additional territory and with a portion of Cambria county, now forms the eastern portion of the borough.

The next store was opened by David R. Kinports, in 1845, and is continued in the name of Porter Kinports. The next store was that of Elijah Criswell, succeeded by Pitts and George, now conducted by B. F. Pitts. The successive stores were, in order, L. M. Clark, still in business; Absolom Harter, R. C. McCurdy and Wm. T. Mehaffey.

The blacksmiths have been: Jacob Hicks, 1837; Samuel Boocks, Samuel Snyder, Wm. Kneedler, John A. Kneedler and David H. Keller. The two latter are the present smiths.

The first wagon makers were: John Eason and his son John Eason, jr., H. B. Grumbling and Wm. Reed. The first carriage maker and the next wagon maker was Capt. D. J. Weaver.

The first hotel was that of Samuel Smith's, in 1845. This was located in the house now occupied by George Lovelace. Richard Bard kept the next tavern in a log house on North Main street. Absalom Harter had a hotel for several years, in the building now occupied by him as a residence. Edward King's "Eagle Hotel" was the next inn, and is now the property of L. M. Clark. The "Weaver House," erected by Capt. D. J. Weaver in 1870, was the last hostelry. This is now being remodeled by Alexander Henderson as the "Henderson House."

The physicians have been: Wm. A. Piatt, G. M. Gamble, J. A. Adair, Joseph H. Ake, A. R. Lovelace, A. M. Wassam, E. Braillier and Wm. Hosack.

The first shoemaker was Peter Ruth, 1848. The first carpenter was John Barr, and the second Thomas O'Brien. The first butcher was Thomas Beringer. The first tin smith was Capt. R. H. McCormick.

The first and only attorneys were: J. M. Cooley, of Punxsutawney, and J. R. Wilson, now of Indiana. The first teacher was Hugh Gallagher, 1831, in the log store building now occupied by Robert M. Keage. The first academic school was taught in 1853 by Rev. Johnston, Presbyterian, assisted by Wm. T. Forbes. The first sermon preached in Cherry Tree was by Rev. John Kirkpatrick. The first located minister was Rev. Erastus Cole, in 1837. The first church was the Presbyterian, the second was the Baptist, and the third was the Methodist Protestant. The first Sabbath school was conducted in a log building, since floated down the river, by John Eason, Sr., and Isaiah Bartlebaugh.

The first Susquehanna river bridge was erected in 1848, the second in 1858, and the third in 1869. The Cushion creek bridge was built in 1877. Josiah Woodford and Reeder King ran, in 1827, the first raft down the river from the Cherry Tree section. John King was one of the hands. The raft was one hundred feet long and sixteen feet wide. The next raft was conducted by George Atchinson and Daniel Shackler, in 1828. This fell to pieces after running about one day. In 1829, Wm. Mehaffey and his sons, William, John and Thomas, ran a raft from the Cherry Tree. They were seven days in going to Curwensville. The raft consisted of seven pieces, each piece being one hundred feet long and eighteen feet wide. The next raft, in 1829, was that of John Bartlebaugh. In the same year, Geo. Atchinson, Daniel Ullery and Henry Darr ran another raft.

The first Cherry Tree foundry was constructed in 1849 by Capt. R. H. McCormick. The first heat was run in the spring of 1850. His successors were Geo. R. McFarland & Co., and Grumbling & Kneedler. Eight men were sometimes employed. Since 1862, this foundry has not been in operation. The second foundry was erected in 1862 by Grumbling & Kneedler, who ran the first heat in October. They were followed by: Hugh B. Grumbling, C. A. Grumbling, and Langdon & Grumbling. The latter manage the business. The buildings and grounds are now the property of Mehaffey and Kinports.

The Cherry Tree grist mill was erected in 1874 by Robert McKeage. It is 38 by 50, three stories in height, and has three runs of burrs. Its motive power is an overshot wheel, ten feet wide, and twelve feet in diameter. The McKeage saw mill was built in 1864. The grist mill stands on the site of the old William Sebring frame mill, erected in 1826–7. In 1828, Mr. Sebring built a saw mill a short distance from the grist mill. Sebring sold in 1833 to Peter Newman, and the postoffice, which had been for three years *Bardsville*, with Richard Bard as postmaster, now became *Newman's Mill*, with Mr. Newman in charge. James Mehaffey was the next proprietor, and he sold the property to Mr. McKeage. The postoffice became *Grant* in 1867.

Cherry Tree was made a borough April 30, 1855, by an act of the legislature. At that time it was surveyed by Robert Scanlon, of Cambria county. The first election occurred in June, 1855. The first burgess was Dr. W. A. Piatt, and Gideon Kinports, J. M. Harter, R. H. McCormick, clerk; and William Lutman *were part* of the first council. The present population is about five hundred.

The Artesian Well was bored by Joseph Williams and Joseph McMurray, to the depth of 767 feet. An engine and the usual appliances were used for this work. Operations began in September, 1864, and ceased in October, 1865. The flow of water is abundant and regular. No words can give an adequate idea of the cleansing, refreshing qualities of this fountain. The flow of gas is sufficient to cause a strong and permanent light. The water will remove tan, correct acidity, give tone to debilitated systems, and bids fair to make a "Spa," rivalling more pretentious *watering* places. We present the analysis of William Richardson, Cooper Institute, New York city: Gases, free carbonic, free chlorine. Minerals, oxide of iron (Fe. 2. O. 3), 00.12; carbonate of lime (Cao. Co. 2), 00.13; carbonate of soda (Nao. Co. 2), 00.35; water, 99.40; total, 108. The iron and the lime are held in solution by the free carbonic acid gas.

The value of the water for drinking purposes is due to the iron and soda. The carbonic acid makes it refreshing, and the soda takes up the acid in the stomach, should there be any. Grains to the pint: Oxide of iron, 6,912; carbonate of lime, 7,488; carbonate of soda, 20.16.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CHERRY TREE—PORTIONS OF THE COUNTY LINES AND PART OF THE PURCHASE LINE, BY PAIGE & PROUDFOOT, IN 1849.

"In pursuance of an act of the general assembly of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 29th day of March, A. D. 1849, for the location of the corner of Indiana, Clearfield and Cambria counties, known as the Cherry Tree, and for other purposes, we, Richard J. Proudfoot, *Artist*, appointed by the commissioners of Cambria county, and Edmund Paige, *Artist*, appointed by the commissioners of Indiana county, first communicating with the *Artist* of Clearfield county, he not in attendance, having met at the Cherry Tree, for the purposes aforesaid, in the month of December, A. D. 1849, report the following: Commenced on the old purchase line, to be the boundary as designated at the treaty with the Indians at Fort Stanwix, in 1768, one mile west of the Cherry Tree, or Canoe Place, blocked several trees, age 75 or 76 years, other marks 65 years; run said line carefully south seventy-nine degrees and twenty minutes east to the Susquehanna river, near the lower part of the island, as designated in the draft annexed; then began on the bank of Cush Cushion creek, on a line run by Henry J. McGuire, *Artist*, in November, 1839, between the counties of Cambria and Indiana, it being the true boundary, as recognized by the aforesaid counties; the course of said true line is south twenty degrees west; ran two hundred and forty-four perches. We then set over eight perches and run a line marked on the ground, bearing north twenty-three degrees east; to continue on would strike the island. McGuire's draft, as filed of record in the commissioner's office of said counties last mentioned, the bearings call for south twenty degrees and twenty-five minutes, west twenty-four miles and forty-three perches to the Conemaugh river. The general course of Cush Cushion creek is north eighty-three degrees west and about three perches in breadth; thence from the north bank of said Cush Cushion creek, where county line crosses same, north twenty degrees, east nine perches to bank of river. Course of Susquehanna river to mouth of Cush Cushion is south fifteen degrees, east fifteen perches to the purchase line; from thence north twenty-four degrees, east twenty-five perches to first tier of bridge on edge of Susquehanna river. River line turns to right. Then examined Potter's district line; run the same one mile; blocked several trees, age sixty-five years. True course of said line is south one degree and twenty-five minutes, west to the point of intersection at the purchase line, one perch above the point of the island and in the river one perch, as designated in the diagram annexed, which point or intersection we designate as the point where the original cherry tree stood. The Indiana and Cambria county line, as run by Henry J. McGuire, Esq., struck the purchase line one and one half perches west from the aforesaid intersection, about one perch from the western bank of said river. Examined for the Clearfield and Cambria county line; found a line running due east; run said line near road leading from Summerville school house; saw another line, said and recognized to be the county line, to right. We run it back at North eighty-nine degrees west; struck the Potter's district line eight perches north of intersection, and in the river a pine put from western bank. Saw no marks on this line older than twenty-eight or twenty-nine years. We consider this as the line run and recognized by the counties of Cambria and Clearfield. We also find the western bank of river near and around the island to be wasting away and the island accumulating. We have set up marks and designated the points where the said canal place is, and where county line intersects, and would recommend the commissioners of said counties to erect a monument as soon as practicable."

"RICHARD J. PROUDFOOT,
"E. PAIGE, } "Artists."

WILLIAM EASON was born in Lycoming county, in 1799. He was married in 1807. He was a wheelwright by trade and came to the vicinity of the Cherry Tree in the fall of 1826. He served six months in the war of 1812. His business was farming and lumbering. He died in 1843. Elizabeth Eason, his wife, died in 1853, at the age of sixty-four. His children were: Harriet, d., m. first to William Jack, d., and second to Joseph Kuntz; Joseph, m. to Mary Ann Cutter; Jane, d.; Ann, d., m. to James McCune; Amelia, d., m. to Matthew Irwin, d.; Elizabeth, m. to Robert Hughes; John, m. first to Mary J. Lafferty, d. in 1874, at the age of thirty-six and second to Mary Tibbetts; Isabella; Robert, d., m. to Mary Patton, d., and Susan. John Eason has served as justice of the peace for three terms, and was re-elected in February, 1879, for an additional term. His business is farming and lumbering. He served as orderly sergeant of Co. F, 7th regiment Pennsylvania militia. His children were: Cynthia J., Harriett, William W. and Nancy E., living, and Albert, d.

E. B. CAMP was born in Middlesex county, Connecticut, in 1825, and was a son of Heth F. and Phebe Camp *nee* Bales. The family removed to the farm now occupied by Andrew Fraley, in the spring of 1837. On this tract, which adjoins the village of Cherry Tree, Mr. Camp engaged in farming, merchandizing and lumbering, on this as well as on many other tracts. His store was situated at the junction of the Gettysburg and Clarion roads. He continued in business till his death in 1849, at the age of fifty-six; his wife died in 1845, at the age of fifty-two. Their children were: Elizabeth, E. B., m. to Francis E. Waller; James, m. to Mary O'Brien; Emily, m. to Amos Johnson, and Anna. E. B. Camp's children were: Cecelia, m. to Rev. Thomas Parry; E. H., Francis B., Arthur Bates, Hannah W., Everett Brace, and Maria Coe. Our subject succeeded to his father's mercantile interests. In 1850 he erected his present store, and has been engaged in lumbering and farming in addition to merchandizing.

PORTER KINPORTS was born in 1831, in the "old fort," then Huntingdon, now Blair county, and was a son of John and Mary Kinports *nee* Rench, both being of English descent. The former was weighmaster at Hollidaysburg for several years, was constable for several years, in Frankstown, and held other positions. In 1845 the family removed to the farm now occupied by our subject in Cambria county, the residence being in Cherry Tree. John Kinports died in 1862, at the age of sixty-seven; his wife in 1879, at the age of eighty-two. The children were: David R., d., m. to Nancy P. Barnhart, d.; John W., d.; Benjamin F., d.; Gideon, d.; Joseph, d.; James M., m. to Kate J. Barnhart; Porter, m. to Margaret B. Mehaffey; Lucretia, d.; Amanda M., d., m. to Jesse M. Harter; and Lucy, m. to E. Brallier, M. D. David R. and Porter were postmasters for several years. Our subject's children were: Minnie V., John Clyde, Gertrude M., David O., Elfrida H., d., William M., Mary E., Boyd W., and Nannie B. The Porter Kinports mercantile establishment was founded in 1845, by David R. Kinports and Brothers, John, Gideon, and Porter. In 1862 the firm became Harter & Kinports, which changed in 1867 to P. Kinports & Co. The style of the house since 1869 has been Porter Kinports.

DR. W. A. PIATT was born in 1826, in Lycoming county, and was a son of Col. John and Mary Piatt *nee* Forseman. The former was a grandson of a Huguenot who settled in Pennsylvania. Our subject read medicine with Drs. Thomas and

Charles Lyons, and graduated from Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in the spring of 1851. He located in Cherry Tree in 1848, where he died in 1860, at the age of thirty-four. He was married in 1851, to Margaretta Jane McCormick, of Blair county. Their children were: Mary Octava, d.; John Williamson, m. to Elizabeth Sedam; Catharine A., d.; Alice, M., m. to Aaron Brilhart; and William A. His widow was married in 1865, to George W. Lovelace. Their children were: Horace McC., Elizabeth Metzler, Albert H., and Cora Estella.

Amos D. Orner was born in Pine township, in 1851, and was a son of Daniel and Eliza Orner *nee* Cameron. The former settled in the county in 1844. He is over seventy-seven years of age. His wife died in 1876, at the age of sixty-two. Their children were: John, m. to Susan Boring; Amos, D., m. to Joanna Bracken; Emanuel S.; Elizabeth, m. to Stewart Campbell; Phebe, m. to Scott Steffy; and Nancy. Our subject's chilcren are: Franklin F., and Halsaine Allethea. He has worked ten years, six of which in Cherry Tree, at the carpenter trade.

E. Brallier, M. D., was born March 20, 1841, near Belsano, in Cambria county, Pa. His parents were of German descent, and farmers. With them he spent the early part of his life, engaged in attending school and working on the farm. After receiving a liberal education he began teaching school in 1858, which occupation he followed until September, 1862, the last being the select school at Cherry Tree. Closing his school, he enlisted in the army on the 7th of September, 1862. Shortly after going out he was promoted corporal, and held that position until May 2d, 1862, when, while on the battlefield of Chancellorsville he was promoted to second sergeant, which place he held for some time, being then promoted to first sergeant and occupying that position until nearly the close of the war, when he received the commission of captain. At the organization of the company he was chosen company clerk, and occupied the position until the dissolution of the company at Harrisburg, June 1, 1865. During the war he was engaged in seventeen battles, being the first man to mount the enemy's works at Hatcher's Run, February 5th, 1865. Was also present at the surrender of Gen. Lee to Gen. Grant, at Appomattox, April 9, 1865. A few weeks after returning from the army, in 1865, he was nominated for, and duly elected to the office of county auditor in Cambria county for a term of three years, from October of that year. Finding that the duties of the office interfered with the prosecution of his studies, after serving for one year he resigned. He first commenced the study of anatomy and physiology in 1860, but never regularly entered the office of any physician until his return from the army in June, 1865, when he registered and studied with the late R. S. Bunn, M. D., of Ebensburg, Pa. In October, 1866, matriculated in both the Jefferson Medical College and Lying-in Charity, of Philadelphia, receiving his diploma from each of the above institutions in March, 1868; that of the Lying-in Charity March 5th, 1868, and on March 7th, 1868, the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Jefferson Medical College. In about two weeks after graduation he located to practice his profession in Cherry Tree, Indiana county, Pa. On July 7th, 1868, was married to Lucy M., daughter of the late John and Mary Kinports, of Cherry Tree borough. He has ever since remained in this place, engaged in general practice, but giving particular attention to gynæcology and diseases of children, with success. In 1870 he became a member of the Indiana County Medical Society, and in 1876 became a permanent member of the State Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and of the American Medical Association, representing the county in the former once and the latter twice. He has filled several offices in the Indiana County Medical Society, being its president for 1879. He has always taken a very active part in education, contributing to schools and provising plans to facilitate teaching in the local schools, serving as director of the Cherry Tree Male and Female College and one of its faculty during its existence, and for the five past years as one of the directors of the public schools, the four last as secretary of the board. He was one of the organizers of the Cherry Tree Scientific Lecture Club, lecturing on anatomy and physiology. Our subject's children were: Stanley Allen Emanuel, Anna May, Lulu Veronica, John Kinports, Emma Jane and Amanda Margaret, d.

John B. Mehaffey was born in Lycoming county, in 1807, and was a son of William and Nancy Mehaffey *nee* Bennett. The latter's father was a Revolutionary soldier, participating in the Brandywine and other battles. The family located on the present site of Burnside, Clearfield county, in 1827. William Mehaffey died in 1859, nearly eighty-two years of age; his wife in 1858, nearly fifty years old. His second wife was Elizabeth Tarbit, who died in 1841, over fifty years of age. Our subject was married in 1833, to Ellen Byers. Their children were: Mary, m. to Jackson Patchen; Margaret, m. to Porter Kinports; Crissy Ann, m. to Rev. S. F. Crowther; Nancy Jane, d.; William T., m. to Julia Ann Patchen; and Elizabeth E., d. William T.'s only child is John Clark.

Rev. S. F. Crowther, B. D., was born near Bellefontaine, Centre county, Pa., August 20, 1834. His father's name was James Crowther, who was of English, or perhaps Scotch origin. His mother's name was Ellenor Baum. Both were born and raised in Centre county, Pa. In 1842 the family removed to Venango county, Pa., where they still reside. The subject of this sketch is the oldest of eleven children, ten of whom, six brothers and four sisters, are still living, full grown men and women. He was converted and united with the Evangelical Church, when nineteen years old. Educated at Grand River Institute, Ohio, taught school nearly three years, received license to preach April 3, 1857, completed the course of study for young ministers, and was ordained Elder, March 24, 1862, served on the Board of Examiners in the Evan. Church four years, graduated at Iron City College, June, 1865, with a view to teaching in the south; not liking the south, he united with the Pittsburgh annual conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, in September, 1865, took charge of the Second M. P. Church of Allegheny City and served it three years, during which time he built a new church worth $20,000. He then served the First M. P. Church of New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., two years, during which time he organized the M. P. Church of Beaver Falls, and had a good church erected and ready for a pastor. It is doing well. He then served the Brownsville, Pa., M. P. Church two years, and accepted a call to the Cherry Tree pastorate in September, 1872, where he remained seven years, when in September, 1879, he was elected president of Pittsburgh annual conference and pastor of the First M. P. Church, Allegheny City, to which place he removed in October, 1879. In 1875 Mr. Crowther conceived the idea of a Conference College with a faculty of instruction, and a four years curriculum, for licentiates, who should pursue their studies under the direction of the faculty and submit to rigid examinations at each annual conference until they would complete the course satisfactorily, when they should receive diplomas. Conference adopted the plan, elected a faculty of six, making Mr. Crowther president, which relation he still holds. The college is doing well, and the plan will be recommended to general conference in May, 1880, with a view to making it general, and having a college in each conference in the church. The course of study, in college parlance, is called *elective*, and is sufficiently thorough to entitle to the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. Mr. Crowther's work as pastor and church builder during the last seven years may be gleaned from the history of the M. P. churches above given. Two new church buildings and more

than 200 souls converted are among the memorials of the work of those years of grace.

CAPTAIN R. H. MCCORMICK was born in Huntingdon county in 1825, and was a son of Joseph and Margaret McCormick *nee* Graffens. Joseph's grandfather, Alexander McCormick, had a fort well known as "McCormick's fort," in the Stone valley, Huntingdon county. Our subject located in Cherry Tree in 1848, first residing in that part of the borough taken from Cambria county. He erected a foundry, at that time the only one between Blairsville and Hollidaysburg. Soon after he started a tin shop, and has since been connected with that business. He served in company D, 78th Pennsylvania volunteers, as first lieutenant and captain for three years. He was a Democratic member of the state house of representatives in the sessions of 1867 and '68; he was married in 1847 to Ellen Benton; his children were: Edgar Benton, m. to Maggie McKeague; Irene, m. to Jesse Bolsinger; John J.; William Harry; Mary; Carrie A., d.; and Lillie Eva.

WILLIAM HOSACK, M. D., was born in Black-lick township, in 1848, and was a son of Samuel Hosack, of whom see sketch in Blairsvill records. He served in company I, 11th Pa. R. C., four years nine months and seventeen days, the last nine months being passed as a prisoner in Andersonville; he graduated from Glade Run academy in 1868, and taught three years in Blairsville and Burrell township; he read medicine with Dr. M. R. Banks, of Livermore, and graduated from the Cleveland Medical College in the spring of 1874; his first location was in West Lebanon, where he remained till April, 1879, when he removed to Cherry Tree, having purchased with J. M. Hosack, the drug store of Dr. E. Brallier. He was married in 1872, to M. M., daughter of Hon. John Bruce, of Blairsville. Their children were: Robert Bruce and Samuel Lawrence.

WILLIAM REED was born in Montgomery county, Maryland, in 1837, and was a son of Allen and Sarah Ann Reed *nee* Gardner. The former's father was in the Revolutionary war. Our subject served in company E, 168th Pa. volunteers for eleven months from Franklin county, and in company K, 159th Pa. volunteers for five months from Blair county. He located in Cherry Tree in 1868; he was married in 1858 to Martha J. Mayhugh, of Franklin county. Their children were: Katie Gordon, d.; Joseph Benson, d.; William Allen, Edward Fenton, Ida Bell, Mary Elizabeth, and Anna Martha Jane.

JOHN A. KNEEDLER was born in Williamsburg, Blair county, in 1839, and was a son of William F. and Isabella Kneedler *nee* Henderson. The former came to Indiana county in 1841, and located at the "Diamond." In 1853, he removed to Cherry Tree. His children were: Mary A., d., m. to Amos Lockhart; John A., m. to Sarah Riten; Elizabeth J., m. to John Conley; Margaret C., m. to Chambers Patrick; Almira Isabelle, m. to William B. Whitesides; William Joseph; George R.; Gertrude, d.; and Elmer E., d. Our subject's children were: Jesse P., d.; William P., d.; George C.; Mollie I.; Guy E., and Boyd M. He was a school director for twelve, and the secretary of the board for eleven years; he has held nearly all the borough positions; his avocation has been that of a blacksmith; he is the inventor of a well known sulky plow, patented in 1874.

WILLIAM W. LANGDON was born in Lancaster county in 1832, and was a son of William and Elizabeth Langdon *nee* Windolf, daughter of Jacob Windolf, a Revolutionary soldier, and one of the old settlers of Germantown. Our subject was married in 1856 to Mary J. Forrest. Their children were: Mary E., d.; Mary, d.; William, d.; George W., and Jesse H. William W. was in company F, 23d Pennsylvania volunteers, in the three months' service, and in company H, 18th Pennsylvania cavalry for one year. He located in Cherry Tree in 1862.

CHARLES A. GRUMBLING was born in Blair county in 1854, and was a son of Hugh Grumbling and Mrs. Sarah Ginter *nee* Yingling. The former's second wife was Mrs. Susan King *nee* Walls. He located in Cherry Tree in 1859. Mrs. Sarah Grumbling's first children were: David Ginter, Ceo. W. Ginter, Anna Ginter, Solomon Ginter, Samuel Ginter, and Lydia Ginter. Hugh Grumbling's children were: Charles A., m. in 1874, to Nannie Dorning; John, Alice, Mostine Claudius, Lucy, and Bertha. Our subject's children were: Viola, Pearl and Anna Maud.

CAPT. D. J. WEAVER was born in Adams county in 1834, and was a son of Henry and S. G. Weaver, *nee* Cooper. The family removed to Pine Creek township, Armstrong county, in 1844. The former served in the 2d Pennsylvania cavalry for two years, and died in 1864, at the age of sixty-four; the latter is living in Parker City, about sixty-four years of age. From 1856 to 1861 our subject was a locomotive engineer on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He served four years and one month as a member of company B, 3d Maryland veteran volunteers, holding the successive ranks of orderly sergeant, sergeant-major of regiment, first lieutenant and captain. After the war he located in Cherry Tree, and being a carriage maker by trade, engaged in the manufacture of wagons and carriages. He was married in 1854 to Kate Z. Shaw. Their children were: Sallie Getty, m. to Albert S. Dougherty; Laura Bell, m. to Milton J. McCreery; Flora Iona and Harry Edward.

L. M. CLARK was born in York county, in 1837, and was a son of Virtue and Mary Catharine Clark, *nee* Grove. The former was a native of New Haven, Connecticut, where he was for several years engaged in the manufacture of brass spring clocks. In 1841 he removed to Indiana and located on the farm now occupied by John W. Clark, Montgomery township. He died in 1863, at the age of sixty-four; his wife is living, over seventy-one years of age. Their children were: Samuel, m. to George Rank; James, d.; Susan, m. to Wm. Hamilton; Hannah, d.; Sylvester, d.; L. M., m. to Almira Haslet; Alpheus B., m. to Larue Thompson; Mary Catharine, Geo. W., d., and John W., m. to Ada Hiddleson. Alpheus B. was in the 105th Pennsylvania volunteers nearly three years, and was wounded. Samuel was in the 178th Pennsylvania volunteers about one year. Our subject's children were: Alpheus B., jr., Cora Jane, Mary Catharine, Margaret Blanch, Lizzie Sybil and Dolly Emily.

DAVID F. SMITH was born in county Antrim, Ireland, in 1821, and was a son of William and Ellen Smith *nee* Feeny, who removed to Canada in 1829, locating in Buck's county in the fall of that year. In 1843, the family removed to the vicinity of Burnside, Clearfield county. The former died in 1858, at the age of eighty-one; the latter in 1876, over ninety-four years old. The children were: Andrew, d., and Mary, d., twins; Sarah, d.; James, m. to Elizabeth Coulter; Robert, m. to Mary Turner; Ellen, d., m. to Lory Lanigan; David F. and Eliza, d., twins, the former m. first to Nancy Bunger, d., and second to H. E. Thompson; and William, m. to Melinda Getter. Robert was in company D, 5th Kentucky volunteers for three years. Out subject's children: William, m. to Ann Ginter; Ellen, m. to J. W. Smith; Ann, m. to John Stoffer; James; Robert, m. to Jane Hileman; David, m. to Miss Brady; Rebecca, d.; Eliza, d.; Mary, Isaac, Loretta, George, Randolph, d., and Julia Alice.

JOHN W. KELLY was born in Centre county, in 1843, and was a son of Robert and Nancy Kelly *nee* Whipple. The former was the son of a Revolutionary soldier. Our subject learned the milling trade in Port Matilda, Centre county, and has worked in six steam and water grist mills. He came to the village in 1878, and has since been the miller at the Cherry Tree mill. He was married in 1865, to Elizabeth McCoy, o

Centre county. Their children were: Franklin E., Letitia, Ida, d., Arena, d., and Ralph Emerson.

S. S. O'Brien was born in Cherry Tree in 1853, and was a son of Thomas and Catharine O'Brien *nee* Shell. The former was the first permanent carpenter in the village; he was a native of Ireland, whence he migrated while a young man to America; he died in Cherry Tree in 1879; his second wife, above named, resides in the borough. Their children were: D. A., m. to Maggie Sansberry; and S. S., m. to Anna Phœnix.

David H. Keller was born in Maytown, Lancaster county, in 1843, and was a son of John and Nancy Keller *nee* Coit, who removed in 1847 and located in Sprankle's Mills, Jefferson county. The former died in 1876, at the age of sixty-eight; the latter in 1861, at the age of fifty-nine. David H. served in company G, 105th Pa. volunteers about four years, and was wounded three times. He was married in 1869 to Maggie T. Bracken, of Cambria county. Their children were: Emma K. Maud, Harry Wilmer, James Howard, Malvina Grace, and Lucy Dunda. Our subject has worked at blacksmithing for fifteen years, and has resided in Cherry Tree for seven.

CHAPTER LVI.

THE TOWNSHIPS.

EAST WHEATFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Wheatfield township was formed in 1779, and at one time embraced all of what is now Indiana county south of the purchase line. Old Wheatfield might well be called the mother of the county, for within her limits the early settlements began, and sixteen townships are now embraced within what were once her original boundaries. In 1859, Wheatfield was divided into East and West Wheatfield townships. The name is said to have been derived from the "barrens," or places destitute of timber, affording a good soil for wheat, hence the "wheat fields." The name of the township frequently appears in the surveys from 1780 to 1786, and in 1778–9, we see Wheatfield district.

The first settler was undoubtedly George Findley, who had come to the Pumroy and Wilson settlement in 1764, and in the following year had "tomahawked" a tract of land in what is now East Wheatfield township, and his home was spoken of, May 29th, 1769, as the "*Findley cabbins*," in some of the application warrants of that year. There were many early settlers, whose graves were scattered in out-of-the-way places through the township, of whom no account is given save that they were pioneers. William Clark was prominently mentioned among the pioneers. His improvement was not surveyed till June 22, 1776, and is described as situated on the "*path between Conemaugh and Black-lick, adjoining George Findley, and including *Wipey's cabbin.*"

On the Kittanning path, not far from the "cabbins" of Findley, William Bracken first located, and afterward removed to the site of his mill, spoken of in another article.

Matthew Dill, about 1768 or 1769 located in the neighborhood of Findley and Bracken. In 1773 he removed to the north side of Black-lick, "adjoining Wm. Bracken's claim."

Robert Rodgers located on the tract now occupied by Mrs. Martha Rodgers, about 1771 or 1772. The warrant is dated September 29, 1772, and the survey October 28, 1774.

John Bolar, about 1773 or 1774, made an improvement on the land now occupied by his grandson, John Bolar.

*Wiper, a peaceful Delaware Indian, who was murdered by the whites.

George Farmer, Daniel McClentock, David Wakefield, Frederick Pershing, jr., John Elder and others were among the early pioneers.

The first blacksmith was Barney Bonar. His shop was situated on Black-lick, where Hugh Parker now resides.

The first tailor was John Ling, who traveled from house to house, and was in all his glory prior to 1800.

The first resident minister was Rev. James Wakefield, a local Methodist Episcopal clergyman.

Shoupstown was laid out about 1807, by Henry Shoup, on the old Frankstown road. It was situated on the hill opposite the present residence of John Schrock. At one time it boasted of a store and a half dozen of cabins. The pike's erection gave it a death blow, and there is not to-day a single vestige of its existence left on the hill to tell the story of its downfall.

The first grist mill in the township was the Wm. Bracken mill, erected about 1772 to 1774, as it is mentioned in the surveys of 1772–4, and called the "Bracken mill." This was situated on a run which flows into Black-lick. During that stormy period, although deserted for several years, and many buildings in this section were destroyed, it escaped all damage save that from Time's ruthless hand, and upon the return of Bracken was again put in order, and did a large amount of work for the new comers who arrived after the war. The Bracken mill was succeeded by the Wm. Clark mill, a better arranged mill than its predecessor. The present saw mill of David Tomb is the third mill that has occupied its site.

The next grist mill was the George Finley mill, on Laurel run. The first was erected in 1784-5, and was a small, rude log mill, using a ten-foot undershot wheel, and had only one run of stones. The second was worn out in 1817, and was then using a breast wheel, and it too had only one run of stones. The third was erected in 1817, and had two run of stones, and used an overshot wheel, sixteen feet in diameter.

The Isaac Rodgers mill was erected by Robert Work, a noted wheelright, about 1784-5, on the Conemaugh. It was the only "dry weather" mill in this section, and was resorted to by the people living distant even forty miles. It was the most noted of all the early mills, and when its mates were prostrate with drought, it went on its way merrily grinding night and day. Old settlers speak of camping near it, and waiting even three and four days for the chance to get their grist. The present mill is the fourth on its site.

Mrs. Elizabeth Mathews was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, on the 28th of January, 1784, and was the daughter of George and Elizabeth Findley. The former had come to the settlement made by Pumroy and Wilson in what is now Derry township, Westmoreland county, in 1764, and in the following year selected the tract now occupied by his grandson, George Findley Mathews, in East Wheatfield township. (See general history for first white settler and township notes.) He built a grist mill in the seasons of 1784-5, which is said to have been the second in the county. In 1788, he added a saw mill attachment. His children were: James, b. in 1777, in Franklin county, d. at the age of sixty, m. to Parmelia Dill, b. in 1792, near the site of Dilltown, d. at the age of seventy; Isabella, d., m. to Andrew Reynolds, d., and Elizabeth, m. in 1806 to Archibald Mathews, d. in 1851, about sixty-seven years of age. James was a soldier in the war of 1812, and assisted in building Fort Meigs. Archibald Mathews erected in Wheatfield township the first woolen mill of Indiana county. James Findley's children were: George, m. to Esther Steele; Ann, d., m. to William R. Duke, d.; Mary Jane, d., m. to Robert McCormick; Parmelia, d., m. to William Wolfe; James, m. to Phebe Burket; Rebecca, d., m. to John Goddred; A. M., m. to Eliza Rader; Eliza, d., m. to Samuel McCune, d. and Harriet A. N. James and A. M. were in the war of 1861. Archibald and Elizabeth

Mathews' children were: Jane, d., m. to Thomas Chapman, d.; Martha, m. to Isaac Rogers, d.; Isabella, m. to William Lapsley; Eliza, m. to Joseph, Kennedy; George F., m. to Rebecca J. Mathews; Mary, d., m. to James Taylor; James, d., Sarah, d., m. to Samuel Noble; William and Archibald, twins, the former died a soldier in the city of Mexico, the latter is deceased, and was married to Matilda J. Mitchell. The warrant of the George F. Mathews farm bears the date of 1774. The massacre of a boy who was buried on the place, is noted on the back of the deed of the property. The children of George F., a son of Archibald and Elizabeth Mathews were: William E., Emma May, James Miller, Nancy Elizabeth, d., Alice A., Lewis A., d., Charles A., Mary Amanda, Harry Findley, and Benjamin Mitchell. Our subject is the oldest person whom we have met in the county. Her memory and strength are remarkable, and to her we are indebted to a large amount of valuable data.

MRS. SARAH RODGERS was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, in 1800, and was a daughter of Robert and Letitia McRodden *nee* McDermott. Our subject came to America in 1823, in company with a brother, Rev. Hugh McRodden, who located about four miles north of what is now Nineveh. McRodden was the first minister at the Stone Seceder Presbyterian church. Sarah was married in 1844 to Henry Rodgers, a son of Robert Rodgers, the pioneer, who died in 1872, nearly seventy years of age. Their children were: Letitia, d.; Mary; Margaret, m. to William W. Wakefield, d.; Elizabeth, d.; Robert J.; and John W., m. to Mary J. Junkins.

ROBERT RODGERS came from county Donegal, Ireland, to the Conococheague valley, Pennsylvania, and there met George Findley, who had had for a few years an improvement in the Conemaugh valley, the same as now occupied by George F. Mathews. Together they went to this portion of what is now Indiana county. The date is unknown, but the warrant of the original tract of fifty-seven and one-fourth acres is dated September 29, 1772, and was surveyed October 28, 1774, and was described as situated "on the north side of Conemaugh, on the path leading to Black-lick, two miles from Robert Gibbs, in Westmoreland county." Mrs. Martha Rodgers, widow of Isaac Rodgers, a grandson of Robert, the pioneer, is residing on the original homestead. Robert Rodgers' wife was Sarah Kyle, and their only child was Isaac, who died in 1822. His first wife was Mary Hice, d., and his second was Eliza Elder, d., both natives of the Conemaugh valley. Isaac Rodgers' children were: Robert, d., m. to Margaret Updegraff; Sarah, d., m. to James Killen, d.; William, d., m. to Almira Buck; John, d., m. first to Ruth Wakefield, d., and second to an unknown lady; Henry, d., m. to Sarah McRodden; Isaac, d., and Mary, d., twins, the former, m. first to Margaret Watts, d., and second to Martha Mathews, the latter, m. to Ephraim Skiles, d.; Margaret, d., m. to Edmund Waters, d.; George, m. to Roxanna Rodgers, d.; Catharine, d., m. to Thomas Brown, d.; Joseph, d.; Samuel, d., m. to Eliza Rodgers; Eliza, d., m. to William Nixon; James, d.; and Jane Ann, d., m. to John Hemphill, d. The children of Isaac, the son of Isaac Rodgers, were: Robert B., m. to Mrs. Mary E. Mathews *nee* Harding; Archibald M., m. to Mary Jones; Margaret J., m. to Samuel Falloon; Elizabeth; Sarah, d., m. to John D. Bryan; James J., m. to Angeline Cook; John H., m. to Ella Hill; William M., m. to Emma B. Pershing; and Isaac S., m. to Elizabeth Swaney. Robert B. was second lieutenant of company I, 206th Pennsylvania volunteers, mustered into state service, disability preventing his entering the United States service. Archibald M. was in company H, 12th Pa. R. C., for three years; he was twice wounded, and life was saved by a package of letters at the second Bull Run battle. James J. was in the war of 1861. John H. was in company I, 206th Pennsylvania volunteers about one year. Mrs. Martha Rodgers has Robert Rodgers' old bible; it was printed at Berwick, England, in 1711. The tract of land upon which Rodgers' mill is situated was warranted March 11, 1886, and the survey was made September 7, 1786, the number of acres being three hundred and thirty-eight and three-fourths. At what time the first Rodgers' mill was erected, we are unable to state definitely, but the tradition is that it was prior to that time (1786), as he felt somewhat uneasy for building a mill before he had either warrant or survey.

JOHN BOLAR was born on the farm now occupied by him in East Wheatfield township in 1798, and was a son of George and Jeannet Bolar *nee* McCoy. The former was a son of John Bolar and Mrs. Mary Shaw *nee* Gray. John Bolar, the pioneer, came from England to Pennsylvania when a boy. He served in the Revolutionary war. Prior to the war he had made a small improvement on the land now occupied by our subject, and after his return from the conflict he was married and made an effort for a permanent residence on the above named land. The warrant is dated March 18, 1785, the survey August 3, 1785, and the patent August 22, 1786. The tract is named "Bolar's Chance." John and Mary Bolar's children were: Susannah, m. to Daniel Reynolds; Mary, m. to Elijah Garrison, and George, m. to Jeannet McCoy; all deceased. George as well as his father, was in the Indian wars. George Bolar's children were: Eleanor, d., m. to Thomas Bell, d.; John, m. first to Elizabeth Amsbaugh, d., and second to Mrs. Nancy Bryan *nee* Hess, d.; Mary, m. first to Hugh Bell, d., and second to David Palmer, d.; and Daniel, d., m. to Sarah Weir, d. Our subject's children are: A. J. (see sketch of Blairsville records), m. to Martha Kern; Gilson, m. to Nancy Johnson; Jane Ann, m. to Charles Killen; Mary Catharine; George, d., m. to Anna Humphrey, d.; Elizabeth, m. to Reuben Ling; Melinda, m. to David Cramer; Matilda, d.; m. to David Cramer; John, m. to Catharine Nagle; Cordilla, m. to John Hess; Lucinda, d.; Findley McCoy, m. to Miriam Spires; Sarah F., d., and Orlando, d. Gilson was a soldier in the war of 1861. George was lieutenant in a company of colored infantry.

WILLIAM WAKEFIELD was born about six miles west of Armagh, in 1797, and was a son of Rev. James and Mary Wakefield *nee* Clark. The former was a local Methodist Episcopal minister; he died in 1852, at the age of eighty-four; his wife, at the age of sixty-six. James was the son of David and Mary Wakefield *nee* Hogue, both natives of Ireland, who came to America in 1775, and to where our subject was born in 1785. David Wakefield's children were: Thos., d., m. to Elizabeth Martin, d.; Joanna, d., m. to Wm. Carl, d.; John, d., m.; James, d., m. to Mary Clark, d.; Jeremiah, d., m. to Jane Ling, d.; Mary, d., m. to Robert Wakefield, d.; and David, d., m. to Mary Carnahan, d. James Wakefield was among the first, if not the first, Methodist Episcopal ministers in the county. His children were: William, m. Elizabeth Hough, d.; Thomas, m. to Margaret Harold, d.; Ruth, d., m. to John Rodgers, d.; Elizabeth, d.; Martha, m. to Amos Davis; Margaret, m. to Geo. W. Kern; James, d., m. to Susannah Hughes; John, d.; Mary, d., m. to John Clodfelter; and Lucinda, d., m. to Hugh Parker. Our subject has lived on his present farm since 1801, his father having located there that year. The land was patented in the name of William Clark, Esq.

SAMUEL ELDER was born on the farm now occupied by John Schrock, East Wheatfield township, in 1798, and was a son of John and Agnes Elder *nee* McManimy, natives of Ireland, and Episcopalians. The former came with two brothers to America in 1791. Samuel located in Westmoreland; William in Somerset, and John in Huntingdon county. In 1795, John located in what is now East Wheatfield township; he died in 1849, at the age of eighty-seven; his wife in 1834, at the age of seventy-four. Their children were: William, d., m. to Jane Cald-

well; d.; Margaret, d.; Samuel, m. first to Margaret Mellon, d., and second to Margaret Peelor; John, d., m.; Elizabeth, d.; and Thomas R., d., m. to Ann Falloon. Thomas R. died while a soldier in the war of 1861; he was over fifty-six years of age at the time of enlistment. Samuel was a deacon in the Armagh Presbyterian church for many years. Samuel's children were: Eliza A., m. to Charles Driscol; Margaret, m. to John L. Tinkcom; Nancy, d., m. to Emanuel Lininger, d.; John, d.; Mary A. H., m. to James M. Morrison, d., Samuel M., M. D., d.; Jennie L.; William P., m. to Ida Bauer; and James N. Samuel M. was in company H, 12th Pa. R. C. for three years; he was promoted to captain of same company, and breveted major; he also served six months as a hospital surgeon. The Elder homestead was warranted to John Bolar in 1797. The patent was issued to Daniel and Susannah Reynolds in 1825.

Daniel Pershing.—His grandfather was Frederick Pershing, who was born in 1724, in Alsace, Germany, near the river Rhine. His parents being poor, and having acquired the arts of weaving coverlids and making saltpetre, he migrated to Baltimore, leaving home in May, 1744, and arriving after a voyage of three months. Having no money to pay his passage he worked on the vessel and for a party on shore till he had "redeemed" his passage. He then began to work at his trades, and in time acquired sufficient capital to purchase a small farm in Frederick county, Md. He had married in the meantime a daughter of a Mr. Wiand. In 1773, he sold this farm and came to Westmoreland county, where he purchased a tract of land situated on Nine Mile run, about four miles southwest of what is now Youngstown. In 1774, with several of his older boys, he left Maryland to make an "opening" on his land, and in 1775 he removed with his family (then consisting of the following children, viz: Christian, Peter Frederick, Conrad, Daniel, Abraham, Rosanna, Christina and Elizabeth) to his new home in the woods. He died upon this tract, about sixty-eight years of age, leaving a widow who survived him thirty years. Their remains are lying in Smith's grave yard, near Pleasant Unity. He was a strict Lutheran and raised his family in the same faith. Frederick, jr., located in 1795, in Wheatfield township, then Westmoreland, now Indiana county, on the farm now occupied by our subject, who was born thereon in 1805. His wife was Ann McGee. He died at the age of seventy; his wife at the age of sixty. Their children were: Jacob, d., m.; Elizabeth, d., m. to Hugh Cameron, d.; John, d., m.; Daniel, m. first to Eliza Hice, d., and second to Martha Fisher, d.; James, m., Margaret, m. to James McBroom; Sarah, m. to Abraham Hartzel; Samuel, m. twice, his second wife being Eliza Wakefield; William, d.; Jonathan, d.; Joseph, m. to Martha Butler, d.; Henry B., m., and Hezekiah, m. Daniel's children were; Mary A., d.; Henry H., m.; James, m. to Sarah Bracken; Margaret, m. to Josiah Hill; Samuel, m. to Susan Covode; Mary A., d., m. to Benjamin Stewart; William, m. first to Sarah Morris, d., and second to Ann McGeehan; John H., d.; Joseph, M. E. minister, m. to Nancy Wagner; Hugh H., M. E. minister, m. to Elizabeth Robertson; Eliza, m. to Thomas Graham; Cyrus, d.; Emily, m. to William Rodgers; Thompson F., M. E. minister, m. to Anna Jamison; Frank S., M. D.; Daniel; and Ella Jane. John H., Joseph, and Hugh H. were soldiers in the war of 1861. John H. was three years in the 9th Pennsylvania reserve corps, six months in the cavalry, and one year in the navy. Joseph was three years in the 9th Pennsylvania reserve corps, and in the 58th Pennsylvania militia. Hugh H. was nine months in the 58th Pennsylvania militia.

Levi Foust was born in Somerset county in 1826, and was a son of Frederick and Mary Foust *nee* Klinefelter, both natives of York county, and of German descent. The former settled in the county in 1834, and purchased the Wakefield mill on Brush creek; he died in 1855, at the age of sixty-six; his wife in 1873, seventy-eight years of age; his first wife was a Shaffer. His children were: John d., m.; Henry, d., m. to Eve Livingston; Elizabeth, d., m. to a Shaffer; Jesse, d., m. to Susan Grumbling, d.; Jacob K., m.; Mary d., m.; Anna, m. to James Dias: Frederick, d., m. to Mary Miller, d.; Susan, d., m. to Isaac Jones; Levi, m. to Catharine St. Clair; Daniel, m. to Eve Stormer; and Bolzer, d. Levi was in company D, 186th Pennsylvania volunteers for nine months. Our subject's children are: William S., m. to Lavinia Layman; Mary J., m. to John C. Wakefield; Frederick, d.; Isaiah; Catharine A., d.; Rebecca, d.; Samuel A.; James T.; Amanda Alice; Susan E.; Leora; Ella May, d.; John Riley, d.; and Levi Milton. The Foust and Brantlinger mill was erected in 1873 by William Killen. Foust and Brantlinger became the proprietors in 1877. It has three run of stone, and Leffel's double turbine 48-inch water wheel. The first mill on this site was the old William Bracken mill.

Isaac Johns was born near Ross furnace, Westmoreland county, in 1815, and was a son of James and Lydia Johns *nee* Forrester. The former was a son of William Johns, a captain under Washington in the war of the Revolution. The family settled on what is now the Jordan farm, West Wheatfield township, in 1817. James died in 1850, at the age of seventy-five; his wife in 1858, at the age of seventy. Our subject was married, in 1841, to Susan Fous, who died in 1862, thirty-eight years old; he was again married in 1864, to Eliza Richardson. His children are: Mary, m. to A. M. Rodgers; Frederick, d.; Lydia, m. to George Hickox; Emma Jane, m. to Harrison Spiers; Margaret; Almira, d.; Martha; Ulysses; Henry T.; William C.; Sarah E.; Levi, and Laura. Isaac was a member of company D, 4th Pennsylvania cavalry, for a year and a half.

A. N. Hart was born in Saltsburg in 1842, and was a son of William and Isabella Hart *nee* McKelvey; he was married, in 1871, to Lizzie J. McClarran, daughter of William and Phebe McClarran *nee* Sutton. Their children are: Norman S., Nellie Gertrude, d; and William McClarran. He served in company H, 12th Pa. R. C. for three years, and never missed a squad or engagement; he was P. R. R. agent at Verona for three years, and also postmaster for the same time; he has been located in his present store for five years.

William Bracken was born in 1798, in York county, and was a son of Thomas and Sarah Bracken *nee* Twinam. The family removed to the tract now occupied by our subject in 1802. Thomas was of English descent; he died in 1851, at the age of eighty-seven; his wife died in 1850, in her eighty-fourth year. Their children were: Margaret, d.; Elizabeth, d., m. to Thomas Clark, d.; John, d.; Twinam, d.; John, d., m. first to Sarah Pearce, d., and second to Elizabeth Cameron; William, m. in 1822, to Jane Cameron, b. in August, 1800; Mary, d., m. to George Clark, d.; Thomas, d., m. to Elizabeth Carney, d.; and James T., m. to Priscilla Howe, d. William was a local Methodist Episcopal minister for several years; his parents were also members of the same church. William's children were: Silas Dorsey, d, m. to Lettice Clark; Findley, d., m. to Julia Ann McCormick; Sarah, m. to James Pershing; John F., m. to Maria Evans; William, d.; James S., presiding elder for six years in the Ohio M. E. conference, m. twice, first wife being Elizabeth Bell, d.; Elizabeth, m. to Washington Tomb; Watson R, d.; Ruth J., m. to David Tomb; Milton, d.; and Melinda, d. John F. was in company H, 12th Pa. R. C. Watson R. was in company H, 12th Pa. R. C. about one year; he was wounded three times, and died from the effects thereof.

Samuel Killen was born in Eastern Pennsylvania in 1794, and was a son of Daniel and Mary Killen *nee* McClatchey. The parents were natives of Ireland. Daniel came to America in 1770, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. When our

subject was an infant, his parents removed to Derry township, Westmoreland county; his father died in Westmoreland county, and his mother at the homestead, in East Wheatfield township. Our subject came to Armagh in 1810; he learned the trade of a carpenter with his brother James; he was married in 1817 to Mary Tomb, who died in 1874, at the age of seventy-two. Their children were: David, m. to Jane Lewis; Mary, m. to Daniel Snyder, d.; Elizabeth, m. to James Dick; Matilda, m. to Samuel Klinefelter; Jane Ann, m. to Daniel Angos; Daniel, m. to Nancy Patterson; William, d., m. to Nancy McFarland; and Jackson, d. Daniel was first lieutenant four months, and captain five months of company K, 77th Pa. volunteers.

WILLIAM LING was born in 1806, in Shade township, Somerset county, and was a son of Philip and Elizabeth Ling *nee* Manges, both of German descent. The former died in Shade township in 1814, about forty years of age; the latter died in Bedford county, nearly ninety-two years of age. Our subject came to the farm now occupied by him, in 1850; he was married in 1830 to Mary Berkey, of Somerset county. Their children were: Elizabeth, d.; Benjamin, m. to Elizabeth McFeaters; Chancey, d.; Mary, d., m. to Washington Tomb; Rebecca, m. to Wilson Bown; Reuben, m. to Eliza Bolar; Christian, d., killed in the war of 1861; Emily, d., m. to Chas. Teater; Jeremiah, m. to Matilda Clark; and William, d.

GEORGE W. KERN was born in York, York county, in 1800, and was a son of Joseph and Margaret Kern *nee* Steinbaugh, both natives of Germany. The former died in Greensburg, Westmoreland county, where he located in 1807; his wife died in Johnstown. Our subject was married, in 1828, to Margaret Wakefield. Their children were: Joseph Benson; Mary M., m. to Abraham Koplin, d.; Elizabeth, d.; Martha, m. to Major A. J. Bolar; William H., m. to Ella Hunter; James, m. to Mary Parker; Lucy, m. to K. W. Dick; and George. William H. was in company H, 12th Pa. R. C. over three years; he was wounded. Our subject was a merchant in Johnstown from 1829 to 1857, and for four of those years was postmaster of the town. In 1857, he located on the Wakefield farm, in East Wheatfield township.

A. P. THOMPSON was born in Morrison's Cove, Bedford county, in 1818, and was a son of Andrew and Elizabeth Thompson *nee* Pinkney. He located in the county in 1835, and has since engaged in cabinet making, merchandizing and farming. He has served one term as sheriff, and is now acting as county commissioner. He was married in 1842, to Margaret Wallace, daughter of John Wallace, a captain in the war of 1812, serving under General Harrison. Mrs. Thompson died in August, 1875. Their children were: John, d.; Stewart, d.; John, m. to Ann Trimble, daughter of James Trimble; Elizabeth, d.; James, d.; Sarah, d., and Blanch, d. The children of John and Ann Thompson *nee* Trimble were: Nancy, John, Mabon, and Mary.

WEST WHEATFIELD TOWNSHIP.

This township was formed in 1859, and was made at the last division of Wheatfield. Some of the first white settlers in this vicinity, it is supposed, were exterminated by the Indians some years prior to the Revolutionary war. There are aged persons yet living in this section, who can remember more than eighty years, and whose parents were here many years prior to their births, and found on their arrival, a well filled grave yard on the south side of the river, opposite the Ligget homestead, and on the north side two grave yards, one now known as "Hice's grave yard," and the other as "Rodgers' grave yard." They were evidently the graves of white persons, but who they were, or by whom they had been buried, is not known. There were three graves, side by side, on that part of the old "Reid farm," now owned by T. S. Reid, one large and two smaller, with rough head and foot stones and a well shaped separate tablet on each grave. Trees from fifty to one hundred years old had overgrown these graves, when first discovered by those whose traditions we are now recording. Not only were the graves an evidence of an unknown and extinct population but there also were found the charred foundations of burned buildings, and enormously large apple trees, one of which is still living and bearing on the old Reid farm. Sixty-five years ago it was as thick in the trunk as a flour barrel.

On a part of the old "Wherry farm," now known as the "burnt cabin tract," there are a number of old trunks of apple trees, with numerous living sprouts. Sixty years ago these trunks gave evidence of having been a regularly planted orchard. By whom these trees were planted, or by whom the burned cabins had been erected, has remained a mystery.

By a spring on a part of the Reid farm now owned by William Alexander, near to Thomas Crawford's line, there had evidently been a house of considerable dimensions, and a garden of about an acre in extent, over which there were large trees growing, over sixty years ago. The blackened ruins of a stone chimney, and stones of the foundation, were evidences that the house had been burned. Burned clay, partly decayed charred boards and smaller pieces of charcoal in great numbers covered the space where the house had once stood. Small mounds about a proper distance apart for corn-hills, covered about one-half of what was supposed to have been a garden. Some of the roots of the trees were stretched over and beyond or encircled these corn-hills.

During the wars which preceded the Revolution, as well as the latter, the Ligonier valley, of which this township is a portion was depopulated; many of the inhabitants were massacreed or taken prisoners, and the remainder made their way through the wilderness to the eastern part of the province.

After a number of years, those who escaped or prisoners who had been released from their captors, returned and found their buildings destroyed, their young orchards cut down and their stumps having been burned to prevent them from sprouting, and their improvements overgrown with underbrush.

Among those who are known to have first settled along that part of the Conemaugh river, which bounds this township on the south, were James Clark, "Billy" Woods, David Inyard, William Bennett, Archibald McGuire, Ben Sutton, Neil Dougherty, David Lackens and James Galbraith.

On and near to "Tubmill" creek, there were the ancestors of the numerous families of Bradys now living in the northern part of Indiana county. It is claimed to have been the home for many years of the great Indian hunter, Captain Samuel Brady.

Tradition reports the first mill, of any kind but hand mills, in the Ligonier valley, and perhaps the first power mill west of the Allegheny chain of mountains, was a tub mill propelled by water. It was so constructed that the only wheel was the water wheel, which turned horizontally, with an upright shaft, upon the upper end of which was attached the running mill stones, making exactly one revolution for each of the water wheel. This mill was built by Joseph Dechard; and from it the stream derived its name. It was afterward purchased by William P. Brady, who built upon its site a geared grist mill, which he sold to a Scotch gentleman named James Brown.

William P. Brady, after the disposal of the property, together with "Big Joe" Brady, "Little Joe" Brady, "Big Peggy" Brady, John Brady, and numerous Hughs, Sams and Jims, becoming disgusted (as did also Ben Sutton, Billy Woods, Davy Inyard, William Bennett, sr., William Bennett, jr., and others too numerous to mention,) with the scarcity of bears, wolves, panthers, etc., as well as Indians, left in search of homes more prolific of their accustomed surroundings. Some

"ROUND TOP" CHURCH, NORTH MAHONING TOWNSHIP, INDIANA CO. PA.

OLD HOUSE IN SMICKSBURG, BUILT BY **JACOB BURKETT**, IN 1829.

HOUSE BUILT BY **JOHNATHAN AYERS** IN 1820, ON THE OLD "MANOR ROAD" FROM BRADYSVILLE TO GREENVILLE, CHERRYHILL TP. EAST MAHONING TP.

FIRST HOUSE BUILT ON THE SITE OF MARION, INDIANA COUNTY, PA. ERECTED BY **JOHN PARK** IN 1817. EAST MAHONING TP.

went to the north part of this county, and others migrated to Western Virginia and the Ohio country, where Captain Samuel Brady achieved the most exciting exploits ever recorded in the history of Indian warfare.

A few miles north from the river, on the old Sides farm, stands "Fort Hill." The traditions tell us that it was known as such to George Finley and the early settlers on the river. The soil of the hill is very rich, and till 1817 or 1818, it was nearly all covered with an unimproved forest. In the early part of the century, the outlines of a fort were distinctly marked, being slightly elevated. On the inside were several mounds. In Scott's *Gazetteer* of 1806, we read the following: "In Wheatfield township, Westmoreland county, Pa., is a remarkable mound, from which several strange specimens of art have been taken. One was a stone serpent five inches in diameter; part of the entablature of a column, both rudely carved in the form of diamonds and leaves; and also an earthern urn with ashes."* The mound above alluded to was on the inside of the fort. Beside the articles aforementioned, there were found at an early date, fragments of pottery of a much finer texture than that made by the Indians; stones of peculiar shape, both carved and hollowed, as if intended for utensils for cooking purposes or receptacles. The latter were both large and small.

David Inyard often told of the Indians leaving the river; going in a northerly direction in the morning, and returning in the afternoon of the same day, loaded with lead ore rich enough to melt out and run into bullets. They would neither tell where they got it, nor allow any of the few whites to go with them. About 1829, there was considerable search made for lead along the east side of the "Chestnut ridge" on the strength of this report, but lead was not then nor since found. Not long after the pioneers already named had come to the river, Peter Dike, a Pennsylvania German, and an eccentric character, with a few associates, settled near the foot of Chestnut ridge. For a time they were unmolested by their *red neighbors*, but during the Revolutionary war they became their inveterate enemies. The settlers, therefore, joined their neighbors on the river, and, together with those on Tubmill creek, they built a most formidable blockhouse on what was then called the "Indian farm," which derived its name from David Inyard, who first improved it, and his many Indian neighbors. Fort Ligonier was too far distant to be reached in an emergency by families of women and children, with sufficient provisions to last for a long siege, when they should be attacked by a large body of their foes. The block house was about fifty feet long, and sixteen feet wide at the foundation, and was constructed of the straightest unhewn logs that could be found of the same length. The logs averaged in thickness about a foot at the top or smaller end. The walls were built perpendicularly to about the height of a man's breast, and were notched down tightly. The upper log of this perpendicular wall was notched its whole length, the notches being twenty inches apart. The log immediately below it was notched too, at distances to correspond to the upper log turned down, so that notch came to notch, forming port holes of sufficient size to admit the muzzle of a rifle with the sight clear. The logs on the next round were notched down *tightly* at the corners, and all pushed out half their thickness; and each succeeding round up to the square was treated in the same manner, so that it would have been an impossibility for an Indian, or even a panther, to have scaled the walls and come in through the roof. The back of either man or beast would have been turned down, and the whole weight of the body was forced to be supported by the hands or claws, with nothing to which to cling but the scaly bark of the logs.

On one occasion there was an alarm of Indians, and all had crowded into the block house. The rule was that boys over twelve years of age should take their regular turn as sentinels along with the men. The night came for John Bennett, a little past his twelfth birth day, to take his position as a watchman. Some time before daylight, he imagined he saw an Indian crawling on his hands and feet toward him, with the intention of springing suddenly upon him with his tomahawk. The lad leveled his rifle and fired away at his Indian. At the alarm, all the sentinels rushed to the port holes with rifles ready charged. The drums were beaten and the entire force was placed in position to repulse the enemy when the attack should be made. Daylight came, and Davy Inyard's *brood sow*, the first emigrant of her kind, was found where John shot the *Injun*, with a bullet hole through her brains.

On another occasion, John and his brother William, younger than himself, were in the woods hunting their cows, and there met a woman, one of their neighbors. They had proceeded but a short distance from where they met her when they heard a shot some distance behind them. They were not alarmed, supposing it to be a white hunter shooting at a deer. But before they found their cows, their father on horseback met them, and placed the boys on the horse, while he with rifle in hand, walked before them till they reached their home. Here they found the family ready to start to Palmer's Fort, about five miles distant. The woman was near to David Inyard's little improvement when a bullet from an Indian's rifle passed through her clothes without injuring her. She made her escape to Inyard's, whose house stood not more than fifty yards from where William Alexander, jr., now lives.

The old foundation of Bennett's house was still visible until it was dug up or perhaps buried under the towpath of the old canal, but a few rods above Hodge's saw mill. Archibald McGuire's house was where Mr. Watt now lives. Neil Daugherty lived on the property now occupied by William Martin. David Brown's farm was on the site of New Florence. James Clark's homestead was near the site of the old Clark mill. "Billy" Woods lived on the old Milliron farm now belonging to Tobias Hull. "Billy" Hice's home was where Hugh Mack lives, and George Hice's where James Dick resides.

All of these with Peter Dike, his colony, and the Tubmill settlement, on this alarm, fled to the fort for safety. It was now at the season of the year that their corn required to be tilled. The women and the children remained in the fort. A portion of the men turned out as scouts and the remainder with the boys continued day after day to start in the morning with their horses and rifles, as soon as it was light enough to see an Indian, and went to the river where they ploughed and hoed corn till evening. They always left their work in time to arrive at the fort before it became dark.

Some of the patents for lands on this part of the river date back to 1774, and the descendants of many of these early patentees yet retain the lands of their ancestors.

Within the past century, David Reid and a few others whose names we were unable to ascertain, were soldiers in General Lee's army, and were sent by President Washington into Westmoreland county, to regulate the "Whisky insurrection." Reid and some of his comrades requested and received their discharges without returning to the east. Of these soldiers, Reid was the only one who made a permanent settlement in what is now West Wheatfield township. After building a cabin and clearing some ground, he employed "Davey" Inyard to make further improvements, and gave him his cabin in which to live. He then built the first hewed log house in the township, with a shingle roof and a stone chimney. He then returned to Franklin county and married Elizabeth Mitchell, a cousin of the noted Dr. Robert Mitchell, of "Abolition" fame. He returned with his wife, and had lived about

*See Jeffries' Natural History of the Human Race, page 59.

eighteen months in his new house when it was robbed and set on fire during their absence at their sugar camp. The fire was discovered from the top of the river hill, on the Westmoreland side, by Rev. James Wakefield, a local Methodist Episcopal minister. He hastened with all speed, dashed his horse through the river, and arrived only in time to see that it was the work of incendiaries. At first he supposed the occupants had been taken prisoners, and that his own life and liberty were in danger. But after a second thought, (as he was accustomed to tell it,) he hoped for their safety, and soon found them busily engaged in boiling sugar, ignorant of the fact that they were destitute of the means of procuring a loaf of bread other than by the charity of their neighbors. None of these had anything to spare, and a majority of them had not even bread for their families. Pack-horses were immediately started out, and as soon as Reid could arrange for the keeping of his live stock, he left his wife at Mr. McGuire's and followed with his own horses. Instead of overtaking the horses first started, he met his father with ten of his horses laden with beds, bedding and other necessaries for housekeeping, and then the horses he had sent, laden with flour. His father told him to go on and pack what he could bring, and he and the man with him would go and take care of his wife and stock till his return.

When he got back he found his wife very comfortably situated in "Davey" Inyard's cabin, the latter having left some time previously. They remained in this cabin till their new one was partly finished, removing to accommodate Isaiah Van Horn, who had arrived with a large family from east of the mountains. The latter, the Works, Mabons, Bradys, the Hendricks, the Hales, and many others removed from this part of the valley early in the century, and located in the northern part of the county. These families deserve more than a limited notice. Among their offspring are Governor Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana; the Hon. Robert T. Van Horn, of Missouri, and others, who became noted men and women.

The first settlers were put to great inconvenience in getting their grain ground into meal and flour. There were very early mills, but on account of drought or other causes, they were often idle. Nearly every family had a "hominy block." This consisted of a block about four feet long, hewed from the trunk of a large tree of hard wood, set on end and hollowed out to the depth of fifteen inches, leaving the outer edge about an inch and a half in thickness. A spring pole was attached, in a horizontal position, to the joists of the dwelling house, and to the smaller end of this pole was attached a perpendicular shaft, hewed from a sapling, leaving a heavy beetle to the lower end. The block was placed in such a position that the beetle had fair play. From a gallon to a peck of parched corn could be pounded at a time and soon reduced to mush meal of a rather coarse quality, but with good rich milk, made a very palatable dish for a hungry boy.

For a change they had barley, prepared in the same way, and with wild turkey, fresh venison, or gray rabbit, made a dish fit for a king. Fish were abundant in all of the streams. Pike, sturgeon, catfish and buffalo were often caught weighing from fifteen to twenty-five pounds, and the pike and sturgeon sometimes as heavy as thirty-five pounds. Bass, salmon, redfins, white suckers and high-backs were caught in baskets in great quantities. The smaller streams, having their fountains in the rocky ridges, were alive with speckled trout. Wild fruits, such as plums, grapes, blackberries, raspberries, strawberries, mulberries and June berries, were abundant, and these, for delicious flavor and prolific bearing, have never been surpassed by anything yet imported and cultivated in this section.

At an early date, Ben Carson made an unsuccessful attempt to obtain various tracts of land by what were called "improvement rights." He cleared a small patch, gathered a few stones into heaps and planted apple and peach seeds on the bank, a few rods west of Ephraim Wallace's spring. He made another improvement of a like nature at a spring on the south side of the same farm.

Apple and peach trees from these seeds were mixed in with a thick growth of forest timber, and bore until they were over fifty years old. Some of the apple trees continued to bear until they were over one hundred years old. Another of Ben's improvements was located on the top of "Coal Hill," where he girdled all the trees on about ten acres of as rich soil as any in the township. This tract is now owned by Andrew Robison and the Reid heirs. This portion of Coal hill was known as "Carson's deadening" until improved by the present owners.

The territory now comprising the two Wheatfields was at an early date divided into three different nationalities. Along the river the early settlers were mainly Scotch and the settlement was called Scotland. The northeast part was inhabited by the Scotch-Irish and was called Ireland. The centre of West Wheatfield was settled by the Pennsylvania Germans, and was and is yet called Germany.

CENTREVILLE is located on the Conemaugh, immediately opposite New Florence, the two places being connected by a toll bridge. The first permanent settler on the Centreville farm was Ephraim Wallace, in 1800. It is now owned by William Leggett. Centreville is an old town being founded in September, 1828, by William Leggett, at the time of the erection of the canal which passed through the village. It was a prosperous community for many years, till the downfall of the canal and the building up of the railroad towns sapped its life blood.

FURNACES.

The Indiana Iron Works (East Wheatfield township) are situated in a deep valley, near the Conemaugh river, in the southeastern portion of the township. A furnace was built here by Henry Noble, about the year 1837. Having passed into the hands of Elias Baker, about the year 1848, it was torn down and a new furnace built. A forge, soon after this date, was erected near the furnace, but it has gone to decay. For some years the furnace has not been in operation. A bucket factory formerly stood on the site of these works. It was built about 1828, and was owned by Hart and Thompson. The Indiana Iron Works are at present better known as Baker's Furnace.

Black-lick Furnace was built in 1844, by David Stewart. It is situated three miles from Armagh, in Buffington township, on a public road leading from the Indiana iron works to Strongstown. It is not now in operation.

ADDISON PALMER was born in 1854, on the farm now occupied by G. W. Cribbs, and was a son of Henry and Sarah Palmer *nee* Oaks, a daughter of John Oaks. Henry died in 1875, at the age of sixty-eight. His wife was born in 1808, and is now residing with Mr. Cribbs. Henry was the son of Peter and Elizabeth Palmer *nee* Dunklebarger. The latter died about 1820, at the age of forty. His second wife was Frances Gaffney, who died in 1873, over seventy years of age. Peter died on the farm now occupied by Robert Mack, in 1859, at the age of ninety-eight. He was an early settler of the vicinity of Armagh. Peter's children were: Charles, d., m.; John, d., m. to Esther Kimmell; David, d., m. first to Nancy McDowell, d., and second to Nancy J. Lewis; Henry, d. above noted; Peter, Mary, m. to John Lucas; Jane, m. to Joseph Arters; Sarah, d., m. to Richard Greenhill, d.; William, m. to Jane Wakefield; Cynthia, m. to James Wakefield; Lucinda, m. to Jeremiah Wakefield; Daniel, m. to Amanda Shields; Catharine, m. to Joseph Campbell; Samuel, m. to Margaret Carnahan; Martha, m. first to Keyport Rankin, d., and second to John Baker; and Porter, m. to Lauraelle Brown. William, Samuel, Daniel and Porter were members of the 206th Pennsylvania volunteers about one year. Henry Palmer's children were: Mary J., m. to Charles Crocker, d.; Caroline, m. to Washington Butler; Harrison, m. to Mary Ann Rockingham; Peter, d.; Joseph, m. to Nora Wallace, d.; Elizabeth, m. to George W. Cribbs; Augus-

tus, m. to Margaret Morton; Addison, m. to Agnes M. Campbell, daughter of Christopher Campbell, of West Wheatfield, and Robert, m. to Isabella Hice. Joseph was in the army from Oregon, engaged in fighting the Indians. Augustus served in the militia for two terms during the war of 1861. Our subject located on his present farm in 1876. His only child is Harry Emory.

George W. Cribbs was born on the present Joseph McCracken farm, West Wheatfield township, in 1840, and was a son of George and Jane Cribbs. The latter was born in 1800, in Ireland. The former died in 1866, at the age of sixty-eight. He was born on the George H. Cribbs farm, Black-lick township, and was a cousin of Daniel Cribbs, Young township, of whom see sketch. George Cribbs' children were: Jacob, m. first to Nancy Boyle, d., and second to Margaret Repine; A. J. B., d. while a member of the second Iowa; Peter I., m. to Adaline McBride; George W., m. to Elizabeth Palmer; Christopher M., m. to Margaret Crusan; and Mary J., m. to Joseph D. McCracken. Peter I. served in the second Iowa. George W. was in company A, 83d Pennsylvania volunteers about three years. He was in the following battles: Yorktown, Meadow Bridge, Hanover Court House, second Bull Run, Brandy Station, Bristow Station, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Laurel Hill, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, four battles at Petersburg, two at Yellow House; also in twenty small battles and skirmishes. He served as justice of the peace for twenty years, and school director and secretary of board for three years. His children were: Harry A., W. B. O., Orrin L., Charles Crocker, d., and Clarence Alexander Scott.

Thomas S. Reid was born in the county, in 1808, and was a son of David and Elizabeth Reid, *nee* Mitchell. Their children were: Ruth, Andrew, d., m. to Mary McFarland; Esther, m. to Thomas McCleary; Elizabeth, Martha, d.; David, m. to Jane Alexander; Jesse M., d., m. to Eliza Brown; William, d., m. to Margaret Mabon; Robert, m. to Rebecca Croco; Martha, d.; and Thomas S., m. first to Anna Peck, d.; second to Jane Mabon, d., and third to Ruth Kirkwood. Our subject's children were: Anna E., d.; Hadassah M., d.; Robert K., d.; and Jennie A. He learned the printer's trade in Indiana, with John McCrea. In 1832, he went to Brookville, Jefferson county, and, in connection with J. J. Y. Thompson, established the Jefferson *Democrat*. We next find him in New Lisbon, Ohio, where we was engaged in teaching and in engineering on the Sandy and Beaver Canal. At the solicitation of a number of prominent citizens he went to St. Clairsville, Belmont county, Ohio, where he established the Belmont *Chronicle*, and the *Ohio Cultivator*, and Belmont *Gardener*. After a residence there of about two years, he returned, in 1839, to Indiana county, and engaged in farming on the old homestead. He sold his farm and went to Jefferson county, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits, meanwhile losing a leg. He disposed of his property and returned to the Ligonier Valley. Not long after his arrival he established the *True American* at Ligonier. In a brief time he purchased the Blairsville *Appalachian*, and after a residence of four years in Blairsville he removed to Latrobe, and there published the *True American*. In 1861 he retired from the printing business, and has since been engaged in fruit culture and the nursery trade.

The Reid Nursery at Centreville is well worth a visit. His stock comprises some of the most valuable varieties of fruit to be found in Western Pennsylvania. It is believed by many horticulturalists that the finest apples in the country are the "Ligonier Seedlings," and from the specimens we have examined we cannot but coincide in their opinion.

James Wakefield was born in Indiana county, June 18, 1814, and was a son of David and Jane Wakefield, *nee* Carnahan. The latter was born in 1780, and settled in Indiana county, where Centreville now is, in 1794. His children were: John, d., m. to Fanny Byers; Elizabeth, d., m. to Jacob K. Gamble; Mary, m. to Geo. W. Gamble; Jane, m. to William Palmer; Jeremiah, m. to Lucinda Palmer; Caroline, Thomas P., d., m. to A. Sides, and James, who married Cynthia, daughter of Peter Palmer, in 1839. Their children are: John C., m. to Polly J. Foust; Catharine, m. to Jesse Fee; Mary E., m. to Dan'l Woods; Thomas J., m. to Louisa Woods; James, m. to Lizzie St. Clair; and Emma. Our subject was raised on a farm, taught school for twenty-five years, and has followed surveying for over forty years. He was elected justice of the peace in 1862, and is still acting in that capacity. His grandfather, David Wakefield, was the first settler on the farm upon which he lives.

William Reynolds, son of Andrew and Isabella Reynolds *nee* Finley, was born in 1819. His father was one of the early settlers and worked at the woolen manufacturing business. His wife was a daughter of George Finley, one of the first settlers of the county. Our subject was their only child, and he married first Delilah Hutchinson. Their children were: Geo. F., Andrew, m. to Mary Robinson; Elizabeth E., d., and Ruth A. His second wife was Abigail Doty. Their children were: William C., Sarah A., Fannie, Porter T., and Alice. Mr. Reynolds was raised on a farm, but has devoted much of his time to bee culture, dealing extensively in bees. He purchased his farm in 1842.

Jacob K. Gamble, son of William and Elizabeth Gamble *nee* Doyle, was born in Morgantown, West Virginia, in 1808. William's children were: John, d.; Elizabeth, m. to Archibald Fleming; Harriet, d., m. first to John Rutter, and second to a Mr. Carr; William, m. to Marian Scott; Julia A., d., m. to John Hoskinson; George W., d., m. to Mary Wakefield; and Jacob K., m. first to Elizabeth Wakefield, d., and second to Catharine Lute. Our subject's children were: William H., Maria, d.; John M., m. to Cannie Simpson; George W., m. to Mary Shaffer; Harriet, m. to Henry Shomo; and Elizabeth, m. to Edward Miken, by the first wife; and by the second: Jacob A., James St. Clair, Mary, m. to Thomas Gamble; Archibald F., Hugh P., and Edwin R. Wm. H. and John served in the late war. William, the father of our subject, served under Wayne in the Indian war, and lost his life in the war of 1812. Our subject settled in the county in 1827. He learned the millwright trade and worked at it in Fayette and the surrounding counties for several years. He purchased the present mill in 1830, and rebuilt it in 1844. The old mill which stood on the site of the present one was erected in 1818 by Hugh St. Clair. He served one term as county commissioner and one as justice of the peace.

Thomas McCune, son of James and Agnes McCune *nee* Peters, was born in county Antrim, Ireland, January 6th, 1845. His father died when he was seven years of age; and his mother and family migrated to the United States in 1854, and settled in Centreville, Indiana county. The children were: William m. to Annie Stratton; James, m. to Mary Sawyer; John, m. to Lizzie Lindsey; Margaret, Martha, Mary A., d., m. to J. McNeilly; Sarah, and Thomas. The latter married Martha J., daughter of John Kroesen, in 1871. Their children are: Mabel C., Agnes, Martha, and Frances L. Our subject served in company D, 102d regiment Pennsylvania volunteers in the late war, was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness and lay in the hospital at Washington, D. C., Camden street, Baltimore, and Wilmington, Delaware. His brother John was also in the service. Mr. McCune was engaged as book-keeper in the second national bank of Pittsburgh five years, then came to this county and is now engaged in farming.

Joseph De K. Hedges, son of James C. and Margaret Hedges, *nee* Neville, was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, in 1824. The latter's children were: Henry N., m. to Rebecca Darst; James N., d., m. to Mary Kimblin; Charles, d.; Rochester, m. to Catharine Low; Harriet, m. to Samuel Collahan; Araminta, m. to David Kinnear; Margaret, m. to Joseph Hunsicker; Elizabeth, m. to Samuel Martin, and Joseph De K. The latter married Jane Liggett, daughter of John Liggett, of Indiana county, in 1849. Their children are: John L. Rochester, Ralph, Ella, m. to William B. Crawford, and Cora M. He came from Ohio to this county in 1852, and is now engaged in farming. He served in company K, 177th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, for nine months, and re-enlisted in the 205th regiment (Heavy Artillery), and served until the close of the war.

Israel Doty was a son of Andrew and Catharine Doty, *nee* Livengood, and was born in Westmoreland county, in 1829. The latter's children were: James, d., m. to Armstrong Henderson; Catharine, m. to George Dougherty, and Israel. The latter married Catharine, daughter of John McCartney, in 1856. Their children are: Elizabeth, Mary, John, Margaret, Kelley, Charles, and Daisy. His wife died in 1873. He learned the shoemaker's trade and followed it a number of years. He was connected with the United States Revenue Department in the Twenty-first Congressional District for four years, and has held the office of justice of the peace twenty years, and is still acting in that capacity. He is also working at his trade in Centreville.

Elliott Robinson was born in Westmoreland county in 1808, and was a son of Irwin and Catharine Robinson, *nee* Elliott.

[See sketch of Irwin Robinson, North Mahoning township.] They were very early settlers on the place now occupied by our subject. Catharine Elliott was a daughter of John and Mary Elliott, whose children were: John, Thomas, William, Irwin, Catharine, Jane, Mary and Elizabeth. John and William enlisted for the war of 1812, but peace was declared before they reached the seat of war. Our subject's children were ten in number, viz.: six sons and four daughters. Three of the male children died in infancy. The oldest daughter, Eliza Catharine, wife of William L. Winkle, died May 15, 1880. The three sons were pupils at the Jacksonville Academy, and the Millersville State Normal School. His daughters were scholars at the Beaver and the Blairsville Female Seminaries.

ARMSTRONG TOWNSHIP.

This was the second township formed north of the Conemaugh, and at one time embraced nearly half of what is now Indiana county, south of the "purchase line." The township received its name from Colonel (afterward General) Armstrong, the commander of the celebrated expedition against Kittanning. The exact date of the township organization, we have been unable to ascertain, but would judge it to have occurred in 1784 or 1785, as the earliest extant assessment list bears the date of 1785.

STEWARTSVILLE, PARK WOOD P. O.

was laid out by Thompson McCrea, on New Year's day, 1848, for William Anderson, sr. It was named in honor of Archibald Stewart. The first house was erected for a dwelling by Samuel Anderson, on the corner of Indiana and Clarion streets. The first store was established in 1851, by, Thompson McCrea and Robert Smith. Their successors were, Patterson McAdo, Joseph M. Laughlin, and in 1869, Wallace & Fulton, the present firm.

The first blacksmith was James Ray, in 1849, who still continues in the avocation. The first and present shoemaker was Thomas McGaughy. the first and only cooper was William Gray, from 1852 to 1856. The first wheelwright was Charles Kerr, in 1850 and 1851. The first carpenter was James Anderson, in 1876, who is the present workman.

The first teacher was Mr. McLain, who taught in a log house still standing on Indiana street. The present school house was erected in 1858. The first teacher in this building was Hugh Miller.

The postoffice was established in September, 1870; William Calhoun was the first postmaster.

The population of the village in 1879 was about fifty.

TANNERY VILLAGE.

Samuel McCullough started a tannery on the site of the village in 1839. In 1860, he engaged in the shook business, and also had a small store. About this time, the place began to have some importance as a trading post.

The postoffice was established in 1854. Mr. McCullough was the first in charge of the office. In 1870, the office was removed to James A. Laney's, about two miles distant from the village. James Bothel is the present postmaster. Mr. McCullough was succeeded in 1866, by John W. Henderson, who continues the tannery, and resides on the property.

CAPTAIN ANDREW SHARP was a native of Cumberland county, where he married, in 1783, Ann Woods. In 1784, the family located on the land now occupied by Harrison Anthony, Armstrong township. [For further particulars of Captain Sharp see account of massacre of Captain Sharp, and sketch of Mrs. Hannah Leason.] Andrew Sharp's children were: Hannah, b. in 1784, d., m. to Robert Leason, d.; Nancy, b. Feb. 21, 1785—first white child born on the west side of Crooked Creek—d. Aug. 2, 1862, m. first to David Ralston, d., and second to James Mitchell, b. in 1777, d. in 1847; Mary, b. in 1787, d.; Thomas, b. in 1788, d., m. to Isabella McCullough, d.; Joseph, b. in 1789, d. in 1854, m. to Sallie Ramsey, d. in 1839, about forty-two years of age; Margaret, b. in 1790, d., m. to John McCullough, d.; and Ann, b. in 1794, d., m. to Andrew McCreight, d. A black walnut stands on the Harrison Anthony farm, about ten rods west of the spring. This tree was left by Joseph Sharp to mark his father's cabin. The Kittanning path was near the house. The children of Joseph, a son of Captain Sharp, were: Andrew, b. in 1816, m. to Mary Robinson; Hugh, m. to Nancy Johnson; Thomas, m. to Sarah McNutt, d.; Margaret, m. in 1852 to Aaron Smith; John, m. to Elizabeth Cover; Mary Ann, m. to Morrison Hosac; Alexander, m. to Sarah Smith, d.; Joseph W., m. to Mary Ann Walker; and Sarah, m. to Joseph T. Hosac. Andrew served in the militia during the Confederate raids, and also in company H., 206th Pennsylvania volunteers, about one year. The children of Andrew, a son of Joseph Sharp, were: Joseph A., m. to Anna Faran; Jane, m. to G. A. Wood; Sarah, Lydia, William, Elder, Mary Bell, and Annie. Joseph Alexander served nine months in the 135th Pennsylvania volunteers, and over two years in the Signal Corps. Nancy Sharp, a daughter of Captain Sharp, and David Ralston's children were: Andrew, David, d., m. to Margaret Sharp, d.; John, d., m. to Jane Sloan, d.; and Mary, m. to Wm. McCracken, d. James and Nancy Mitchell's (widow of David Ralston), children were: James, d.; m. to Sarah Johnston, d.; Thomas Sharp, m. to Sarah Blose, d.; Robert, d.; Ann, m. to Samuel Moorhead, d. in 1853, thirty-eight years of age; Eliza, m. in 1843 to Absalom Montgomery; Alexander, d.; Agnes, m. to Robert Gilson; Rebecca, d., m. to Robert Lytle; and William, d. Thomas Sharp was sheriff of Armstrong county. Alexander was killed by the falling of a tree. William died in California. The children of Samuel and Ann Moorhead, *nee* Mitchell, were: James, m. to Jennie McMurtrie; William and Clara. Samuel Moorhead was a colonel in the militia. He was a son of Fergus, who was a son of Fergus Moorhead, the pioneer. Mrs. Moorhead has Captain Sharp's old Bible. The children of Absalom and Eliza Montgomery, *nee* Mitchell, were: Alexander, m. to Statira Jackson; Jane, Anna Bell, William Woods, Sharp, Mitchell, Zenas Woodward, Irene, Anthony and David Elder. The old Kittanning trail passed through the Montgomery farm.

BENJAMIN WALKER was born on the farm adjoining his present premises in 1799, and was a son of Benjamin and Margaret Walker, *nee* Cunningham. The former was a native of the Path Valley, where he married his wife. He came to the above mentioned tract in 1786, having purchased the property of James Findley. The family were often forced to retire to the blockhouse, which was about ten rods from the cabin, and about one-fourth of a mile from Crooked creek. He died in 1843, over eighty years of age; his wife in 1818, about fifty-five years old. Their children were: Robert, d., m. to Elizabeth Matthews, d.; Jane, d., m. to Robert Walker, d; Mary, d.; John, d.; Mary, d., m. to William Armstrong, d.; Benjamin, m. in 1825 to Elizabeth; Thomas, now over seventy-three years of age; James, d., m. to Margaret Wiggins, d.; Margaret, d., m. to David Johnson, d.; and Alexander, m. to Margaret McFarland. Our subject's children were: John, m. to Sarah Kunkle; Margaret, m. to Jas. McCreight; Nancy, m. to Alexander Campbell; Israel, m. to Emma Dobbins; Mary Jane, m. to John Faran, d.; Elizabeth, m. to James Peelor, d.; James; Maria Louisa, d., m. to Samuel McCurdy; and David Ralston, m. to Melissa McKisson; John served in Captain Gordon's company, 206th Pennsylvania volunteers, about one year. Israel is building in Peru, about four hundred miles from the falls of the San Antonio, what is said to be the largest quartz mill in the world. Our subject has a foot adze brought from Ireland by his grandfather over one hundred and twenty years ago. There is an apple tree standing in his garden, twelve feet and eight inches in circumference. It was planted in 1786 by Charles McCoy, who was killed by the Indians in 1795, and is still bearing fruit.

MRS. ANN DEVLIN was born in 1801, on Altman's Run, in what is now Armstrong township, and was a daughter of Hugh and Margaret Ramsey *nee* McHard, who were of Scotch-Irish descent, and were married in Franklin county, locating on what is now Indiana county. The former died in 1818, about sixty years of age. and the latter in 1810. Their children were: James, d., m. to William Wiggins, d.; John, d., m. to Jane McFarland, d.; Mary, d., m. to James Wiggins, d.; Margaret, d., m. to William Rankin, d.; Nancy, d., m. to Richard Devlin, d.; Hugh, d.; Sarah, d., m. to Joseph Sharp, d.; Alexander, d; and Ann, m. to James Devlin, d. in 1875, in his eightieth year. James Devlin was the son of William and Hannah Devlin *nee* Taylor, who were married in Franklin county and migrated to what is now Indiana county, in 1797. James and Ann Devlin's children were: Richard, Margaret, m. to James

Devinney; William, m. first to Mary Carder, d., and second to Eliza Johnston; Hannah, John, d.; Sarah Ann, Grisell, James Ramsey, d.; and Nancy Jane. Richard was in company D, 206th Pennsylvania volunteers about one year. William was three years in company A, 111th Illinois volunteers. John was a member of company A, 78th Pennsylvania volunteers and died in December, 1861. James Ramsey, was a member of company A, 78th Pennsylvania volunteers and died in December, 1862. William Devlin purchased the tract occupied by our subject, in 1796. The land was called "Alexandria."

John Mitchell was born on what is now the Samuel Bothel farm, Armstrong township, in 1807, and was a son of Samuel and Sarah Mitchell *nee* Cunningham, a daughter of Andrew Cunningham, a native of Scotland, who served in the Revolutionary army for five years. Samuel was a son of John and Jane Mitchell *nee* Parkinson. The former migrated to the county about 1800, and at first located a short distance south of the present site of the county seat. John and Jane Mitchell's children were: John, d.; Samuel, b. July 4th, 1776, d., m. to Sarah Cunningham, d.; Elizabeth, d., m. to George Miller, d.; Parkinson, Robert, d., b. at the time of the pumpkin flood, on the bank of the Susquehanna, m. to Jane Smith, d.; Margaret, d., m. to Alger Young, d.; Jane, d., m. to Hugh Marshall, d.; and Matthew, d., m. to Nancy Smith, d. John, Parkinson and Samuel were in General Wilkinson's army that went to New Orleans. Samuel and Sarah Mitchell's children were: John, m. in 1827 to Margaret Johnston, b. in 1799; Andrew, m. to Esther Montgomery; George, d., m. first to Eliza Rombaugh, d., and second to Ellen Campbell, d.; David, m. to Nancy Keener; Eliza, d.; Samuel, d., m. to Cynthia Witherspoon; Mary, d., m. first to John Templeton, d., and second to Stewart Fitzgerald, d.; and Margaret, m. to William Braniff. Our subject's children were: Samuel, d., m. to Eliza Shadel; Andrew, m. to Anna Fleener, William J., presiding elder M. E. Church, Beloit, Kansas; Sarah, E., d.; and Mary. Samuel was in the war of 1861 for two years. William J. was in company I, 10th Pennsylvania volunteers for four years and three months.

Mrs. Jane Robinson.—She was born on Cherry run, Centre township, Indiana county, April 20, 1796, and was the daughter of Samuel and Lydia Gibson, *nee* Wiggins, who were reared and married in Ireland, and settled on Cherry run, about 1795. Mr. Gibson died about 1800, and his widow afterward married Joseph White. The children by these marriages were: James, d., a soldier in the war of 1812, drowned in Lake Erie while in the service; Andrew Gibson, d., m. first to Elizabeth Smith, d., and second to Jane McSparan; Jane, m. to John Robinson, d.; William, d.; Nancy, m. to Wm. Cannan; and Thomas, d., m. to Margaret Thomas; and Joseph White, m. to Hannah Allison. Jane Gibson was married to John Robinson in 1817. He died in 1864 at the age of seventy-five. He was born, reared and died in Armstrong township. His father, John Robinson, was among the early settlers of the township. Mrs. Robinson has resided upon the homestead over sixty-two years. Her husband was an Elder of the U. P. Shelocta church at the time of his death. Their children were: Mary, m. to Andrew Sharp; Lydia, m. to John Stewart; Isabella; Nancy, m. to William Bracken; Margaret, d., m. to John McCaslin, d.; Eliza Jane, m. to James E. Dickson; John J., d.; Martha A., m. to Jas. Campbell; Wm. Gibson, a member of company H, 206 Pennsylvania volunteers, from October, 1864, till the end of the war of 1861, m. to Mary E. Fleming; and Caroline, m. to Harvey McHenry. Mrs. Robinson is as "hale and hearty" as most women of only sixty years of age. She hears readily, and takes a deep interest in all the educational and religious matters of her township and neighborhood.

Moses Johnston was born on the Johnston homestead, Armstrong township, in 1826, and was a son of William and Susannah Johnston, *nee* Miller. The former was a son of David Johnson and Nancy Armstrong. The former was a native of county Donegal, Ireland, and the latter of Scotland. David Johnston, in 1790, migrated to Franklin county, in 1793, to Westmoreland county, and in 1812, to what is now the Thomas Morgan farm, Chestnut Flat. He died at the age of seventy-five; his wife, seventy years of age. Their children were: James, b. in 1791, still working at the shoemaker trade; Nancy, eighty-three years old, m. to George Bothel, d.; Margaret, m. to John Mitchell; William, d., m. to Susannah Miller; David, d., m. in 1830 to Margaret Walker, d.; Mary, d., m. to Thomas Armstrong; Alexander, d.; and Nellie, m. to Joseph Thomas, d. William's children were: Moses, m. in 1849 to Nancy J. Morrison; David, m. to Rebecca Wolf; Margaret, m. to Daniel Roof; Mary Ann; James, m. to Hannah Catharine Stahl; John, m. to Caroline Wells; Susannah, m. to William Krider; Elizabeth, d.; William, d.; Nancy, d.; and Lavinia, d. David was in company K, 14th Pennsylvania cavalry, for three years; James was in the 63d Pennsylvania volunteers and Invalid Corps for three and a half years; and John was in company K, 14th Pennsylvania cavalry, for three years. Our subject's children were: Martha Jane; Mary Margaret, d.; James M., m. to Elizabeth Edwards; Robert M.; and Sarah A. Mrs. Moses Johnston was a daughter of Daniel and Martha Morrison, *nee* Stoops, daughter of Robert Stoops, a soldier in the Revolutionary war, from Westmoreland county, who died at the age of 110 years, and was buried at Congruity Church Presbyterian Cemetery. The children of David Johnston, a son of David, the pioneer, were: John, m. to Mary Turner; Alexander, m. to Eliza Meeker; Benjamin, m. to Isabella Johnston; David, m. to Nancy J. McWilliams; James; Robert, m. in 1872, to Lena Ann Adams; William; and Thomas A., m. to Susannah M. Stuckhal. David, the son of David, the pioneer, died in 1878, at the age of seventy-six; his wife, also in 1878, at the age of seventy-three. John Johnston was a soldier in the late war for one year. Benjamin was in company L, 135th Pennsylvania volunteers, for one year. David was in company K, 8th Missouri volunteers, for three years. James was in the 5th Iowa volunteers for four years. Robert was in company A, 135th Pennsylvania volunteers, for nearly one year; in company D, 54th Pennsylvania militia, for forty-five days, and in company K, 14th Pennsylvania cavalry, for eighteen months. Robert's children were: William, Lizzie Genevra, and David Ira. The Robert Johnston farm was the old Johnston homestead. The warrant was issued to John Harper February 28, 1785, and the patent was issued to David Johnston in 1867.

John Lucas was born in what is now Conemaugh township, near the site of Saltsburg, in 1803, and was a son of Robert and Ann Lucas *nee* Cummins, natives of Ireland, where they were married. The former was a recruiting officer in Ireland. He migrated to Cumberland county, where he resided for some years. About 1786, in company with three brothers, Thomas, Samuel and Patrick, he removed to a tract of land on the north side of the Conemaugh, a part of which was afterward occupied by Clemence McGara. He removed above Kittanning, where he died in 1805, about fifty years of age; his wife died in 1840, about eighty years of age. His children were: Mary, d., m. to Henry McAnninch, d.; Robert, d., m. to Susan Lewis; Thomas, d.; Anna, d., m. to Thomas McKee, d.; Sarah, d., m. to Peter Brinks, d.; Samuel, m. to Margaret Henderson; and John, m. twice, his second wife being Ruth Cunningham. Our subject's children were: Robert, Mary Ann, m. to J. E. Coulter; Elizabeth; John D.; Thomas, d.; Peter; Sarah, d., m. to Elias Freet; Samuel, James, Joseph, and Caroline, m. to William Sweeney. Our subject has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church since 1826, joining at a camp meeting at Black-lick. He has been a shoemaker for fifty-four years.

John Fleming was born in Huntingdon county, in 1808, and was a son of Thomas and Elizabeth Fleming *nee* Richardson. The family located in Armstrong township, in 1819. Thomas died in his eighty-eighth year, and his wife in her eighty-ninth year. The children were: James, lives on the homestead, m. to Mary Gamble; John, m. in 1837, to Nancy Martin; Mary, m. to Samuel Walker; Annie m. to Ezekiel Jewell; William, m. first to Jane Cummins, d., and second to Susannah Hill; Thomas, m. to Jemima Jewell; Elizabeth, m. to John Henderson; Richardson, m. to Rebecca Gailey, and Morton, m. to Margaret Thomas. Morton has served as justice of the peace. John Fleming's children were: Mary, Eliza, m. to William Robinson; Thomas Martin, m. to Matilda Speedy; Rachel Ann, m. first to Daniel Smith, d., and second to John Stewart; Richardson, m. to Martha Thomas; Martha J., m. to Joseph Johnston; Nancy, m. to Alexander Wiggins; Sarah Ellen, m. to William Couch; James, m. to Elizabeth Miller; Margaret Clarinda; and John Franklin. Thomas Martin was in company A, 78th Pennsylvania volunteers for three years and three months. He was a prisoner for eight days, being captured by Gen. Wheeler's command. Daniel Smith was a soldier in the late conflict, and was wounded at Malvern Hill, being discharged for disability. He was afterward a lieutenant in the militia. He re-enlisted in company G. 1st Pennsylvania light artillery, and died at Harper's Ferry. Richardson was in the nine months' service, in the militia, during the raids, and in company A, 78th Pennsylvania volunteers about nine months. Thomas Martin Fleming's children were: John Speedy, Alex-

ander F., Nancy Bell, and Ira Morton. Our subject began to labor on the old canal near Freeport in 1826, and has for many years been connected with public works.

John Davis was born in what is now Blacklick township, in 1780, and was a son of William Davis, an early settler of that township. He married Mary, a second daughter of James Gordon, a pioneer of Black-lick township. Their children were: Alexander, d.; Mary, m. to James Robinson, d.; Jane, d.; William, d., m. to Sarah Rhea. John, m. to Priscilla Martin; Johnson—served three years and ten months as a member of company B, 11th Pennsylvania reserves, in the war of 1861—m. to Minerva Daugherty; and David, d. John and Priscilla Davis's children are: Martin, a member of company K, 105th Pennsylvania volunteers, killed at the Wilderness; David W., m. to Sarah Lowman; John A., m. to Martha T. McMillen, of Champaign City, Illinois; Watson; James G., M. D.; and Nancy J., d. Dr. John A. Davis was educated at Elderton and State University of Michigan and Medical College. For five years he was in practice at Deland, Piatt county, Illinois, and since those years at Jacksonville. Dr. James G. is a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, in the session of 1879-80.

John Caldwell was born in county Derry, Ireland, in 1794, and was a son of John and Elizabeth Caldwell, *nee* Patterson. In 1819 he migrated to America, and resided in Chester county for one year, and in 1820 removed to Indiana county. His wife was Martha Forsythe, who died in 1861, sixty-six years of age. Their children were: Eliza, m. to John Anderson; Martha, m. to David J. Blakeley; John, m. to Sarah J. Henry; Mary; Thomas, m. to Margaret Anderson; Nancy, d.; Esther, d.; Ellen, m. to Thomas Gailey; Nancy, and Robert. Our subject has resided on present homestead since 1830.

Samuel Henderson was born in 1817 in Armstrong township, and was the son of Brice and Susannah Henderson, *nee* Thomas, daughter of Israel Thomas. The former died in 1836 at the age of forty-four; the latter in 1825. Brice Henderson was the son of Samuel, an early settler of the county. His wife was a Wiggins. Their children were: Brice, m. as above; Elizabeth, d., m. to Samuel Lucas; Samuel, d., m. to Elizabeth Lytle, d.; and John, d., m. to Nancy Wiggins, d. Brice Henderson's children were: Samuel, m. in 1846 to Sarah Ann Beers; Margaret, m. to Robert Sharp; and Nancy, m. to Geo. Adamson. Samuel's (a son of Brice Henderson) children were: Emma, d.; William, m. to Sarah Clark; Brice, m. to Lovey Ann Fry; Newton, d.; John, m. to Cassie A. Smith; Elder, d. Thomas, d.; and Frank, d. The children of John, a son of Samuel Henderson, were: Samuel S. and Emma M. The Hendersons are of Scotch-Irish descent. Our subject's wife is of German descent. The Beers settled in Northampton county, and from thence migrated to Clarion county.

James S. Campbell was born in Armstrong township in 1837, and was a son of Cornelius and Rebecca Campbell, *nee* Stewart. The former was a native of Ireland. He came to the county when a young man. He died in 1844 at the age of forty-eight. The latter was born in Indiana county. She died in 1858 at the age of fifty-eight. Of their sons, David served in company G, 2d battalion, six months' Pennsylvania volunteers. Our subject was married in 1861 to Annie E., daughter of Hugh Miller, of Armstrong township. His children were: Elmer Ellsworth, living, and Martha Rebecca, d.

Jacob Peelor was born in Berks county in 1784, and was the son of David and Franly Peelor, who, with their family, located on what is now the Joseph McCoy property, Armstrong township, in 1790. Their children were: Joseph, m. first to Mary Scott, d., second to Eliza McCreight, d., and third to Nancy Chochran d.; and Jacob, d. in 1873, m. to Jane Bothel, b. in 1789, d. in 1861, daughter of John Bothel. Jacob made the shingles for the first Indiana Court House, and was one of the first carpenters to work upon this building. He was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church for many years, joining Bethel in 1803. Jacob's children were: David, m. first to Adaline Hunter, d., and second to Mrs. Lavinia Campbell; Mary, d.; Margaret, m. to Samuel Elder; Eliza B., m. to John Smith; John B., m. in 1850 to Margaret Miller; Jane, m. to Samuel McCartney; Joseph, m. to Eliza Richey; William, d.; James B., d., m. to Margaret Thomas; and Caroline Curtis, m. to James Birney Evans. David is well known as a county surveyor, and as holding many official trusts in Indiana and Cambria counties. James B. was in the six months' service in the war of 1861. Our subject's children were: James Miller, m. in 1875 to Lide Ward Dithridge; Jacob Casmer; Caroline Curtis, m. to Dr. William McChesney; Evaline Cross, d.; Nannie Jane; and Maggie Augusta. David Peelor, the pioneer, was killed by the Indians while working a short distance from the block-house on the McElhoes farm, Armstrong township. The families were in the block-house, owing to the troublesome times of the Indian war then in progress. In the early days, according to tradition, there was a large Indian encampment on Curry Run, about twenty-five rods northeast of the present site of the John B. Peelor residence. A ring well defined could be seen for many years. The Kittanning path passed by this ring. A block-house was situated eighty rods northeast of the house and fifty-five northeast of the ring. A supposed Indian burying ground was situated on the adjoining, or Robinson farm, near Curry Run Presbyterian Church. A part of the John B. Peelor farm was patented to Moses Hobson in 1807, and was sold to Jacob Peelor in 1808. Another was patented to Alexander Cobean in 1815, the warrant being dated 1788, and issued to William Lackey.

Church Smith McCoy was born in Armstrong county in 1834, and was a son of John and Jane McCoy, *nee* Smith. The former was a native of the vicinity of what is now Shelocta, and was a son Daniel McCoy, an early settler on Crooked creek, and who at one time resided on what is now the Benjamin Walker farm. He was a scout in the Indian wars. His children were: Joseph, d., m. to Nancy McCracken, d.; Daniel, d., m. to Nancy Smith, d.; Charles, d., m.; and John, d., m. to Jane Smith, d. Of our subject's children, twelve in number, John was in the war of 1861.

John L. Robinson was born in 1827, on the farm now occupied by him, and was a son of William and Rebecca Robinson *nee* Lewis, a daughter of John Lewis. William was born on the above named farm, and was a son of John and Isabella Robinson *nee* Gaston, a second wife. The first wife was Mary Robinson, who died in her twenty-seventh year, in August, 1794, and was the first person interred in the Bethel cemetery. John Robinson was a son of Robert Robinson, who died in 1821, at the age of eighty-four. The latter was a native of Ireland, and came with his wife to Cumberland county several years prior to the Revolutionary war. Among his children were: John, William, who settled in Lawrence county; Robert, who migrated to Kittanning, and Samuel. Each spelled his name in a different way. One of the daughters was married to a Mr. Livingston, and resided for some years near Smicksburg. John Robinson came a single man to the Robinson homestead, in 1787, and made the first improvement. In the next spring he brought his wife and a few years later his father arrived. His wife Mary, afore named, on their arrival bent down to the ground a white oak in front of their cabin and cut off the top. This tree is still standing and is enjoying a healthy growth. John Robinson died in 1839, at the age of eighty; his second wife died in 1822, at the age of forty-five. John Robinson's children were: John, d., m. to Jane Gibson; William, d. in 1874, seventy-five years old, m. first to Rebecca Lewis, d. in 1830, thirty-one years old, and second to Sarah Loughrey, d. in 1855, fifty-five years old; Mary, d., m. to John Lytle, d.; Robert T., d., m. first to Nancy Dickson, d., and second to Rebecca Robinson; Nancy, d., m. to James Calhoun; Isabella, d., m. to Joseph Stewart; Samuel, d., m. to Sarah Stewart; and Martha, d., m. to William Stewart, d. Robert T. was a justice of the peace for several years. The children of William Robinson, a son of John Robinson, were: Nancy, d.; Isabella, m. to Samuel Lowry; John L., m. in 1852, to Margaret C. McMullen; William N., m. to Julia Baker; Esther L., m. to Isaac Lewis; James H., m. to Mary Gilmour; Mary J., m. to Hugh Lowry; and Sarah Ann, d. William N. and James H. served in the war of 1861 for nearly four years. The latter was a prisoner for some time. John L.'s children were: William H., graduate of Washington and Jefferson College, in the class of 1878, and a student in the third year of the Western Theological Seminary; Alexander W., m. to Clara Couch; Franklin B., d.; Mary Rebecca, d.; Clara Bell, d., and John M. Mrs. John L. Robinson has a sample specimen of embroidery made by her great-grandmother Bard (Beard), in 1775.

The Samuel Robinson farm in this vicinity, was the scene of the massacre of Derby Ferguson, Edmund Malawley and two of the sons of Tolly Rodgers, by a band of Indians, a short time prior to the capture of Gen. Campbell and others, spoken of in the general history. Tolly Rodgers escaped by hiding in a hollow log. The alarm was immediately given, and the Indians hurried in such haste that they did not scalp their vic-

tims. These were buried on this farm, and litter strewn over the graves, that the Indians might not disturb them.

Mrs. Martha Pettigrew was born in 1803, on the present Samuel McCurdy farm, Armstrong township, and was a daughter of William and Ruth Cochran, *nee* Gray. The former died in 1818, at an advanced age. The latter was about ninety years old at time of death. William Cochran was a native of Ireland, and in 1800 located on above named farm. William and Ruth Cochran's children were: Lily, d., m. to James Guthrie, d.; Andrew, d., m. to Jane Orr, d.; Alexander, d., m. to Sarah Streams, d.; Nancy, d., m. to Joseph Peelor, d.; Margaret, d., m. to George McCasland, d.; William, d., m. to Elizabeth Cunningham; and Martha, m. to John Pettigrew, d., in 1878, at the age of seventy-nine. John Pettigrew was a native of Ireland. John and Martha Pettigrew's children were: Samuel, m. to Sarah Sharp; and Mary Jane, m. to Harvey Peelor. John Pettigrew settled upon the homestead in 1831. Samuel's children were: Mattie Carlotta, Thomas Sharp, John Willis and Sarah Bell.

Robert Graham was born in 1829, on the Alexander Graham homestead, Young township, and died on the farm now occupied by his heirs, Armstrong township, in 1876; he was a son of Alexander Graham (of whom see sketch); he was married in 1853 to Nancy Lowman, daughter of Thomas Lowman. She died in 1863, at the age of thirty-two. Their children were: Lizzie J., Alexander and Nettie L. Mr. Graham located on the farm in 1853. This was a part of the Uncapher tract.

Thomas Sharp was born in 1819, on the Joseph Sharp homestead, Armstrong township, and was a son of Joseph Sharp. (See Sharp notes.) Our subject was married to Sarah McNutt, who died in 1872, at the age of fifty-six. She was a daughter of Alexander McNutt, the first settler on the Thomas Sharp property. Thomas' children were: Sarah Ann, m. to Samuel Pettigrew; Mattie E., m. to John Patterson; Nancy Ellen, m. to John Craig; Margaret Jane, m. to Heth Lowman; Isabella, d.; and Amanda, d. Our subject has served as justice of the peace for twenty-five years. He located on his present farm in 1846.

Samuel C. Henderson was born in 1818, on the present Thomas Elder farm, Young township, and was a son of John and Letitia Henderson *nee* Fullerton. The former was a native of Ireland. (See Henderson notes, Young township.) He came to America in 1796, and located in what is now Indiana county. John Henderson died in 1844, at the age of seventy-two; his wife in 1858, at the age of eighty-one. Their children were: Mary, d., m. to David Hutchison, d.; Jane, d., m. to Hugh Blakley, d.; Lucy, d., m. to Alexander Reed, d.; Robert, d., m. to Margaret Hazlett, d.; James, d., m. to Elizabeth Morrison, d.; John; Elizabeth, d., m. to Alexander, Campbell; Joseph, d., m. to Mrs. Catharine Ewing *nee* Graham; Letitia, m. to Daniel Wilson; David, m. first to Jane Geer, d., and second to Mrs. Anna Mary Redpath; William, d.; Samuel C., m. to Margaret Anthony; Andrew, twice married, and Alexander, m. to Jane Hood. Alexander served in the war of 1861. Our subject's children were: William, m. to Meta Hunt; Nancy Jane, m. to David Fleming; John Ralston, m. to Margaret Fiscus; Maria Julia, m. to Robert Hazard Cunningham; Elizabeth, and Samuel Clark, m. to Jane Gemmell. The Henderson tract was warranted to Richard Wells, in 1775, and patented to Reese Meredith, in 1776. It was styled "Porto Venero." It was first improved by James Wilson.

William Craig was born in 1837, on the farm now occupied by his brother John, and was a son of Hugh and Barbara Craig *nee* Ramsey. The former was born in Ireland in 1799, came to America in 1819, located on the present John Craig farm, Armstrong township, in 1822 or '23, and died in 1876. His wife died in 1870, at the age of fifty-seven. Their children were: William, m. to Sarah J. Miller; Jane, m. to Samuel Campbell; Mary, m. to A. M. Harbison; Margaret Ann, m. to Robert Miller; Hannah Elizabeth, d., m. to James Walker; John, m. to Nancy E. Sharp; and Sarah, m. to A. J. Douthit. Our subject's children were: Effie Jane, Hugh Nelson, Barbara Matilda, Luella Marie, Anna May, and Edward Miller.

William Gilmour was born in 1818, on present John Gilmour farm, Young township, and was a son of Alexander Gilmour. (See sketch of Gilmours and Lowmans.) Our subject was married in 1844 to Abigail McCurdy. Their children were: Mary, m. to James Robinson; Alexander, m. to Margaret McKee; and Lizzie. Alexander's only child is Abby McKee. Wm. Gilmour settled on present farm in 1846. The first improvement was made by a Mr. Rutherford, who obtained the warrant. The land was patented to James Sample. The Ligonier and Kittanning trail passed through this tract.

James Barr was born in 1849, on the present Borland farm, northeast corner of Armstrong township, and was a son of Samuel and Mary Barr, *nee* Young, who were natives of the township. Samuel was a son of John and Hannah Barr, *nee* Kerr, John was a son of John Barr, an early settler of the vicinity of Saltsburg. Samuel Barr died in 1862, in the hospital at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, while a member of the 61st Pennsylvania volunteers. His wife died in 1859, about thirty-five years of age. Their children were: John; James, m. to Eleanor E. Calhoun; Emma, m. to John Muckle; Samuel, m. to Jemima Bowers; Mary E., m. to Mr. Ragor; and Robert, m. to Sarah Rose. John served in the 61st Ohio volunteers in the war of 1861. James' children were: William Harvey, Samuel Newton, d., and John Armstrong.

Thomas McGaughey, born in 1810, and Sarah McGaughey's (*nee* McCoy) children were: Joseph, b. in 1835, m. to Elizabeth McGaughey; Elizabeth, m. to John Patterson; Alexander, d.; Caroline, d.; Daniel, d.; Sarah Maria; Mary Agnes; and Thomas Clark. Joseph served in company K, 11th Pennsylvania volunteers, for three years and five months; he was twice wounded—first at Fredericksburg and second at Chancellorsville. Joseph's children were: Sarah Bell, Rachel Catharine, William, d., Nicholas Franklin, Mary and Joseph Lytle. Thomas McGaughey is actively working at shoemaking in Stewartsville (Park Wood). (See McGaughey sketches in various townships.)

James Ray was born eighty miles southwest of Butler, Butler county, in 1825, and was a son of John and Elizabeth Ray, *nee* Dunn. The former was a native of Ireland; came to Chester county in 1817, and to Butler county in 1819. He died in 1859, about seventy-two years of age. His wife was a native of Huntingdon county, and died in 1879, over eighty-nine years old. Their children were: James, m. in 1851 to Nancy Anderson; William, m. first to Bella McFarland, d., and second to Matilda Getty; Catharine, m. to William Anderson; John, m. to Emma Williamson; Hugh, m. to Amanda Stoops; and Alexander P., d., m. to Margaret Kunkle. James' children were: William John, James Leslie, Thomas Anderson, d., Martha Elizabeth, Ida Mary, Andrew Campbell, George Washington Kelly, Nancy Ella and Hugh Alexander. He located in Stewartsville (Park Wood) in 1849, being the first permanent settler. The family subsequently removed to the vicinity.

Joseph T. Hosack (a brother of Dr. William and McCrea Hosack) was a son of John Hosack, and was married to Sarah J. Sharp. Their children were: Margaret, Emma, d., John Laura, William, Ida, Clara B., Albert, William Edwin, Dora Etta, Thomas Snarp and Samuel Merton.

J. C. Powell was born in 1838, on the present Nathan Crossman farm, Montgomery township, and was a son of John and Martha Powell, *nee* McManus. Our subject was married to Sarah Kinley. Their children were: Melissa J., d., Maggie J., Florence B. and Bertie. He served in company M, 2d Pennsylvania cavalry for three years, and was wounded at Trevillian Station. He located in Shelocta in 1870, and has since been engaged in the blacksmith trade.

James and Mary (Ramsey) Wiggins' children were: Margaret, m. to Samuel Calhoun; Samuel, m. to Lena Ann Armstrong, d.; Hugh, m. to Jane Ramsey; Nancy, d., m. to Alexander Calhoun; Mary, m. to John Ramsey; Andrew, m. to Sarah Lowry; Jane, m. to Michael Peterman; Sarah Ann; James, m. first to Eliza Lowry, d., and second to Sarah Ann Marlen; William, m. to Sarah Borland; and Thomas, m. to Sarah J. McCollom. The children of Andrew, a son of James Wiggins, were: Mary Jane, m. to Elijah Mangus; James Robert and John Err. The children of Samuel, a son of James Wiggins, were: James W., m. to Catharine McCullom; Alexander, m. to Nancy Flemming; and Mary J., m. to John Anderson. James W. was a soldier in the war of 1861. James Wiggins, Sr., was born on the present Ackerson farm, White township. He died in 1845, at the age of fifty-four; his wife died in 1874, at the age of eighty-four. (See Wiggins articles, Cherry Hill and White townships.)

The Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Armstrong township, was organized in June, 1875. The incorporators were: S. C. Henderson, A. S. Campbell, J. Martin Walker, John Cunningham, Jesse Thomas, Amos T. Anthony, William A. Millen,

William Flemming, David Anthony, R. M. Flemming, George Graham, Archibald Cochran and James Wray. The first president was Samuel C. Henderson, and the first secretary was R. M. Flemming. Over three hundred thousand ($300,000) dollars in exclusively Armstrong township farm property are now insured by this company.

ALEXANDER COCHRAN was born in 1828, on the present Jacob Hill farm, Armstrong township, and was a son of William and Elizabeth Cochran *nee* Cunningham, a daughter of Archibald Cunningham. William was a son of William and Ruth Cochran *nee* Gray, natives of Ireland and early settlers of Armstrong township. Our subject's children were: Mary Jane, d.; William, James, m. to Margaret J. Craig; Margaret E., John O., Ulysses S. G., Robert Franklin, and Montford. Our subject, since April 1st, 1880, has been the proprietor of the Kinter House, Indiana.

GEORGE C. THOMPSON was born in 1792, on the well known Rev. John Jamison farm, in Black-lick township, and was a son of John and Elizabeth Thompson *nee* Davis. The former was a native of Ireland and was well known as "Gentleman John." Some years after the close of the Revolution he removed to what is now Indiana county. His wife was a native of Wales. Their children were: John, d., m. to Ellen Davis, d.; William, d., m. to Susan Brady, d.; George C., d. in 1860, m. to Elizabeth Davis, d.; Robert, d., m. first to Mary Shields, d., and second to unknown; Rosanna, d., m. to William Hanna, d.; Margaret, d., m. to John Crusan, d.; Elizabeth, d., m. to Robert Kelly, d.; and Jane, m. to Jonathan White. Our subject's children were: Margaret, Jane, d., m. to Samuel Robinson; John, m. to Sarah Smith; Eliza, m. to William Cunningham; William, m. first to Nancy Henderson, d., and second to Ascenath Templeton; George E., m. to Emma E. George; Ellen, m. to William Niel; Sarah, m. to Benjamin Hull; Davis, and Porter, d. George C. Thompson settled on the homestead now occupied by his son Davis, in 1835. John Thompson's children were: George E., m. to Mary Jane Becket; John S., d.; Sarah Elizabeth, William C., m. to Nancy E. Reichert. James D., Margaret J., d.; Laura R., Perry Milton, Harry W., and Henry F., d., twins, and Bertha B., d.

CONEMAUGH TOWNSHIP

was organized from Armstrong township, and received its name from the river, which formed its southern boundary. The first official record of its existence as a township bears the date of 1803.

THE FIRST SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL HOUSES.

About 1780 the first school of which the writer has any knowledge in the west or southwest corner of Indiana county was kept in a small cabin owned and occupied by Robert Robinson, Sr., and located three-fourths of a mile from the west corner of the county and half mile from the Kiskeminetas river. Instructions were given at night by a Mr. John McDowell, in reading, writing and arithmetic, and especially the latter to the boys. About 1804, or earlier, a log school house was erected near the southwest corner of the county and near the west line of said county, one and a half miles from the Kiskeminetas. The building was about eighteen by twenty-two feet, and of round logs (bark on), and one story high. The cracks were daubed with mortar called "Katand clay." A large log (the mantle) was placed across the building four feet from the end wall and five feet high, on which the chimney, four by six feet, was built, tapering at the end till above the roof, then straight with uniform split sticks to its height. The cracks and inside were daubed with tough mortar. The floor was of split logs hewed, and called "puncheons." The stone hearth was about four by eight feet, and the back wall about the same. At the end of the hearth there was a piece of "mother earth" without a floor, to afford the writers a place to stick and soften their goose quills to make them of uniform placability. The heighth of the story was seven feet. Three round summer-beams were there, on which split logs were laid face down and grooved together with mud on the upper side. The roof was of clapboards. Eve-poles and weight poles were used to hold them down. There was a large door in the side, with wooden hinges and latch and string. The windows were the whole length of the building. The side or end windows were from eight to twelve inches high, with little posts set in about every foot, upon which paper was pasted, then greased to make it transparent.

SALTSBURG.

was laid out on the 23d of September, 1841, by Thomas McCrea, surveyor, for John Milliron, proprietor of the land upon which the village was situated. It was named in honor of William Clark, a former owner of the present Reed mill. The first sale of lots occurred on the fifth of October, of the year aforenamed.

The first merchant on the site of the village was Alexander Nesbit whose location dates from about 1828. His store was situated in the house now occupied by Samuel Kier. He was succeeded in the same building by John M. Morrison, Joseph H. Henderson, William Hart, James S. Shoemaker, and Scott Marshall, who abandoned business about 1837.

The first justice of the peace was John G. Thompson, and the second and last Samuel M. Hazlett. The first teacher was Mitchell Jamison, and the second James Gray. The first school house was erected in 1851, and the second in 1879. The first church was the reformed Presbyterian, and the second the Presbyterian.

The first postoffice was called Blacklegs and was established while Scott Marshall was keeping a store. He was the first postmaster. The second was Robert Bills, and the third was A. R. Sloan. At this time the office was removed away. In a short time the new post office of Clarksburg was established with James Kier as postmaster. His successors were: Joseph Caldwell, J. Nelson Coleman, and 1863, J. Y. McCartney, the present official.

KELLEY'S STATION.

The first improvement here was made by John Kelley, before the Revolution. Being driven out by the Indians he buried his pots, &c., and returned to Lancaster county, and enlisted in the army, having applied for patent for the land March 1st, 1775, in the name of his father James Kelley. He returned home from the army with camp fever and died. The patent was granted to James Kelley for the land (200 acres), adjoining lands of Joseph Williams and Thomas Reed above on the river, and William Ospery, below, Nov. 3, 1784. Samuel Kelley, a brother of John, who enlisted in the Revolutionary war at seventeen years of age, at the close of the war came and settled on the tract (date not known) and was followed by his father, James, a few years later.

SAMUEL KELLEY was born in Lancaster county, in 1760 or '61 and married a Miss Wallace. Their offspring were: James, d. young, Robert, d., m. to Rachel Glasgo, b. in 1779; John, d. m., to Mary Thompson, d.; Samuel, d., m. to Elizabeth Katon, d.; Elizabeth, d., m. to Thomas Gallagher, d.; Mary, d., m. to Robert Dunlap, d.; Jane, d., m. to Robert Barr, d.; William, m. to Rachel Hughes; James, m. to Jane Gordon; Margaret, d.; Hamilton, d., m. to Rebecca Youngblood. Robert succeeded his father in possession of the old homestead. His children were: John, d.; Robert, d.; Ann Jane, John S., m. to Mary J. Patton; Minerva, James H., m. to Nancy Gamble; Samuel B., m. to a Miss Thomas; Mary E., m. to Alexander Lemon; Albert G., d., m. to Maria J. Dean; and Caroline H. The widow of Robert, Rachel Kelley, still lives on the old homestead with her unmarried daughters. Robert served in the war of 1812 and his widow now gets a pension. The first house of which there is any record was on the site of the present homestead.

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

Major Samuel Cooper was born May 2d, 1788, survives, and now, November 18, 1879, his age is 91 years 6 months and 16 days. John Montgomery, died at Robert Ewing's, Indiana county, November 11, 1840, aged 81 years, and was buried with

the honors of war at Ebenezer. Guns were fired. John M. Robinson, and his company, the Saltsburg Blues, were there. Samuel Lyons was born January 14, 1762; died May 5, 1844, aged 82 years 3 months and 21 days. Buried at Ebenezer church. Scott Marshall was born May 10, 1788; died July 28 1864, aged 76 years 2 months and 18 days. Buried at Clarksburg, Indiana county. David Kerr died September 27, 1866, aged 83 years 7 months and 27 days. Buried at Edgewood lot. First Lieutenant, Robert Henderson, died August 15, 1871, aged 89 years. Buried in Edgewood Cemetery, Lot 92. Col. Joseph Bowers died at Petroleum Centre, Vanango Co. March 19, 1874, aged 80 years 10 months and 7 days. Buried in honor, in Edgewood, lot 168. John Woodend died at Woodland Cliff, May 25, 1875, aged 89 years 4 months and 13 days. Buried in Edgewood, lot 69.

GENEALOGY OF THE ROBINSON FAMILY, EMBRACING SIX GENERATIONS.

Robert Robinson, Sr., was born in county Antrim, (Mahara,) Ireland, in the year 1739. Rachel Wier, born in same county, in 1738. Robert Robinson and Rachel Wier, were married in Ireland, November, 1769. They, with his father and mother, two brothers, two sisters and brothers-in-law, emigrated to America, landed at Philadelphia, in July, 1770, and in a short time moved to Marietta, (first daughter born,) later, going up to Harrisburg with all his family. Here it is positively asserted by eastern friends that his father's body rests in Lancaster graveyard, and that his mother sleeps in Derry grave yard, now in Dauphin county. He was one of the masons who built the John Harris "House," Harrisburg, which still overlooks the Susquehanna river, (now Cameron House.) In a short time, he with the balance of his family, moved up to Franklin county, to Conococheage (Conikagig) creek, where he helped to build a mill (now a tub factory). Here several children were born. Some time from 1777 to 1778, he, with his family moved west of the mountains to "Big Sewickly," Westmoreland county. There his family began to find new homes. His brother John married and moved to Donegal township, Westmoreland county, where he lived and died, leaving a family. His brother William married and moved to Ohio, where he lived and died, leaving a family. His sister Lavina, married the brother-in-law, Samuel Wier. They moved to Washington county, and there lived and died, leaving a family. His sister Jennie, married Tom Smith, in Armstrong county, and there lived and died, leaving a family, some of whose descendants remain there.

Soon after 1780 they, with their three sons and two daughters, moved from Sewickly to the north side of the Kiskeminetas river, in Armstrong township, Westmoreland county, near the mouth of Lick Run, on lands called "York," in the midst of numerous Indians. While living in that insecure cabin the writer's father got his first schooling at night. Mr. John McDowell was the teacher. In a short time they made their way north one mile (no roads), put up a building twenty-four by twenty-eight feet, two stories high, and used it as a stockade. No windows or doors were there for a time. The second log from the puncheon floor had four feet of it cut out for an entrance. The building is still standing, having been built nearly one hundred years. It is situated on part of the "York" lands. The aged parents lived there till 1820, when they went to their son John's on a visit, half a mile north on the "Iconium" lands. On Friday, October 31, 1823, she died, in her eighty-fifth year. She was buried in the Robinson river hill grave-yard. On Thursday, June 23, 1836, of palsey, he died, in his ninety-seventh year, and was buried in the same river hill.

The above grave-yard is located about one hundred rods (100) from the southwest corner of the county, on an elevation of two hundred (200) feet above the Kiskeminetas river. As the visitor turns his eye up the river then down the stream he beholds a beautiful curve in the river, and as he looks over the river into Westmoreland county, nearly two hundred feet below him, a delightful loop of farms; up stream on the Indiana side, farms. As he turns his eye down on the Indiana side into Armstrong county, an old Indian burial ground can still be observed, and high bluffs. As the morning sun peeps above the horizon it smiles on the same spot, and until the sun drops below the horizon the sight is grand to behold. In those sand mounds ten relatives of the writer repose. Forty-four years since the last relative was laid there. This was the only convenient place at that date (1836). Others of the first settlers sleep there.

He died Thursday, April 13, 1813, (his birthday) aged fifty years, and was buried at Ebenezer Church, beside his wife, leaving six sons and two daughters (writer's cousins). John Robinson was born in Franklin county, Sunday, April 19, 1772, and followed his parents. On Thursday, December 6, 1798, he married Mary Wier, of Washington county. She died Tuesday, March 13, 1804, in her thirtieth year, and was buried at River hill. (Three sons.) May 30, 1805, he was married, by Rev. Joseph Henderson, to Jane Scott Marshall, of Indiana county. About this time he was elected captain of a company. He paraded his men near Indiana, twenty miles from his home. His regimentals were blue coat, cuffs, collar and long skirt faced with red. He was one of the first ruling elders at Ebenezer Church; one of the first in the Presbyterian church at Saltsburg. On Friday, April 25, 1856, he died, aged eighty-four years and six days. On Saturday, November 10, 1860, she died, aged seventy-nine years and eighteen days. The remains were taken from the old grave-yard, and both sleep in Edgewood Cemetery, Saltsburg, in lot No. 60.

Elizabeth Robinson was born in Franklin county, Monday, April 17, 1775, and followed her parents. She was married to Thomas Wier, of Washington county. He died Sunday, January 6, 1833, and was buried, by his request, on his farm near Pigeon creek. She died in Allegheny county, Sunday, September 6, 1862, in her eighty-seventh year. She sleeps in Round Hill Church graveyard, three sons and three daughters, all dead. James Robinson was born in Franklin county, Monday, June 30, 1777, and followed his parents. He was married to Mary Laughlin, of Indiana county; he died at his father's in 1803, in his twenty-sixth year, and was buried in River Hill. She died soon after, and was buried beside her husband; no family. Robert Robinson was born at Big Sewickly, Westmoreland county, Monday, August 14, 1780, and followed his parents. He was married to Elizabeth Black, by Rev. J. W. Henderson. He died Sunday, November 17, 1833, in his fifty-third year, and was buried in the old graveyard. He is now in Edgewood. She died January 10, 1874, in her eighty-ninth year; she sleeps beside her husband. Four sons and three daughters survive. Captain John Robinson's son, Robert W. Robinson, was born Wednesday, September 25, 1799. After a number of years, he went west, and married Jane Richey, of Indianapolis. On Sunday, April 4, 1869, he died at Big Spring, Douglas county, Kansas. He is buried near Topeka, on John Richey's farm; his widow, two sons and two daughters survive. Adam Robinson was born Monday, April 13, 1801. He married Mary Foster, of Westmoreland county. He died Monday, April 13, 1874, (his birthday), and was buried in Edgewood cemetery; his widow, one son and two daughters survive; one son was lost at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. James W. Robinson was born Monday, February 21, 1803; he was married to Rebecca Wier, of Washington county, by Rev. Anderson. He died Saturday, February 4, 1865, and was buried in Edgewood cemetery. He had two sons and four daughters. The widow, one son and one daughter survive. Jennie S. Robinson was born Thursday, October 30, 1806; she died Thursday, March 24, 1808, and was buried in River Hill graveyard. John M. Robinson was born December 11, 1808, lived with his parents, and learned the cabinet business. He was married by Rev. Watson Hughes, Tuesday, April 15, 1834, to Sarah White, of Saltsburg, Indiana county. He entered the mercantile business November 7, 1845; continued in it until May, 1862, and then retired. From May, 1863, till in 1867, he served as a revenue official of Indiana county. On Wednesday, April 16, 1879, Sarah W. Robinson died and was buried in lot No. 60, in Edgewood.

Rachel Robinson was born Monday, October 8, 1810, and was married to Captain William Stewart, Tuesday, January 8, 1835, by Rev. Watson Hughes. His birth place was Lancaster. At the time of marriage was in Indiana county. She died Monday, January 20, 1876. He died Sunday, April 23, 1876. Both sleep in Edgewood. Jane Robinson was born Tuesday, August 25, 1812, and was married, by Rev. Watson Hughes, to William Moore, of Westmoreland county, April, 1838. Have one son, three daughters. All survive. William M. Robinson was born Thursday, July 14, 1814. He pursued a college course: studied theology, and was married, by Dr. Francis Herron, Thursday, November 27, 1845, to Eliza Laughrey, of Pittsbugh. He preaches in Allegheny City in the Providence Church. He

had two sons and two daughters, and one son and one daughter survive. Samuel S. Robinson was born Monday, August 5, 1816, and was married, by Rev. John H. Kirkpatrick, Thursday, January 14, 1852, to Belle McLanahan, of Indiana county. He died Friday, January 6, 1871, on "Iconium" lands. The widow, four sons and two daughters survive. He sleeps in Edgewood. Thomas W. Robinson was born Sunday, December 11, 1818. He died Tuesday, August 15, 1820, and was buried in River Hill. Eliza M. Robinson was born Wednesday, January 17, 1821, and married to William Guthrie, Esq., of Glade Run, Wednesday, October 8, 1856, by Rev. W. W. Woodend. He died Wednesday, March 3, 1875, and was buried at Glade Run Church. They had three daughters. The widow and two daughters survive. Maria W. Robinson was the youngest sister. She and sister Guthrie live in J. M. R.'s house.

John R. Robinson was born Saturday, May 16, 1835, and was married to Belle P. Andrew, of Indiana county, Monday, August 11, 1862, by Rev. W. W. Woodend. Mary Fullerton Robinson was born Tuesday, December 19, 1837, and died Friday, May 17, 1867. She sleeps in lot No. 60, Edgewood Cemetery. John R. enlisted in the United State service, 135th Regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, August 1, 1862. He was detailed as clerk for colonel till November 2d, and then was detailed as clerk of provost marshal's office till February 15, 1863. He next was detailed as clerk 1st Brigade, 3d Division, 1st drum corps, and was detailed till his time expired. He is now in the gents' furnishing goods and boot and shoe business. Frank Fullerton Robinson, William Stewart Robinson, John Marshall Robinson and Mary Belle Robinson are with the above parents.

Joseph White was born in Lancaster county, Pa., Wednesday, February 8th, 1758. Mary Fullerton was born in Lancaster county, Wednesday, September 16th, 1767. Joseph White and Mary Fullerton (in her 20th year) were married May or June, 1787. Three sons were born in Lancaster county, and one son and two daughters were born in Franklin county, where two little sons died in 1795, of dysentery. In 1798, the parents, two sons and two daughters moved west of the mountains, on two pack horses, and settled in Westmoreland county, near New Alexandria, where two sons and four daughters were born. There were in all twelve children, the youngest of whom was the writer's wife. The father, mother and five children were born on Wednesday. The father sleeps at New Alexandria, one daughter at Ebenezer Church, one son at Unity Church, one son in Dearbourn county, Indiana, and the mother and five children sleep in Edgewood cemetery, Saltsburg. Soon after 1780 Robert Robinson, sr., with his family moved from Big Sewickly on pack horses, crossing the Kiskeminetas in a canoe and floating their horses through the river, and settled on a tract of land, the warrant of which is dated February 25th, 1780. The tract named was called "York," and it contained 210½ acres. The consideration was the sum of three pounds and eight shillings lawful money. The land was situated on the north side of the said Kiskeminetas river, at the mouth of Lick or Robinson run, bounded by the lands of James Montgomery, Alexander Stewart, by vacant lands, thence by lands of Richard Wallace and by lands of Henry Horn.

WILLIAM MARSHALL, SR., the writer's great grandfather, was born in Ireland about 1722; he was married in that country to Elizabeth Armstrong, and migrated to America, about 1748, first settling in eastern Pennsylvania. In 1750, their son John, (writer's grandfather), was born near Marshing creek. Jane Scott was born in Ireland, August 22, 1756. At the age of ten years, with her brothers, William and John Scott, she came to America, the first location being in eastern Pennsylvania. On the 16th of April, 1776, she was married to John Marshall. They then removed west to the old Marshall farm (Conemaugh township) of four hundred and twenty-four acres. This was first settled about 1768; the patent was dated February 25th, 1786. In 1777, their daughter Elizabeth was born; she was married to John McKee. Their other children were: William, born September 22, 1779, m. to Mary Kirkpatrick; Jane S., b. October 23, 1781, m. to Captain John Robinson; Margaret M., born December 29, 1783, m. to Eliphalet Irwin; John, born December 25, 1785, m. to a Miss Stewart; Scott, born May 10, 1788, m. to Jane McClure; James, born July 20, 1790, m. to Margaret Kirkpatrick; Samuel, born October 29, 1792, (still surviving), m. to Nancy Guthrie, and Mary, born November 29, 1794, m. to William Cochran. Some time soon after their arrival on the homestead, they were driven away by the Indians to the eastern part of the state, where they remained for seven years. The writer thinks, on their return, they brought the father and mother, the four brothers, James, William, Andrew and Samuel, and sister Margaret. William, their father, died in 1796, and is buried in Ebenezer graveyard. Elizabeth A., his wife, died in 1806. She sleeps beside her husband. John Marshall, the oldest son, died November 24, 1824, and is buried in the same cemetery. Jane Scott, his wife, died March 28, 1838, and rests beside her husband. John Marshall's lands have been noted. William located four hundred and twenty-eight acres about the same time. Samuel Marshall "took up" about this date, two hundred and eighty-seven acres. James Marshall had three hundred acres in old Conemaugh, now Young township. This tract he obtained about the same time as John's improvement began. Archibald Marshall, a cousin of the above, had an improvement of one hundred and thirty-five acres, which he located about the same period. William and Archibald afterward went to Glade run, in the vicinity of what is now Dayton, when that section was a dense wilderness.

WILLIAM C. MARSHALL was born February 22d, 1811, on the farm now occupied by Elder Marshall, Conemaugh township, and was a son of Scott and Jane Marshall, *nee* McClure. The latter was born May 7th, 1792, at Newport town, on Black-lick, near its junction with the Conemaugh. The former was born on the above-named farm, and died in 1864. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and also in the war of 1861, as a member of the militia during the Morgan raid. He was a son of John and Jane Marshall, *nee* Scott. Scott Marshall's children were: William C., m. to Esther Jack; John, d., m. to Mary Singerly, d.; Jane, m. first to Adam Elrick, d., and second to William Lemmon; Eliza, m. to Elliott Ferguson; Maria J., m. to William Sandles; Samuel, d.; and Harrison. Our subject's children were: James, d.; Eliza Jane, m. to D. M. Reed; Harrison Scott, d.; Theodore, m. to Caroline Ashbaugh; John Craig; Anna Mary, d.; Esther Emma, d.; and Martha Ella, m. to Armor Cribbs. James was in the 11th Pennsylvania reserve corps, for three years, and was killed on the railroad some years after the war. Harrison Scott was in the 11th Pennsylvania volunteers; was wounded at the first Fredericksburg battle, and died from his wounds. Theodore was in company D, 135th Pennsylvania volunteers for nine months; company C, 4th Pennsylvania cavalry for two years, being wounded at Pavillion Station, and in the Pennsylvania militia during the Morgan raid. The latter went to Jewell county, Kansas, in 1872, and passed four years on the plains, two of which were engaged in buffalo hunting. Theodore's children were: William Albert and John Austin. The stonehouse on the W. C. Marshall land was built about 1790, by Christian Miller, whose two daughters *waited* on the masons, carrying, quarrying, and even assisting in laying the stone. Black Legs, an Indian chief, had a camp for some years at the mouth of a run on the Marshall bottom land, about forty rods north of the creek. The warrant of the Marshall farm tract, which included the site of Clarksburg, was issued to Christian Miller on the 15th of October, 1784. The patent was granted to John M. and William C. Marshall in 1853.

NICHOLAS COLEMAN, PIONEER—Our subject was born in Scotland, in 1731. When he first came to this country, he settled in the Conococheague Valley, and was married to Jane McClelland, native born. He took up his land in Conemaugh township, in 1773, and settled upon it in 1774 or 1775, and made the first improvement of the part of the tract now owned by Samuel Coleman; the original tract, including most of the land in farms now owned by Nicholas, Samuel and Robert. Our subject was driven off his land by the Indians, who destroyed his cabin. When he returned, he could not find the chains, &c., that he had buried, and no trace of them since. The children of our subject were: William, b. in 1774, and died in 1851, was m. to Mary Lytle, b. in 1776, and died in 1863. John, b. April 9th, 1776; died in 1865, having lived to see the close of the war of the rebellion, thus including in his life-time, the wars of the revolution, 1812, Mexican and the rebellion; was m. to Martha Katon, d.; Elizabeth, d., m. to James Matthews, d.; Margaret, d., m. first to John Matthews, d., and second to James Oliver, d.; Mary, d., m. to Samuel Cravan, d.; Nancy, m. to Moses Thompson, d.; Jane, d., m. to Alexander McGaughey, d.; Archibald, d., m. to Margaret Jamison; Robert, d., m. to Elizabeth McLane, d.; Sarah; James, b. in 1795, and d. in 1857, was m. to Mary Campbell. William enlisted as scout on the frontier when only about fifteen years old. He had a good gun which was wanted for the service, and he preferred going with his gun. John, Archibald, Robert, and the brothers-in-law, James

and Matthew Oliver, all served in the war of 1812. The children of William were: John, d., b. in 1805, m. first to Sarah Ramey, d., and second to Nancy Cruikshank; Jane, d., m. to Alexander Hutchinson, d.; William, b. in 1810, m. to Isabella McConaughy—their issue, one son, J. Nelson Coleman, m. to Elizabeth Sandles; Sarah, m. to J. Y. McCartney; Elizabeth, d., m. to Thomas Elder, d.; Robert, b. 1815, m. to Elizabeth Hervey—their issue, Thomas Henry; William, U. G., d.; and Robert McNary, d.; Mary, m. to John Robertson, now of West Indiana. It is said that William Coleman, sr., in the times of the early settlement, made fourteen trips across the Allegheny mountains, carrying skins of deer and other animals, east on horseback, and carried salt in same manner, on return trip. The children of John were: Nancy, m. to John Neal; Nicholas, m. to Margaret Colwell; Samuel, m. to Margaret Miller; Elizabeth, m. to William Miller; Margaret; and Ebenezer. The last named has not been heard from for twenty years. The children of Archibald were: John G., d., m. to Elizabeth Taylor; Archibald, m. to Mary Campbell; Jane, m. to William Bruce, d.; Nancy, m. to Hon. William Irwin, d.; James M., m. to Miss Moore; and William J., m. to Margaret A. Nesbit. The children of Robert were: John, m. to Margaret Brown; Jane, m. first to John Shearer, d., and second to John Hull, d.; James, d.; Robert, m. to Elizabeth Kier; W. Alex., m. to Nancy J. Jackson; Theodore, m. to Martha Hart; Ebenezer O., m. to Eveline Nesbit; Rachel, m. to James Caldwell; Elizabeth, m. to John M. Duncan. The children of James were: Mary Jane, m. to Alexander Lyons; William M., d.; J. Campbell; James, who enlisted in the late war in the 16th Pennsylvania cavalry, and died in Andersonville prison; Archibald, now a United Presbyterian Minister in Tennessee; Clark, who enlisted in the 62d Pennsylvania volunteers, and died in the service; Margaret Ann; Wilson; and McKee, d.

Joseph Rhea.—We trace the Rhea family to John Rhea, of county Derry, Ireland, who came to this country and settled in Lancaster county, Pa., and afterwards in Franklin county. He was the father of Joseph Rhea, our subject. Joseph was born in Franklin county, and married Elizabeth White, of Adams county. After marriage they settled in West Virginia, and from thence came to this county in 1806 and settled in Conemaugh township, on the Kiskeminetas river, at a point generally known as Coalport. Their children were: James, b. in West Virginia in 1797, d. in this county in 1867, m. to Jane Huston Wray, d.; Thomas, d., b. in 1799, m. to Elizabeth Morrow, d., and settled in West Virginia; Isaac, d., b. in 1803, m. to Elizabeth Caruthers, and first settled in West Virginia, and afterwards in Armstrong county, Pa.; Daniel, d., b. in 1801, m. to Jane Kerr, and settled in Armstrong county; William L., now living in Conemaugh township, at the mouth of Blacklegs creek, and is in his seventy-fifth year, was b. in 1805, and m. to Sarah Shields; Mary, d., b. in 1808, m. to Robert McIlwain, d., of this county; and Elizabeth, d., b. in 1810, m. to David Shields, of Westmoreland county. James was county commissioner one term. Thomas became judge of the court of Marion county, West Virginia; William L., now owns the old homestead, and three other farms in Conemaugh township. The Coalport farm is supposed to have been settled by the Hindmans, but we do not find any record of them earlier than about 1800. They were an unfortunate family—one drowned, one killed at a raising, another met accidental death in some manner, all, we are informed, in the space of about one year. This farm received the name of Coalport at the building of the canal. James Alcorn had the first store about 1829, and for some years a store was kept at this point by Samuel M. Kier, of Pittsburgh, and George Wilson late of Indiana, Pa. The business of the place ceased with the closing of operations on the canal. Wells were bored for salt water, but no paying quantity found. The present house of Wm. L. is where the Spear saw mill was built about 1826. There have been found skeletons of men, probably Indians, on this farm, and there are burial places on this and the Coalport farm. Some old settlers think the Indian town, on old town bottom, opposite, across the Kiskeminetas, extended across the river on present Indiana county side. From one of these graves, stones enough were taken to build a chimney. In drilling a salt well on this farm a vein of gas was struck, the well was plugged and abandoned and the forty years since has not exhausted all the gas, as there are evident signs of it yet. The children of William L. are: Joseph, Thomas W., Elizabeth, m. to Samuel G. Walker of Franklin county; Anna M., m. to James W. Smith; Florence, and William L. The children of James Rhea and wife, Jane H. Wray, were: Eliza Ann, d., b. in 1825, m. to John McDowell; Daniel, b. in 1826, m. to Sarah Alexander, of Ohio; Mary W., b. in 1830, m. to John Alcorn, d., of Westmoreland county; Margaret, d., b. in 1832, m. to Joseph Piper; Nancy J., d., b. in 1834; Henrietta, b. in 1836, m. to James M. Barkley; John Harrison, d., b. in 1839. Daniel served in the late war in 135th Pennsylvania volunteers, nine months' service. Daniel, the only son of James now living, resides on a farm near the place of first settlement of the family, in the county. His children were: James Alexander, Walter Lowry, d., Bessie Huston, and Russell Lyon. This sketch as already seen, embraces names from the Wray family with whom this family intermarried, and of them we are furnished the following notes: Daniel Wray came from county Derry, Ireland, to this country, and lived a while at New Wilmington, Del., thence to Franklin county, Pa., thence to Sewickley, Westmoreland county, thence to this county about 1797, and settled one-half mile from the present town of Saltsburg. His son William H. Wray, d., succeeded him in possession of the homestead. The only living descendants bearing the name now are the children of William H., and are Robert and Margaret J., now living in Black-lick township.

Nathaniel Nesbitt.—Our subject was born in Washington county, Maryland, January 7th, 1792, and was the oldest son of John Nesbitt and Catharine Wycoff, both now deceased, who settled in this county on the farm now occupied by Nathaniel and Samuel Nesbitt, jr., in the year 1816. Their children were: Elizabeth, d., m. to John House; Nathaniel, our subject, m. to Sarah Nesbitt, b. in this county December 27, 1796; Fannie, m. to Samuel Katon, d.; Samuel, d., m. to Jane McConaughey; John, m. to Martha Rankin; James, m. to Mary A. Firestone; Ann, d., m. to William Cunning, d.; Catharine, d., m. to Joseph Cunningham. Our subject served in the war of 1812. Is now in his eighty-ninth year, and retains his faculties. His wife, Sarah is in her eighty-fourth year, and her mental faculties are good. The children of this aged couple were: Catharine, d., b. 1820; Mary, d., b. 1821; John Perry, d., b. 1823; Nancy, d., b. 1825; Elizabeth, b. 1826, m. to Reese Jones; James, d., b. 1828; Sarah Joanna, b. 1830, m. to Josiah Kinter; Jane, d., b. 1832; Margaret, d., b. 1834; Francis, b. 1836, m. to Henry Nesbit Miller; Martha, b. 1829, m. to Andrew McMeans. The brothers and sisters of our subject all settled in this county, except Elizabeth, whose husband settled in Ohio.

Samuel Nesbitt.—Our subject is a son of Samuel Nesbitt, who was born at Hagerstown, Maryland, and came to this county in 1816 with his father, John Nesbitt, and afterward married Jane McConaughey of this county. Their children were: Margaret, m. to W. J. Coleman; Melinda, m. to John Henderson; Rev. J. Harvey, m. to Agnes Ross; Samuel, our subject, b. in 1837, m. first to Agnes Fulton, d, and second, to Elizabeth Lowman; Nancy J., m. to A. C. Walker; Eva, m. to E. O. Coleman; Robert, d; and Belle. Our subject served three years and nine months in company B, 56th Pennsylvania volunteers, and was wounded in the thigh at North Anna, Va., and in the neck at Hatcher's run, Va. The children of our subject by first wife were: Esther J.; Samuel M. F.; Robert Newton; and by second wife, child not named. The homestead of our subject is part of the tract patented by Joshua Elder, March 18, 1788, and known as "Alexander Thompson farm." Our subject is one of the third generation of the Nesbitt family who have owned the farm, and it has been in possession of the family since 1817. It was surveyed to Thomas Murray, October 5, 1773. The claim is said to have been once sold for five shillings, and another claim in same neighborhood was traded off for three yards of shirt cloth.

John McDowell.—Our subject is a grandson of Matthew McDowell, who came to this country not long after the Revolution, and settled on the tract known as "Black Walnut Bottom," on Black-leg creek, a tract containing about four hundred acres, net measure, upon which there is not one acre untillable. A patent for this tract was applied for by George Armstrong April 3, 1769, and was deeded to Samuel Dickson July 15, 1771. Dickson settled the tract soon after, but date not positively known. Matthew McDowell was born in Ireland, and all the record we gathered of his family is noted in the article on Joseph McDowell, Centre township. The children of James and Nancy, his wife, were: Matthew; Joseph, m. to Eliza Jane Garvin; James, d., m. to Anna Bosler, d., settled in eastern part of Pennsylvania; Mary J., d., m. to Joseph Piper, who settled in the county; John, our subject, b. in 1823, m. first to Eliza Ann Rhea, d., and second to Margaret Ewing. The children of our subject by his first wife are Anna Jane and James Rhea, both telegraph operators. Our subject succeeded his

father in possession of the homestead. A few years ago in digging a well at the barn he discovered a run bed with drift wood sixteen feet below the surface. Several pieces of the splintered wood were taken out, and appeared to be cedar wood. The earth was solid above it, and the ground is nearly level for some distance every way. A stone, with nearly the form of a tomahawk, with circular indention, as for rope by which to carry it, was found on the farm. Its weight was about seven pounds, much the largest ever found in the county, and the material seemed to be granite. It was sold to Frank Cowan, of Greensburg, for some sum of money. Crawford McDowell, son of James, enlisted from this county in the 40th Pennsylvania volunteers, 11th Reserves, was taken prisoner and died at Fortress Monroe on his way returning from prison after parole or exchange.

MAJOR NATHANIEL NESBITT was born in 1808, on the present site of the village of Clear Spring, Washington county, Maryland, and was a son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Nesbitt *nee* Seibert. The former was a son of Nathaniel Nesbitt, who made the first improvement where our subject was born. The father of our subject located in 1816 on the farm where our subject resides. His chidren were: Elizabeth, d., m. to Daniel Stonebarger; Rebecca, d., m. to Robert McConaghey, d.; Frances, d., m. to John Keener, d.; Catharine, d., m. to Isaac Keener, d.; Nathaniel, m. to Martha Keener, d.; Mary Ann, d., m. to John R. Gallagher, d.; Sarah, m. to James Wharry, d.; Susan, m. to Alexander Bell; Jacob, d., m. to Margaret Irvin. Nathaniel has served as jury commissioner, and as a second lieutenant, captain and major in the militia for several years. His children were: Sarah, d., m. to J. R. Burns; Nathaniel, killed at South Mountain while captain company E, 11th Pa. R. C.; Elizabeth S.; George K., died in the hospital at Washington, D. C., while a member of company E, 11th Pa. R. C.; Samuel M.; Mary; Martha, m. to James Fritz; Kate; and Susan.

ROBERT SHIRLEY.—Our subject was born in 1735, probably in Pennsylvania, and was married to Susan Baker, of German descent, born in 1742. He served in the Revolution, and in 1792 came from Conocoheague valley to Conemaugh township and settled on Black-leg creek, about two miles from the present town of Saltsburg. He died in 1834, ninety-nine years old, and his wife Susan died in 1843, one hundred and one years old. His children were: John, d., who lived one hundred and three years, m. to Elizabeth Taiser; Robert, d.; Thomas, b. in 1776, d. in 1875, ninety-nine years old, m. to Mary Miller, b. in 1787, d. in 1875, eighty-seven years old; Jane, m. to a Mullen, went west; Joseph, now living, ninety-three years of age (1880), m. to Catharine Fulmer; and Ann, d., m. to William Bash, d. The children of Thomas were: Margaret, b. in 1809, m. first to John Lampkin, d,, and second to a Mr. Altman; Barbara, b. in 1811, m. to Jacob Long; Robert M., b. 1813, m. to Eliza Kelly; Christopher, b. 1815, m. to Mary Douthett; Susan, b. in 1818, m. to Ezekiel Gray; John, b. in 1821, m. first to Ella Rosborough, d., and second to a widow woman, *nee* Marshall; Thomas, b. in 1825, m. to Ellen Fairman, d.; and Matthias, b. in 1829, m. to Rachel Longwell.

SAMUEL KIER was born on the farm now occupied by William Bash, Conemaugh township, in 1806, and was a son of David and Elizabeth Kier, *nee* Bush. The former was born in county Antrim, Ireland, in 1766, and migrated when a young man to what is now Indiana county, where he was married. Their children were: Mary, b. in 1792, on above named farm, m. to John Laughlin, d.; James, d., m. to Nancy Gray, d.; William, d., m. to Annie Lyons, d.; David, d, m. to Jane Laughlin, d.; Andrew, d., m. to Hannah Martin, d., Jacob, m. to Mary Gamble, d.; Robert, m. to Matilda Walker; and Samuel, m. to Eliza Lyons, b. in Conemaugh township in 1812, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Lyons, *nee* Matthews, old settlers of the township. Samuel Lyons was born January 17, 1762, and died May 5, 1844. His wife was born November 18, 1744, and died September 11, 1824. Their children were: James, b. December 12, 1794, d.; Ezekiel, b. November 23, 1796, d. May 1, 1846; Martha, b. May 17, 1799, d. 1864; Annie, b. March 13, 1802; John, b. July 12, 1805, d. August 8, 1829; Sarah, b. April 14, 1807, d. July, 1844; Samuel, b. June 7, 1810, d. January 13, 1858; Eliza, b. June 6, 1812; William, b. February 19, 1816, d. February 22, 1851; and Alexander, b. June 8, 1818. Our subject's children were: Maria, m. to Jacob Rumbaugh, d.; Martha Ann, m. to James Ross; Martin, m. first to Mary Moorhead, d., and second to Mary Peddicord; Sarah J., d.; Emma Virginia; and Oliver Murray, d. Martin was a soldier in the war of 1861. James Ross' only child was William.

JOHN EWING was a son of William and Eleanor Ewing, *nee* Thompson, and was a native of the Conococheague valley, in what is now Franklin county. His brothers, James, Robert and Alexander, and himself, came to the vicinity of what was afterward McFarland's mill, in 1788. (See sketch of Mrs. Mary Horn Work, a daughter of James Ewing for Ewing notes.) John Ewing was married to Sarah Moore, of Westmoreland county. Their children were: James, d., m. first to Jane Harbison, d., and second to M. Hart, d.; William, d., m. to Margaret Elder, d.; John, d., m. to Sarah McCurdy; Robert, b. in 1804, m. in 1828 to Elizabeth Walker; and Alexander, m. to E. McAfee. Robert located in 1828, in the woods on his present farm, near Lewisville, Conemaugh township, where he still remains.

REBECCA ROSBOROUGH.—Our subject, whose maiden name was Rebecca Marshall, married Alexander Rosborough, one of the third generation of the Rosborough family represented in this county, Alexander, her husband, being a son of James Rosborough and Mary Demeer, and this James, a son of James Rosborough, sr., and Rebecca Denny, who settled in the county at an early date on the tract first settled by a Mr. Crawford, on the present line of Young and Conemaugh townships. They were of Irish origin. Our subject is a daughter of Samuel Marshall, d., and was born in this county in 1809. The present home of our subject is land taken up by Mrs. Rebecca Rosborough, d., wife of James Rosborough, sr.; date of patent not known to our subject. The children of our subject were: Violet, m. to Thomas Getty; Joseph, m. to Jane McKelvey; James, m. to Sophrona Noel; Mary J., m. to William McPhilemy; Isabel, m. to Joseph Shirley; Martha E., m. to Christian Sine; Marshall D., m. to Mrs. Nancy Reed, *nee* Taylor. James served four years in the late war in a Wisconsin regiment, and was wounded. Mr. McPhilemy served in 40th Pennsylvania volunteers, 11th reserves, a short time.

JAMES NOWERY.—Our subject, now deceased, was born in Ireland, and came to this county prior to 1800; in 1808, married Mary Marshall, b. in this county in 1790, a daughter of Archibald Marshall, a pioneer on Blacklegs creek, and in 1811, settled on the homestead now owned by his son, Archibald M. Nowery. In digging out a spring on the premises, a small crucible was found of some very heavy metal, which has the appearance of steel. There is a rough coating of brass on it, and looks as though it had been used to melt brass. On another part of the farm, a portion of a surveyor's compass was found embedded in the clay below the soil. A gold ring, butcher knives, and other relics were found. Mystery enshrouds some of them, but there are mysteries connected with the history of Blacklegs creek, that will never be unraveled. The children of our subject were; Ann E., d., b. in 1809; Samuel H., b. in 1812, m. to Elizabeth Crawford; Margaret, d., b. in 1818, m. to Alexander Lyons; Archibald M., b. in 1820; James Y., b. in 1824, m. to Isabel Patton; Mary, b. in 1827, m. to Michael Earhart, d.; Robert, b, in 1830, m. to Margaret C. Cline; Martha, b. in 1834. The children of Samuel H. are: Martha Belle, Albert and Rebecca M. Those of James Y. are: Harry E., m. to —— Lytle; Samuel E., a teacher; Archey L., and Charlie. Those of Robert are James Irwine, and Willie Marshall.

LEBBENS KUNKLE.—Our subject was born in Westmoreland county, in 1832, and married Sarah R. Kinnard, b. in Armstrong county, in 1836, He settled in Conemaugh township, this county, in 1869, and built the saw mill now owned by him. It is a small water mill, and will cut about 1,000 feet of oak boards per day with good stage of water. It is the third mill built on same site. When, or by whom the first mill was built is not positively known—probably by the Wilson family who were early settlers on the tract. Our subject is a first class wagon-maker and has a shop fitted up on one end of his mill. His children are: William J., Daniel A., George E., Ida J., Maggie C., Minnie Ann.

WILLIAM FRITS, SR.—Our subject was born in Perry county, Pa., in 1797, and married Sarah Wolf, who was born in Centre county, Pa., in 1803. They came to this county and settled on the farm now owned by Wm. Frits, jr., in 1828. The first improvement was made by Samuel Miller, but the original patent was to Mr. Frits. Our subject died in 1850, and his son William succeeded him in possession of the farm. The children of our subject were: Caroline, b. in Centre county, in 1826, m. to John Whitmore, of Allegheny county; Julia Ann, b. in Centre county, in 1727, d. in 1854; Elizabeth, d. in Indiana county in 1829, d, 1854; Mary, b. in 1832, m. to Wm. Jackson, of West-

moreland county; William, b. in 1834, m. to Sarah Miller; Sarah, b. in 1835, d. in 1854; Catharine, b. in 1837, m. to Wm. H. Clark, of Allegheny county; Susanna, b. in 1839, m. to Washington J. Kier. The three sisters deceased all died within four weeks, in November and December, 1854. The children of William Frits, jr., were: Robinson M., b. 1857; James H., b. 1858; Lizzie S., b. 1862; Carrie E., b. 1866; William W., b. 1872; Lillie A., b. 1872; the two last named were twins.

Rebecca Robinson *nee* Weir.—Our subject, whose maiden name was Rebecca Weir, was born in Washington county, in 1813, and married J. W. Robinson, of this county, who was b. in 1803, and died in 1865. None of Mrs. R's relatives ever settled in this county. Her children were: Sarah M., d.; Rebecca J., m. to Robert Woodend; Martha E., d., m. to Rev. S. J. Berlin, d.; William T., d., was in militia service of 1863, returned sick and was never well afterward, and died in 1865; Ella M., d; A. J. Weir, who yet remains on homestead. The farm adjoins the Robinson farm of pioneer settlement.

Bell M. Robinson *nee* McLanahan.—Our subject, whose maiden name was Bell M. McLanahan, was born in 1829, on farm now owned by John Carson, in White township, this county, and married S. S. Robinson, deceased in 1854. Her father, Robert McLanahan, d., was m. to Nancy Moorhead, b. in this county. Her present residence is the original Robinson farm or McBride patent, one of the very first farms settled in the township. The children of our subject are Annie B., Mary E., William E., Frank, James White, and Samuel S.

James Getty.—Our subject is a grandson of Andrew and Catharine Getty, and a son of James and Prudence Getty, *nee* Green. The children of our subject were: Alexander T., d.; and James Sidwell. The farm now owned by our subject is the original settlement of the pioneer, Archibald Marshall, near Blackleg creek, one mile below Clarksburg.

John Elwood.—Our subject is a descendant of William Elwood, a native of Ireland, who was married to Jane Stoops, native born, who came from Conococheague valley to Westmoreland county, and settled on the head waters of Turtle creek. They were among the pioneers of that section, and some of the Elwoods still occupy the original homestead.—When troubled by Indians they took refuge in Duff's block house. When coming over the mountains, their goods and chattles were carried on horseback. Two split-bottomed chairs, with the backs sawed off, inverted, and strapped to a pack saddle served as cribs in which the children were carried. Their stock consisted of a sow and pigs. Early in the first day the pigs became wearied, and as they were not considered valuable were left behind, and the sow driven on. At night they secured the sow, and in the morning were surprised to find the pigs had come up. This occurred each day until the destination was reached without the loss of a pig. Their children were: William, d., m. to Jane McGranahan, d., and settled on the line of Indiana and Jefferson counties; Thomas, d., m. to Hannah McGranahan, d., and settled in this county near Saltsburg; and Mary, d., m to Archibald Adair, d., of Westmoreland county. The family of Thomas all settled in this county, and were: John, our subject, b. in 1810, m. to Dorcas Russell; Jane, d., m. to Thomas Smith; William, b. in 1814; James, d.; Susan, m. to John Wachob; and Thomas and Charles, twins, d.

Philip Cline.—Our subject was born in Westmoreland county in 1815, and was married to Mary Irvin, now deceased, of same county, b. in 1816; he settled in this county in 1841, and on the present farm, part of the Robinson tract, in 1856. His father, John Cline, was born in Greensburg, Westmoreland county, and married Sarah Hartzel, b. in Hagerstown, Md.; his grandfather, Philip Cline, who was married to Margaret Drum, served in the Revolution. There were five of the Hartzels in the Revolutionary war, three of whom were killed, and one other died in the service. One of the Hartzels built a grist mill on Wolfer's run, probably the first mill in Westmoreland county. Mrs. C., the wife of our subject, was a descendant of General James Irvin, a number of whose descendants live in Westmoreland, Indiana and Clearfield counties. Her father, James Irvin, built a mill in 1773 on Loyalhanna creek, on the site of the present one known as the Snodgrass mill. The children of our subject are: Margaret C., m. to Robert Nowery; John I., farmer; James C., a medical graduate; William T., a lawyer at Saltsburg, and graduate of Washington and Jefferson college.

Samuel G. Miller, Esq.—Our subject is the second son of Samuel Miller, who came to this country about thirty years ago, and settled near Jacksonville. His wife Margaret, whose surname is not mentioned, having died in Westmoreland county, he married a Miss E. Bell of this county, and lived here till his death. His children, nearly all of whom settled in this county, were, by his first wife: Ellen, d., m. to John Taylor, d.; James, m. Margaret Miller, d.; Sarah; Hugh, m. Sarah Moore, d.; Samuel G., our subject, m. Mary Keener, d.; John, d., m. Mary Irvin, d., and Mary McPhileney; Ann, m. Peter Keener, d.; Martin, m. Hannah Simpson; Alexander, d., m. Mary Elder; William, m. Elizabeth Coleman; Richard, d., m. Sarah Dilinger; Jane, d., m. James Blakeley, d.; Eliza, m. Samel Davis; Margaret, m. Samuel McCurdy. The following notes indicate the quality of the descendants of this family. Ellen's son, James Taylor, is a practicing physician at West Fairfield, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania; another son, Hugh M., is now justice of the peace of Conemaugh township, this county, and one of her grandsons, Bruce Taylor, is a minister of the M. E. Church. James has four sons, viz: Richard, James, Samuel and Charles, are ministers in the M. E. Church, two of whom are or have been pesiding elders, and another son, J. Clark, a professor in a Medical College, at Cleveland, Ohio. Hugh is an elder in Carries Run Presbyterian Church, and his son, James M., is a practicing physician in West Virginia. The children of our subject are: Mary A., m. James G. Shields; Samuel G., jr., M. D., m. Margaret Hazlett, d., and Elizabeth Snyder; John K., m. Caroline Elias; Margaret, m. R. N. McComb; Thaddeus S., Esq.; Sarah J., m. John N. Marshall; Elizabeth C.; James Albert, M. D., m. Laura Hamilton; M. Watson, M. D., m. Ella Geesey; Robert N., m. Nancy Dixon; Milton M. G.; James Albert served in the late war, 11 months in the 206th Pennsylvania Volunteers. Our subject was born in Franklin county Pa., in 1806, married Mary Keener in 1828, and settled in this county in 1829, near the Salt Works, on the farm originally owned by Wm. McFarland. Settled on present homestead near Lewisville, in 1864. He was among the first abolitionists of this county, and was interested in the "under ground railroad" movement in the interest of fugitive slaves; and has also been an earnest advocate of temperance for nearly fifty years. He is now a ruling elder in Ebenezer Presbyterian Church.

John Fleming.—Our subject settled on the tract since known by his name, about 1772, and was a native of Ireland. His wife, Agnes, whose surname is not remembered, was born in Chester county, Pa. The tract was patented by Jas. Campbell, and comprised about five hundred acres, but was first settled by our subject. The first cabin was built on the part now owned by William Fleming. The children of our subject were: Samuel, d., m. to a Miss Patterson, d.; William, d., m. to Mary Joice, d.; Alexander, d., m. to — Sturgeon; John, d., m. to Rebecca McIntire; James, d., born in fort at Hannastown, m. to Nancy Clawson, d.; James succeeded his father in possession of the old homestead. The children were: Eliza, d., m. to James Householder; James, m. to Jane Fulton; Charlotte, m. to John Johnston; Eli, d., m.; William, m. to Nancy Davis, d., and Margaret McClaran; Nancy J., m. to Joseph Gordon, d.; and Eveline, d. William and James each own part of the original tract. James has two sons and eight daughters living, and one son and two daughters dead. His son, James, d., was killed by a saw log in 1878. William's children by first wife were; Eli; George; Analena, m. to Geo. Taylor; Mary A.; Phebe Jane; William; and by second wife, Nancy and Matilda.

Samuel Marshall.—Our subject was born in Ireland in 1792, and settled in this county in 1826, on farm known by his name, where he remained till his death in 1877; his first wife was Mary Sterling, who died 1830. The issue of this marriage was two children: Sarah J., d., m. to James Lemon, d.; and Mary, d., m. to Benj. Irwin. He then married Nancy Johnson, born in Westmoreland county in 1808. Their issue was: Jas. C., d.; William J., d.; John N., b. in 1841, m. to Sarah J. Miller, b. in the county in 1841; Francis F., d.; Margaret A., m. to Thomas W. Ewing; and David L., born in 1850, m. to Olive Shields. James C. enlisted in company E, 40th Pa. vols., was wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., and died at home six months afterward from effects of wounds. Francis F. enlisted in 206th Pa. vols., and died in service in 1864. John N. and David L. remain on the old homestead. This tract of land was patented by Robert Wilson August 24, 1786, who settled upon it about that time and made the improvement purchased by our subject in 1826. The children of David L. are: Frank, May, and child not named.

JOHN E. ELRICK was born in Conemaugh township in 1853, and was a son of George S. and Sarah Elrick, *nee* Eckart. The former was born in Conemaugh township, and died in 1877, at the age of fifty-two; the latter is living and about fifty-three years of age. George S. was captain of a boat in "Graff's Union Line" on the canal, for nine years, and was afterward engaged in boating on the Ohio, Mississippi, and Illinois rivers. He was a son of Frederick and Margaret Elrick, *nee* Keating, who was married in Indiana county, the former migrating to Indiana county at an early date. Frederick Elrick's children were: Elizabeth, m. to Alexander McChesney; Jacob, m.; Samuel, m. first to Eliza Hunter, d., and second to Isabella McPhilamy; George S., d., m. to Sarah Earhart; Washington, d.; John, M. D., m. to a Miss Black; Robert, m. to Jane Anderson; Wallace; and Ann, m. to William Bergman. George S. was in the militia at the time of the Chambersburg raid. Robert was in the 206th Pennsylvania volunteers about one year. Wallace was in company B, 56th Pennsylvania volunteers, served three years and was wounded. George S.'s only child was John E., the surveyor, who was educated at the Saltsburg academy. He has been engaged in his profession for five years, and now has charge of the trestle work of the Saltsburg coal company.

DAVID STIFFY.—Our subject was born in the county in 1820, and was a son of Conrad Stiffy and Mary Connor who settled in Cherryhill township in 1819. The family of Conrad Stiffy and wife were: David, m. to Jane Frederick; John, m. to Mary J. Earhart; James, m. to Mary Cruikshank, d.; Jonathan, d.; William, m.; Joseph, m. to Christiana Noef; Franklin, d.; Henry, m. to Mattie Decker; Azariah, m. to Anna Dishong; Philip, d.; and Margaret, m. to John Patterson. Four of these, viz: David, William, Joseph, and Azariah, settled in this county. There were seven of these brothers in service in the war of the rebellion at one time; four of them served three years, and three of them for nine months—but one of them was wounded, though never known to decline any duty. The children of our subject are: Mary J., m. to John Gifford; James, m. to Elizabeth Dick; George, d.; Elmira, m. to George W. Stahl; Amanda, d.; Maggie; Albert, d., Cyrus. The children of James and Elizabeth Dick are: Albert I., and Della M.

REV. D. J. IRWIN.—Our subject was born at Kittanning, Armstrong county, Pa., in 1832, and came to this county in 1838. His parents were William Irwin and Rosanna Johnston. He received an academical education at Glade Run Academy, Armstrong county, graduated at Jefferson College in 1858, and at the Western Theological Seminary in 1861. During the same year he married Miss Sarah H. Cove, of Tarentum, Allegheny county, and was settled as pastor of Ebenezer Church, this county, which relation still exists. In 1870 Clarksburg Church was added to the charge. Mrs. Irwin is a graduate of Washington Female Seminary, class of 1859, and was for two years principal of female department of Glade Run Academy. The children of our subject are: Margaret B., Benj. Coe, George B., John P., Rose, James Harvey, d. Margaret B. is in graduating class at Blairsville Seminary, and Benj. Coe is about commencing a course of study at the academy. Rev. Irwin's grandfather on the mother's side, Mr. Johnston, was one of the pioneers of Armstrong county; but little is known of the Irwin family. The father of our subject William Irwin, died when D. J. was a mere child, and another brother, Joseph, was killed at the taking of the city of Mexico.

ROBERT ELRICK.—Our subject is a son of Frederick Elrick, d., b. in Bedford county in 1790, and married to Margaret Katon, b. in eastern Pennsylvania in 1798, and still living. Their children were: Elizabeth, m. to Alexander McChesney; Jacob W., m. to a Miss Wycoff; Samuel G., m. first to a Miss Hunter, and second to a Miss McPhilemy; George S., d. m. to Sarah Earheart; Washington I., d.; John H., a physician at Harrisville, Butler county, Pa., m. to Mary J. Black; Robert, b. in this county in 1832, our subject, m. to Jane B. Anderson; Frederick W.; William C., d.; and Annaline, m. to William Bergman. Of these Samuel G., George, S., Robert and Annaline settled in this county. Fred. W. enlisted from this county in the 56th Pennsylvania volunteers, was wounded, and served four years. Our subject served in the Pennsylvania volunteers one year. The children of our subject are: Bella J., Fred. W., Joseph A., Margaret E., Charlie O., Mary E., Albert and Katie L. We do not have the record of early settlement of this family, but they are largely connected with the families of the township.

ALEXANDER LYTLE.—Our subject settled in the county about 1800, on a tract situate on Lytle's run. It is supposed there was a small improvement on the tract when he purchased it; he built the first sawmill in the neighborhood in 1811 or 1812, and the stone mansion now occupied by the widow of John Lytle, d., in the year 1813. His children were: William, d., b. in 1802, m. to Martha Sloan, d., afterwards m. to Sarah M. Collom; Mary, d., m. to William McFarland, d.; Rachel, d., m. to Nicholas McGaughey, d.; John, d., b. in 1811, m. to Eliza Caruthers; Sarah, d.. James, d.; Elizabeth, d., m. to John Kelly. The children of William by the first wife were: Elizabeth, d., m. to Smith Templeton; Martha, d; Mary J., m. to Samuel Richie; Sarah F., d.; and by second wife were: Alexander, b. in 1837, m. to Louisa Blair; Sarah, m. to Robert B. Miller; James, d.; Caroline, m. to Jas. Gilkerson; Maria E., a teacher; and William F., who was injured on the railroad a few years ago. Alexander served eleven months in the late war in company G, 206th Pa. vols. His children are: William B. and Sarah A. The children of John and Eliza Caruthers are: Alexander C., d.; William C., m. to Melinda J. Elrick; John H., m. to Mary C. Waddle; Melissa J., m. to Harry E. Nowery; Eveline, m. to Levi Kuhns; Cordelia, m. to J. E. Wilson; Franklin Pearce and Mary Ellen, twins. The widow of John and son and daughter last named remain on the old homestead. John H. has a sawmill on the site of the old one. His children are: Martha E., Laura F., Samuel, Wallace, and Bertha M. The children of Wm. C. are: Howard R., and a boy not named.

HUGH M. TAYLOR, ESQ.—The parents of our subject, John Taylor, native born in 1792, and his wife, Ellen Miller, born in Ireland in 1794, came to this county in 1830, and first settled on what is now the Wm. Lytle farm, then owned by Samuel G. Miller, Esq., and in 1838, moved into the woods and opened up a farm one mile west of Ebenezer. Their children were: John, m. to Jane Irwin, d., and Susan Anthony; Samuel, m. to Mary Harbison, d., and Mrs. Susan Smith *nee* Gamble; James, m. to Mary Ann Matthews, d., and Susan Ogden; David, m. to Huldah Bennett; Hugh M., m. to Sarah A. McCombs, d.; William, m. to Elizabeth Mears. James Taylor, the only brother of John, enlisted in the war of 1812 from Westmoreland county, and died in the Florida swamps. There was one sister, Elizabeth, who died young. The children of our subject are: George M., m. to Anelene Fleming; James M., Elizabeth E., and Morgan R., m. to Margaret Kuhn. Our subject is now justice of the peace and has partly served his second term in office. He resides on part of the old "Adam Thompson farm."

MARIA LAIRD GILKERSON.—Our subject is the only one living of the family of James Hart, d., b. in Conocheague Valley, in 1780, and his wife Mary Laird, d., b. in Ireland in 1785. James Hart settled on the farm formerly known as Cooperstown, in 1807. There had been some improvement made by Wm. Cooper, and there are four apple trees still bearing, planted by him before 1800. The farm was purchased of Wm. Cooper, by John Hart, father of James, in 1806, then 280 acres. It is now one of the prettiest farms in the township, there being no land untillable in the tract. The first survey was made in 1773. The children of James were: John, d.; Judith, d.; Maria Laird, b. on homestead in 1824, m. to Rev. Thos. Gilkerson, d., a native of Vermont, in 1841. Their children are: James, m. to Caroline Lytle, lives on part of homestead, and is a teacher and farmer; Agnes J., m. to George H. Adams; Wm. Thomas, a graduate of Saltsburg Academy, now reading medicine and attending lectures at the University Medical College, N. Y.; Ellen Mary, d.; Rev. John C., a Presbyterian minister, graduate of Westminster College and Princeton Seminary; and Judith. Rev. Thomas Gilkerson came to this county in 1840, and until his death in 1859, served the Conemaugh and Apollo U. P. Churches. He was a graduate of Jefferson College. Mrs. G. has a quilt, pot, and teakettle brought from Ireland in 1794, and some very old books in the library—one published in London, in 1634, and another in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1669.

JOHN DRUMMOND, JR., is a son of John Drummond, sr., and Mary Bolmon, who settled on part of the Ospery tract, adjoining the Kelley tract, in 1812, in a cabin then erected. His children were: William, m. to Nancy Kirkpatrick; Joseph, d., m. to Mary Cowan; Ellen, d., m. to John McCracken, d.; John, b. in 1806, m. to Elizabeth Arthurs, d.; Gawin, m. to a Miss Heneigh, d.; Sarah, m. to Archibald Cunningham, d.; Mary, d., m. to Joseph Pounds; and Nancy. John, our subject, for some years managed the salt works now owned by S. Waddle. He is seventy-four years old, and still continues to work at his trade as cooper. His children are: James, m. to Ellen Waddle; Mary, d., m. to Wm. McQueston; Joseph, d., m. to Ellen Drum-

mond; Sarah Ellen, d.; Margaret and Phebe, d. John served in the late war, in company I, 78th Pennsylvania volunteers for three years. There was an old Indian camp on the Osprey tract, on the site of which there were mounds of shells and broken pieces of crockery ware, which seemed to have been burned of some coarsely pulverized material. Also appearances of Indian graves. The old Indian path across the farm was plainly visible until 1825.

Robert McGaughey.—Our subject was a son of Thomas McGaughey and Martha Reed. Thomas McGaughey in an early day, settled near Rural village, in Armstrong, afterwards living in Westmoreland county near the tunnel, and in 1818 settled in this county on part of the Thomas Reed tract, near Tunnelton. His wife Martha was a daughter of the pioneer Thomas Reed, who had no sons, and the family name is lost in the decease of the pioneer himself. The children of Thomas McGaughey and Martha Reed were: Thomas R., d., m. first to Mary McLain, d., and second to Lavina Repine; Mary, d.; John, m. to Hannah McCall; Margaret, d.; Robert, m. to Mary G. Thompson; Rachel, m. to J. F. Cruikshank. The only child of our subject is W. T. McGaughey, who lives with his parents on the homestead, a part of the old Adam Thompson farm. Mrs. Mary G. McGaughey is the only child of Adam Thompson now living. Mr. McG. has a powder horn which was got from an Indian at the early settlement of the lands on Conemaugh. The Indian then claimed to have made it, but it looks more like French work.

J. Y. McCartney was born in 1808, on what is now known as the "State experimental farm" near Indiana, and was a son of Samuel and Ann McCartney, *nee* Young. (See sketch of Samuel McCartney, Indiana.) Our subject was married to Sarah Coleman. Their children were: Mary Jane, m. to Rev. J. M. Jamison, United Presbyterian minister; Nancy, m. to John Lowry; Elizabeth, m. to Thomas Hart; Martha Ann; and Amanda, m. to J. C. Nesbitt.

D. S. Gailey was born on the Gailey homestead, Conemaugh township, in 1844, and was a son of Thomas and Elizabeth Erskine Gailey, *nee* Brown. The latter died in 1872, about seventy years of age. She was a daughter of David Brown, who located, at an early date, on the Loyalhanna, Westmoreland county. She was a descendant of Robert and Ebenezer Erskine. Thomas Gailey was born in Uniontown, Franklin county, on the 31st of October, 1799, and was a son of James and Letitia Gailey, *nee* Smith, who settled on the part of the Gailey tract, now occupied by Samuel Gailey, jr., in 1806. Their children were: Andrew, d., m. to Jane Barr; James, m. to Elizabeth Moreland, d.; Cornelius, d., m. first to Nancy Cresswell, d., and second to Mrs. Alavia Wilson, d.; Samuel, d., m. to Sarah Shearer, d.; Thomas, m. to E. E. Brown, d.; and Ann. Thomas Gailey's only child was D. S., m. to Amelia Hill.

Mrs. Mary Russell was born on the Elder homestead, in 1800, and was a daughter of James and Martha Elder, *nee* Robinson. She was married in 1829 to Samuel Miller Russell, a native of Greensburg, who died in 1875, eighty-one years old. He was a son of Joseph and Dorcas Russell, *nee* Miller. The latter, and brother Samuel, were captured by the Indians at the "burning of Hannastown." Their father, Captain Samuel Miller, was killed before they started. The boy was killed on the march, and Dorcas was absent for two years before returning to her friends. Joseph Russell's children were: Samuel Miller, d., m. to Mary Elder; Margaret, d., m. to David Allsworth, d.; Jane, d., m. to James McFarland; Joseph, d., m. to Lavinia Marchand; Joshua, d.; Dorcas, d.; and William. Joshua was a member of the State House of Representatives for one term; was re-elected, but died before taking his seat. Our subject's children were: William Clark, d.; Rachel Elder, d.; Dorcas Miller, m. to John Elwood; Martha Elder; Samuel Miller, d.; and Mary Elder, d.

Thomas Hart was born in 1840, on the farm now occupied by Benjamin Irwin, Conemaugh township, and was a son of John H. and Achsah Hart, *nee* McCrea. The former was a son of Moses Hart; was born on the above named place, and died in 1859, at the age of forty-six. The latter died in 1872, at the age of fifty-six. (See Hart history, Saltsburg.) Their children were: Ann E., m. to J. C. Watson, d.; Thomas, m. to S. E. McCartney; Margaret L., d.; Elvira J., m. to James Carroll; Matilda E., m. to Robert Nesbitt; Martha, d.; J. Porter, d.; Geo. M. and R. Mary, twins; the latter was married to John Dunlap. Thomas was in company H, 16th Pennsylvania cavalry for six months, and also in the Pennsylvania militia, at the time of the Chambersburg raid. Thomas' children were: Maggie B.; John M.; Alfred M.; Harry J., d.; and William A.

James Duncan.—Our subject is a son of Thomas Duncan and Dorcas Todd, both native born, who came from eastern Pennsylvania to this county about 1800, and settled on the farm in Young township now owned by Dr. Murray. Their children were: Letitia, d.; Martha, d., m. to Samuel Hart, d.; James, our subject, b. in 1798, m. to Elizabeth Matthews, now deceased, and settled on present homestead in 1829; Isabel, d., m. to Daniel Rhea, d.; Henry, d.; John, m. first to Miss Reed, d., second to Miss Duncan, d.; Mary, d., m. to Mr. McLane, d.: and Dorcas, d. The children of our subject were: John M., b. in 1825, m. to Elizabeth Coleman, b. in 1829: Dorcas, d., m. to William McCurdy. John M. remains on the homestead with our subject, his father, and his children are: Jas. Matthews, now a theological student at Allegheny U. P. Seminary, and graduate of Monmouth college; Mary E.; Mattie J.; Robert C., d.; Tirzah E.; E. Alma; D. Edith; A. Josephine, d.; John E.; E. Jessie; M. Alice; Archy Wallace. Our subject is now eighty-two years old, and retains his faculties well. His son John M. is an elder in Conemaugh U. P. church. The homestead of our subject was settled by John Matthews, pioneer, and included the Oliver farm, J. and M. Matthews farm and three Ewing farms.

John Gilbert, merchant, Lewisville. Our subject was born in the county in 1832, and was the only son of George Gilbert and Mary Earhart, who at the time of birth of our subject, lived in Conemaugh township. He married a Miss Martha Anderson, also born in Conemaugh township. Their issue are: George W., a teacher; Thomas A., teacher; A. Lincoln; Anna May and Daisy C. Our subject had three sisters: Elizabeth, Sarah J., and Mary C. The latter was married to Andrew Compton. He is the only merchant in the vicinity, and has established a successful business, aided by his sons above named.

John Shearer.—Our subject was born in Westmoreland county in 1808, and married Sarah Morgan, now deceased. Their issue was one son, Thomas, deceased. He settled in this county, in Conemaugh township, on the farm known as the "Alexander Getty farm." His second marriage was to Sarah J. Huston, of this county, now deceased. The issue of this union was one son and two daughters, all now living on the homestead, viz: James H., Elizabeth, and Sarah Ida. The old stone building on the farm, yet in good condition, was built by A. Getty in 1812. Sarah J., second wife of our subject, was a sister of the Huston brothers in the eastern part of the county, of whom are named to us Samuel and Harry J.

Michael Miller.—Our subject was born in Cumberland county, in 1806, and settled in this county in 1826, and afterward married Christena Burns, a native of Scotland, born in 1805. Her parents came to this country in 1810. The father of our subject, Michael Miller, d., was born in Cumberland county in 1775, and married Susan Nesbitt, d., born in Franklin county in 1775. They also settled in this county in 1826, near Jacksonville. Their children were: Michael, m. to Christena Burns; Jeremiah, d.; Henry, d.; and Mary. The children of our subject were: H. Nesbitt, m. to Frances Nesbitt; Robert B., m. to Sarah A. Lytle; Ann E., m. to John Lowman; John H., d.; Mary Jane, Graham, m. to Clara Coad; Margaret, d.; and Thomas H. The children of Robert B. and Sarah A. Lytle are: Clark L., d., Ann E. G., Calvin, Agnes M., and Margaret C.

The family has in possession some flax brought from Scotland by Mrs. Burns' mother, in 1810. Some horn table-spoons brought from Scotland are over one hundred years old. They also have a book published by "Adoniram Byfield, Paperhead Alley neere Lumbard St., London, 1656," now two hundred and and twenty-four years old. They have a quilt and walnut case of drawers over one hundred years old. Our subject settled on present homestead in 1849. Mary J. and Thomas H. remain at home and Robert B. resides on adjoining farm.

Samuel Waddle.—Our subject was born in Westmoreland county, in the year 1818, was married to Martha Smith, and settled in this county in 1846, where he bought the salt works on the Osprey tract from a Mr. Ralston; also bought the farm known as the Thomas Reed farm, one half mile from what is now Kelly's Station. The salt werks were in operation as early as 1839, by Edward Carlton. They formerly averaged 20 barrels each 24 hours, and are now producing less, but would average 15 barrels each 24 hours yet, if run steadily. The supply of water has not fallen off, but its value is less in salt. The

farm is a good one and valuable improvements have been made by the present owner. The children of our subject are: Ann Elizabeth, d.; Martha Ellen; Mary C., m. J. H. Lytle; John A., m. Miss Badger; Samuel, Francis E., William S., and James E.

A. S. TEMPLETON.—Our subject is a grandson of Alexander Templeton, and a son of Samuel and Elizabeth Hamilton *nee* Smith. This tract was taken up by Robert McClelland in 1774, to whom a warrant was issued in 1778, but it is not certain who made the first improvement, but tradition credits it to McClelland. The children of Samuel were: Nancy, d., m. to James Caruthers; Eliza J., m. to William Calhoun; Maria; Ellen, d. Alexander Smith, our subject, b. in 1822, m. to Elizabeth Lytle, d.; Mary Ann, d., m. to James S. Templeton; Asenath C., m. to William Thompson. The children of Alexander were: Archibald, m. to Catharine Getty; Alexander, d., served in the late war in company C, 4th Pennsylvania cavalry, and was killed near Richmond, Va.; Ann, m. to James Getty; James S., m. first to Mary A. Templeton, d., second to Sarah P. Beham; Samuel, d. Our subject succeeds his father Samuel in the possession of the homestead.

SAMUEL KEELY.—Our subject is a son of Daniel Keely, who was born in Westmoreland county, and was married to Mary Iddings, of the same county, and settled in this county in 1810, where the town of Saltsburg now stands; from thence he moved to the salt works near the present White's station, on the W. P. railroad, and from thence to the farm north of Blacklegs creek. His children were: Hannah, d., m. to Joseph Anderson; Samuel, our subject, b. in 1807, m. to Jane Barber; John, m. to Nancy Watson; Ann, m. to David Kennedy, of Ohio; Jane, d., m. to Samuel Kulp, d.; Eliza, d., m. to John Kipp, d.; Mary, m. to Henry McKalip; Alice, m. to John Iman, d.; Susanna, m. to Thomas S. Beson, d.; Amanda, m. to James Wyatt, of Virginia. Our subject lived at Saltsburg, when their were but two houses, and ferried traders across the river to that point; he is now seventy-three years old and has been seventy years in the county. He was born in Westmoreland county.

WILSON M. PIPER.—Our subject is a son of Joseph Piper, resident on Black-leg creek, on a portion of the original McDowell tract, and has a saw mill on the stream, which has been used in its time as an oil mill, chopping mill and now saw mill. Joseph, m. first to Mary J. McDowell, d., second to Margaret Rhea, d., and third to Catharine Larimer. His children by his first wife were: Lewis, d.; Nancy, d.; Wilson M., our subject, b. in 1845, m. to M. J. Kaney; Emma J., m. first to James McCauley, d., and second to Henry Myers; John E., m. to Alice Wilson. By second wife: Mary M., m. to J. W. McClintock. By third wife: Joseph M.; Edith, m. to James L. Trees; Morris, d.; Howard; Harry White; Bessie; Alice; Charlie; John F.; and child not named. The children of our subject were: William W., Annie Leeotta, d., Francis J., Kaney and Roy. Near the residence of our subject, at the confluence of Scrub-grass run and Black-leg creek, is a bluff skirted with cedar and crowned with pitch pine, in striking contrast to the oak, chestnut and other hard woods, for long distances on every side. Looking up the creek towards it, it is a fine natural scene.

ALEXANDER LYONS.—Our subject is grandson of Jas. Lyons, of Ireland, who came to this country in 1764, and afterwards came from Conecocheague valley to this county, and settled in Black-lick township. His children were: Samuel, d., b. in Ireland in 1762, and married in this county Elizabeth Matthews, d., who was born in 1774, and settled on the farms now occupied by his descendants, one mile from Saltsburg, in 1793. His wife died in 1824, and he in 1844; Alexander, d., m. to Margaret McFarland, d., also settled in the county; James, d., who was among the first school teachers in Conemaugh township, probably the first. The farm of Samuel was patented by James Chain very early, but it is not certain there was any improvement on it until his settlement of it in 1793. The children of Samuel were: James, d., b. in 1794, m. to Elizabeth George, d.; Ezekiel, d., b. in 1796, m. to Jane McGinley, d.; Martha, d., b. in 1799, m. to John Douthett, d.; Anna, b. in 1802, m. to William Kier, d.; John, d., b. in 1805; Sarah, d., b. in 1807, m. to Duncan Graham, d.; Samuel, d, b. in 1810, m. to Mary Nesbitt, d.; Eliza, b. in 1812, m. to Samuel Kier; William, d., b. in 1816, married twice in Kentucky; Alexander, our subject, b. in 1818, m. first to Margaret Nowery, d., second to Nancy Coudy, d., third to Mary J. Coleman. All except William settled in this county. Alexander, our subject, and the sons of Ezekiel, William Henry and Robert A., live on the old homestead, now divided. The children of our subject by first wife were: Margaret M.; by second wife, Isabella J., m. to Newton Ames; Anna Elizabeth, m. to Michael Hensel, of Ohio; Charles A., m. to Prudence Getty: Samuel, d.; Oliver J.; Nannie C.; by third wife, Sadie M; the three last named remain at home. Anna Kier has one son, Samuel M. Kier, a Presbyterian minister, at College Springs, Iowa, a graduate of Cannonsburg, Pa., and another son, Jacob S. Kier, a physician, at Detroit, Michigan.

WILLIAM DUNLAP.—Our subject was born in Scotland in 1823, in parish of Fenwick, Shire of Ayr, and married Mary McKinzie, also of Scotland. They emigrated to this country in 1850, and settled near Jacksonville, Young township, this county, in the fall of 1855, moving to present farm in Conemaugh township, in 1867. Our subject is an elder in Conemaugh U. P. church. His children were: Agnes King, b. in Scotland, now married to Andrew J. Getty; Jennie Graham, d.; John, native born, m. to Mary R. Hart; Minnie, m. to John Park; Mary G.; and Matthew McKinzie.

MICHAEL SMITH.—Our subject was born in Armstrong county, Pa., in 1819, and in 1845 married Margaret Brown, born in Westmoreland county, in 1825. Is a blacksmith by trade and settled in this county at Clarksburg in 1840, and in 1845 built a smith shop, which he occupied until 1870. In the meantime, he also built the first brick house in the village of Clarksburg. In 1870 he removed to present farm, a part of the John Marshall tract. The father of Mrs. Smith, before and after her birth, resided in this county. The children of our subject were: Thomas, b. in 1847, m. to Jane Frederick; Anna S., d., b. in 1850; Catharine J., d., b. in 1853; Mary A., b. in 1856; John M., b. in 1858, m. to Ida Rumbach; Martin K., b. in 1861; David M., b. in 1863; Elizabeth, d., b. in 1866; William C., b. in 1869. Our subject has but one brother who settled in the county, Abraham Smith, who located near White station, on the W. P. railroad, about 1830.

REV. J. A. BLACK was born near Dromore, county Down, Ireland, in 1838, and was a son of Samuel and Elizabeth Black *nee* Bell. In 1840, the family located in Pittsburgh. Our subject was educated at Allegheny City College (Reformed Presbyterian), Allegheny City, graduating therefrom in 1862. After a thorough course of study at the Reformed Presbyterian Theological Seminary, he graduated in the class of 1867. His first charge was at Clarksburg since his residence. He was married in 1876, to Tirzah M. Cannon, daughter of John N. and Eliza Cannon *nee* Elder. The former was a son of Mrs. Samuel Cannon still living at the age of ninety-one; the latter is a daughter of Mrs. Mary Elder, now living at the age of eighty-six. Our subject's children were: John Cannon and Robert Alfred.

JAMES L. TREES was born on the farm now occupied by his father in 1853, and was a son of Levi and Julia A. Trees *nee* Jamison, daughter of Major S. S. Jamison. Levi was a son of Thomas and Sarah Trees *nee* Hill. Thomas' second wife was a Miss Iseman. He was a native of England and came to Salem Cross Roads, Westmoreland county. He was a miller and millwright, as were also his sons John, Elisha, James and Isaac. Levi is a miller. James read law after completing his trade, and for several years was an attorney in Greensburg. Levi's children were: Sarah, m. to Homer C. Bair; James L., m. to Edith Piper; Samuel, d., Thomas, Linie E., Frank, Harry and Asa.

THE TREES MILL was erected by Levi Trees in 1853, Mr. Trees having come to Saltsburg in that year. It is situated on Blacklegs creek, is forty feet square, three stories in height and has three run of burs. The dam is nine feet in height. The power is regular and the mill has constant work and a large area of tributary territory.

DANIEL WILSON was born in 1809, about two miles of the site of Clarksburg, and was a son of Robert and Ann Wilson *nee* McClellan. The former was born in South Carolina in 1768, and the latter in Scotland in 1771. Her parents came to America in 1773. Robert was a son of Robert Wilson, who came from South Carolina in 1775; and settled in what is called the "Loop," one mile below the site of Livermore. He reared a family of ten children, and died in 1817. Our subject's parents were married in 1791, and settled in that year where Daniel was born. They were driven away by the Indians three summers, but returned as soon as deemed safe, to their improvement. On the farm, eleven children were born, and here Re-

Robert McCurdy w[illegible]5. Our subject was the ninth child. He the farm now occ[illegible]33, to Lettice Henderson, living. Of their The latter died Ap[illegible] are deceased.
[illegible]cCurdy *nee* McAf[illegible]

[illegible]'s place, in the [illegible]ON.—Annie E. Watson *nee* Hart, was born on the [illegible]ohn and Sara[illegible]pied by Benj. Irwin, in Conemaugh township, with[illegible], d.; John, m[illegible]e farm which she now owns, and has lived in that Coulter, dau[illegible]eighborhood all her life. On March 14th, 1860, [illegible]ing medici[illegible]rried to J. C. Watson, who was b. April 3d, 1836, d.[illegible]y, b. Febr[illegible]; Matthew Watson was b. March 3d, 1803, d. April 12 Joseph, [illegible] Jane Watson, b. May 27th, 1809, d. Dec. 12th, 1875. T[illegible]880, m. [illegible]ren of J. C. and Annie E. Watson were: John Hart, b. [illegible] daugh[illegible]1863, d. Sept. 20, 1863; Harry, b. Oct. 15, 1864, d. Dec. 15[illegible]byteria Della J., b. Feb. 12, 1866; Achsah Emma, b. Nov. 16, 18[illegible]. J[illegible]ugustus Clark, b. July 19, 1871. The warrant for this trac[illegible] seve[illegible]dated Jan. 11th, 1793, and is now called the Watson farm.[illegible]b

BLACK-LICK TOWNSHIP

was formed from Armstrong township, in 1807, and derived its name from Black-lick creek, spoken of by early writers and settlers as being on the site of the present Black-lick Station.

NEWPORT

was founded by Alexander Denniston, the father of John Denniston, between 1787 and 1790. He purchased the improvement right of George Findley. By the act of the 29th of March, 1787, a road (see chapter on early roads) was ordered to "be opened and established between the navigable waters of the Frankstown branch of the river Juniata and the river Conemaugh." The road was run and marked in December, 1787.

Not long after this Newport was founded, and a block-house or fortified building gave security to the village. A new county was expected to be formed out of Westmoreland, and the village was commenced in the expectation that such a division of territory would be made; that Newport, being in or near the center, would become the county seat. However, the Conemaugh was made the line, and Newport's expectations were blighted.

GEN. CHARLES CAMPBELL was of Scotch-Irish parentage, and a native of the Conecocheague valley. He migrated to what was afterward known as Campbell's mills, in this township, about 1772. The data at our command are so meagre that justice cannot be done to his memory. A scant record of his captivity among the Indians and British, which is presented in another chapter, the official tables, and the sketch of the early organization of the county, indicate in some degree the estimation in which he was held by the citizens and state authorities. He died in 1828, at the age of eighty-two. For many years he was an elder in Bethel Presbyterian church. His connection with the militia of the county and district was both honorable and effective. He died as he lived, respected by all who knew him. His first wife was Margaret Clark, and his second was Mrs. Elizabeth Ramsey. The children were: Barbara, d., m. to James McLain, d.; Michael, d., m. to Elizabeth Ramsey, d.; Rebecca, d., m. to Samuel Denniston, d.; Sarah, d., m. to Fullerton Woods, d.; Mary, d., m. to John Denniston, d.; Jane, d., m. to Dr. Jonathan French, d.; James, d., m. to Amy Howard, d.; Margaret, d., m. to Abram Spears; Fennwell, d., m. to Robert Doty, d.; Eliza, d., m. to Alexander Spears, d.; Charles, d. in 1878, seventy-five years old, m. first to Matilda Henderson, d., and second, in 1849 to Mary Cummins; and Thomas, d., m. to Elizabeth Fair. Charles Campbell's children were: Elizabeth, m. to Samuel Kelley; Joseph, m. to Elizabeth Doty; Margaret, m. to Joseph Dixon; Sarah, d., m. to John Leach; George, d.; Thomas, m. to Hetty Doty; and Matilda. Mrs. Charles Campbell has several tea-spoons over one hundred years old, that were used by Gen. Campbell. Matilda, daughter of the late Charles Campbell, has Gen. Campbell's gold watch; this is an unique specimen of old mechanism. It is marked "M. and A. No. 5106."

JOHN GIBSON.—John Gibson, the elder, was born in the Conecocheague valley, and came to the old Gibson farm some years prior to 1775, as in that year he came into possession of the land. Thomas Taylor made application for the warrant in 1769. It then passed through the hands of Brooker, Dixon, and Watt till the purchase of the tract by Mr. Gibson. His capture by the Indians, in company with Randle Laughlin and others, is recited in another chapter. His civil career may be best judged by an examination of the public acts of the county officers in the initiatory years of the county's history. His wife was Jane Lowry, who died in 1837, in her ninetieth year. Mr. Gibson died in 1816, at the age of sixty-six. Their children were: Hugh, d., m. to Margaret Gamble, d.; Nancy, d., m. to William Henry; William, d., m. to Elizabeth McFadden, d.; Levi, d., m. to Jane Cochran, d.; James, d., m. to Martha Gamble, d.; John, d., m. to Margaret Blakely; Esther, d., m. to James Cochran, d.; and Joseph, d., m. to Margaret Sloan, d. John Gibson, our subject, was born in this county, and died on the 13th of February, 1879, eighty-eight years, six months and twenty-eight days old. He was married in 1819 to Margaret Blakely, the daughter of David and Margaret Blakely *nee* Herron. Their children were: David B., m. to Rosanna Hazlett; Jane; John, (served eleven months in the 206th Pa. vols.) m. to Jane McComb; William, m. to Mary J. McCracken; James; Robert, m. to Elizabeth Munshur; and Margaret.

MRS. JOSEPH LAUGHLIN.—Mrs. Laughlin, or Maria Rankin, was born in Indiana county, in 1800, and was married to Jos. Laughlin on the 11th of October, 1824. Joseph Laughlin was a son of Randal Laughlin, the pioneer, (see sketch). Before the above named marriage in 1816, he was married to Jane Guthrie, who died on the 23d of December, 1822. He died on the 30th of November, 1876, at the age of eighty-six. His children were: James G., d.; Eliza W., m. to Joseph Henderson; John, d.; Jane G.; Sarah M., d.; Rankin G., d., M. D., (served three years as private, maj., lieut. colonel and colonel of the 94th regiment Illinois volunteers, and was mustered out as a brevet brigadier general,) m. to Mary Turner, d. at Bloomington, Ill., fifty-one years of age; Thomas S., d.; Joseph H., d., of Washington county, Ohio; Margaret J., d.; Mary M.; William H.; Caroline M.; and Milton H., m. to Harriet A. McLaughlin. Milton H. served first in company C, 18th Ohio volunteers for four months and eleven days, and in Buell's battery for about four years. Mrs. Laughlin resides on the old Randle Laughlin homestead. In the early survey, the land was bounded by tracts of William McNut, James McComb, John Gibson, Benj. Harbison and Thomas Taylor. It contained three hundred and seventy and three-fourths acres of land with allowance, and in the patent is described as adjoining lands of John Gibson, in Armstrong township. The old orchard planted about 1776 or 1777, has five apple trees still standing. Milton H. Laughlin was married in 1868, to Harriet A. McLaughlin, daughter of William and Eliza W. McLaughlin *nee* McComb, a granddaughter of Gen. James McComb. His children are: Edwin H., Fred. M., K. Clarence, Joseph Rankin and Stewart.

JAMES GORDON.—James Gordon was a native of Ireland, who had served in the Revolutionary war. He married in Bedford county, Pa., where he lived for many years, Mary Dunlap. He was among the early settlers of Black-lick township, Indiana county; for tradition through the family reports that his daughter Sidney carried a gun while her father labored in the field. His children were: Sidney, d., m. to William McHenry, d.; Mary, d., m. to John Davis, d.; Jane, d.; Margaret, d., m. to Thomas, Elliott, d.; Catharine, d., m. to Samuel Lewis, d.; and James, d., m. to Eleanor Cummins. The latter was born on the old homestead, in 1790. He was married in 1828, as above stated, to Eleanor Cummins, a daughter of William Cummins. He served as sheriff of the county, and while acting in such capacity made the arrest of J. L. Gillis for the abduction of Morgan, of anti-Masonic fame. He was a delegate to the convention which met at Harrisburg to further the interests of this county in relation to the extension of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. He died in 1855, at the age of sixty-five. His children were: William C., who served as second lieutenant of company F, 157th regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, and as captain of company D, 206th Pennsylvania volunteers, from September 9, 1864, to June 26, 1865; Joseph T., m. to Nancy Fleming, served as captain of company I, 12th regiment, Kansas volunteers, for three years; James A.; John D., who enlisted as a private on the 5th of September, 1861, and was promoted to lieutenant of company B, 56th Pennsylvania volunteers, on the 5th of April, 1863, and was killed at Gettysburg, was the third man buried in the Pennsylvania lot of the National Cemetery; Mary Ellen, m. to Isaac Earheart; and Margaret Louisa, d.

ALEXANDER MCGAUGHEY came from York county to Westmoreland county a few years prior to the war of 1812. He lived for some time in Indiana county, and died in Armstrong county about 1825. His wife was Sally Marshall, who died

a few years prior to his decease. Their children were: John, m. to Margaret Lattimer, d.; Thomas, d., m. to Martha Reed, d.; Alexander, d., m. to Jane Coleman, d.; James, d; Archibald, d.; Samuel, d., m. to Margaret Thomas, d.; and William, d., m. to Mary Blair, d. Alexander and Jane McGaughey's issue was: James; Nicholas, d., m. first to Rachel Lytle, d., second to Sarah Lowry, d., and third to Margaret Knee, d.; Margaret, d.; Thomas, m. to Sarah McCoy; William, m. to Sarah Cochran; Jane; John, m. to Isabella Cunningham; Nancy, m. to Archibald Cunningham; Elizabeth, m. to Clark B. Thompson; Alexander, m. to Catharine B. Coliard; Mary, m. to James Trimble; Montgomery, d.; and Archibald, m. to Elizabeth Rankin.

JOSEPH THOMPSON.—He is a son of John Thompson, (see sketch of D. K. Thompson, Rayne township,) well known as Blockhouse Thompsom, and was born in Conemaugh township, in 1795. He was married in 1819 to Maria Culbertson, who died in 1877, over eighty years of age. Their children were: Nancy; Rachel, d.; John, d.; William, who is the oldest white settler of Puget Sound, Washington Territory; Joseph Thompson, attorney, Quincy, Illinois; Margaret, d.; Thomas Washington, Oregon; Mary Jane, d.; Samuel; Maria J., m. to B. F. Davison, of Independence, Mo.; and James, Oakland, Cal. Our subject has been a carpenter for over sixty years, and for many years also managed a farm. He was a supervisor of Blairsville for three years, and was assessor and collector of the same place, holding each position one term. From 1819 to 1839 he was a contractor in Blairsville. He farmed for several years in Centre township. Was a resident of Jacksonville for eleven years, and for several years has resided on a farm about half a mile south of Jacksonville.

JOHN TAYLOR.—He came from Ireland to Delaware in 1801. In 1807 he removed to the Thos. J. Taylor farm, in Black-lick township. He was married in Chester county, Pa., to Mary Alcorn, a daughter of John Alcorn. She died in 1808. Their only child, Mary, died at the age of two years. His second wife was Polly Downey, a daughter of John Downey. She died in 1870, at the age of eighty-four. Their children were: Elizabeth; Mary, m. to Charles Burt; Nancy, m. to Joseph McCracken; Thomas J., m. first to Jane Gibson, who died in 1874, and second, in 1876, to Mrs. Mary P. Reeger *nee* Stewart, a daughter of Joseph and Mary Stewart *nee* Findley; John, d., m. first to Salina Crocker, d., second to Elizabeth Lowman, d., and third to Rosanna Lowman; William; Margaret and Jane, d., (twins); Robert, d.; Cynthia J., d. Thomas J. Taylor's children were: Margaret, m. to Thomas S. Woods; Mary J., d.; Garvey, d.; and William Banks.

PATRICK JACK.—He was born in Cumberland county, Pa., of Irish parents, and came to what is now Black-lick township, in 1789. He had been a captain in the Revolutionary army, and was well prepared to undergo the privations of frontier life. He came into possession of the Jack farm in 1791, the date of the patent. Daniel Rossiter was the party in whose name the warrant was issued, its date being 1773. He was thrice married, first to Margaret Bryant; second to Widow Story; and third to the widow of John Leslie. His children were: Anna, m. to John Henderson; and James who died in 1861, in his eighty-second year, m. to Mary Alcorn, b. in 1793, and still living on the old homestead. She was the daughter of James Alcorn, who came to the Black-lick settlement in 1795. While living near Frankstown, in 1794, his wife was lost and no trace was ever seen or tidings heard of her.

LEMUEL L. FAIR, son of William and Mary Fair *nee* Cribbs, was born July 7th, 1843. The grandfather of our subject, Peter Fair, settled in the county at an early day. He was a scout and spy during the French and Indian war. The names of the children of the parents of our subject are as follows: Peter, m. first wife Sarah Young, second wife Martha Doty; Mary J., m. to W. Bell; Susannah, m. to Jackson Bell; Elizabeth, m. to Samuel Doty; Sarah, m. to Abraham Maxwell; Julia, m. to C. Maxwell; Henry, m. first wife Frances Gilger, second wife Augusta Rodgers, and William, m. Hettie Willoer, of New York. Our subject received a common school education, was raised on a farm and has followed farming for a business during life. He served one year in company G (Capt. Gordon), 206th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers. He married Mary A. Bridenbaugh, of Dacotah City, Neb. They have a family of five children: John S., Mary N., Elda May, Philip Werty, and Susannah M.

JAMES FAIR was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., June 25, 1819. His parents, Samuel and Anne Fair *nee* Campbell, settled in the county in 1830. Their children were as follows: Florinda, James, John, Samuel; Sarah, Mark, Robert A., live on the Martha, William, Porter, d.; Alexander, Hm of our subject by mond prison in 1863), Margaret, Elizabeth wife, Isabella J., m liam served in the late war. Florinda was Michael Hensel. J. Paige, of Cherryhill township. Sarah was amuel, d.; Olive H. Allison, of Centre township. Our subject w ree last name the common schools and raised on a farm. H Samuel M. Fed to Harriet, daughter of Daniel Smith, of Indiana owa, a grad 1842. They have a family of five children—D. Mc, B Kier, a ph ssor in Normal school, Indiana), Hattie, m. to John I , George and Clara May. Daniel Mc served in the 10 n in S sylvania volunteers in the late war.

nd mar

GILLIS M. DOTY, son of Gillis and Jane Do to this Dixon (or Dickson) was born on the farm upon whic g tow now lives, July 8th, 1843. Mrs. Doty is still living wi ent f r son G. M. Doty on the old farm at the advanced age of en ty-two years. The names of the children of our subject's parents were as follows: Abby, d., m. to Samuel Douglas; Nancy, m. to Henry Harrold; Samuel, m. to Elizabeth Fair; Jonathan, d., m. to Nancy Fouls; Mary, m. to J. H. Bell, M. D.; Robert, d.; Elizabeth, m. to Jos. H. Campbell; Margaret, Rebecca, m. to James Fouls; Sarah, m. to Hugh Flinn; and the subject of this sketch, Gillis M. He was educated in the common schools of the township, was raised on the old farm and has made farming and stock raising the business of his life.

CAPT. JOHN UNCAPHER was born in 1836 in Loyalhanna township, Westmoreland county, and was a son of Daniel and Elizabeth Uncapher *nee* Keener. The former was a son of George Uncapher. In 1837 the father of our subject moved to the farm which the Uncapher family now occupy and has resided there ever since. Our subject was married to Annie M. Ewing in the fall of 1875, and now resides in Fillmore. John Uncapher was a soldier with General Jim Lane, in Kansas, during the trying times in that border state, previous to our great rebellion. He remembers distinctly of being in Topeka and casting his first vote to make Kansas a free state. Mr. Uncapher was a member of Co. E, 11th Pa. reserves, and participated in all the battles in which that gallant body of men were engaged. He was wounded and taken prisoner at Gaines Hill, and at Fredericksburg he was again wounded and taken prisoner. He was confined at Libby prison and Belle Isle during his captivity. He was promoted to be a sergeant in his company, and returned from the war at the expiration of his term of enlistment. Our subject was captain of company D, 10th regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania for three years. The children of John and Annie M. Uncapher were: Louie May and Mary Elizabeth.

DAVID D. WINEMAN was born November 11, 1836, in Huntingdon county, Pa., and was a son of Jacob and Martha Wineman *nee* Davis. The former was born about 1807, and lives on the old homestead. Mrs. Wineman died in 1845, aged about thirty-three years. The children of Jacob and Martha Wineman were: Jane, d.; Nancy C., married to John Morton; David D.; John P., d.; James, a member of company E, 11th P. R. C., wounded at second Bull Run, taken prisoner and died from effects of wounds; Samuel C., m. to E. Repine, and Jacob, m. to Eleanor Stewart. Their children were: Martha Ann, m. to Robert Geary; Margaret Ellen, m. to Thompson C. McCrea; Franklin, Elizabeth, Clinton, Tillie, and Elmer Ellsworth. The father of our subject moved into this county when David D. was about one year old. He located on the farm now occupied by Robert Magee, and afterward purchased the farm on which he now resides. Our subject made his home with his father until the spring of 1860. In February of that year he married Catherine Ann Rankin and moved to the tract of land formerly owned by Joseph Repine. Mr. W. finally bought the "Ferguson farm" in 1873, and has lived there since that time. Mrs. Wineman was a daughter of George and Elizabeth Rankin *nee* Repine. The former was born April 23, 1808, and died January 7, 1860. The latter was born June 10, 1802, and died January 7, 1860. Both died on the same day, and were buried in one grave at Chapel graveyard, near Rugh's station. The children of David D. Wineman and Catherine Ann Wineman *nee* Rankin were: Viola May, b. May 12, 1861, d. May 1, 1864; James McClellan, b. July 6, 1863; Samuel Gettis, b. November 4, 1865; David Rankin, b. January 31, 1869; and Clark Milligan, b. May 26, 1878.

WILLIAM MCCURDY was born in 1827, in Young township, and was a son of John and Sarah McCurdy *nee* Ewing. The former was a son of Robert and Mary McCurdy *nee* McAfee.

Robert McCurdy was a native of Ulster, Ireland. He died on the farm now occupied by James Brown, Young township. The latter died April 30th, 1858, aged about sixty years. Mary McCurdy *nee* McAfee died about 1852, at her son Joseph McCurdy's place, in the Beechwoods, Jefferson county. The children of John and Sarah McCurdy were: Mary, m. to John S. McCurdy, d.; John, m. to Hannah Weaver; Robert L., M. D., m. to Mary Coulter, daughter of Rev. Jas. Coulter, of Slate-lick, now practicing medicine at Freeport, Armstrong county; William McCurdy, b. February 6, 1827, m. to Dorcas Duncan, d. January 14, 1851; Joseph, d.; Sarah Ann, d.; Joseph Patton, d.; Rebecca J., d. in 1880, m. to B. F. Pitts; Thomas A., D. D., m. to Lizzie Woodend, daughter of Rev. W. W. Woodend, now pastor of First Presbyterian Church, of Wooster, Ohio; James Moore, d., and Ralston. John McCurdy was born in 1795 and died in 1866 in his seventy-first year. The great-grandfather of our subject was Robert McCurdy, sr., of Ulster, Ireland. He had three sons, Robert, John and William. Robert's history has been briefly given. John settled in Maryland and held slaves and became very wealthy; his family is now almost extinct. William remained in Ireland. The grandfather of our subject, Mr. William Ewing, one of the oldest settlers of Indiana county, used to ford the Conemaugh river and attend church at Hannahstown. He would always carry his gun to protect himself from the Indians. William McCurdy taught school for a number of years and was in business as a merchant for twenty-two years. He has recently purchased the McCurdy farm, one mile west of Jacksonville, and is now engaged in enriching his farms by fertilizers. Mr. McCurdy now owns 207 acres of the old homestead.

B. B. Rhodes was born in 1826, in what is now Blair county, and was a son of Philip and Rachel Rhodes, *nee* Miller. Philip Rhodes died about 1846, aged fifty-five years. Mrs. Rhodes was born in 1800, and is still living in Blair county, aged over eighty years. Mr. Rhodes came to Indiana county about 1850, and lived with Montgomery Thompson for about seven or eight years as miller at the mill still standing on Altman's run. He was in Minnesota for upwards of eighteen months. After returning he was married, about 1850, to Josephine Thompson, and removed to his farm, situated in Black-lick township, and has lived there the greater part of the time since. On April 1, 1880, he leased his farm and moved to Livermore, Westmoreland county, and is now engaged in superintending the steam flouring mills at that place. He was elected and served as justice of the peace for three years. The only child of B. B. Rhodes and Josephine Rhodes is Agnes. This tract of land was warranted by Thomas Nonair, and patented by John Elder. The name of the tract is "St. Johns." The warrant is dated February 23, 1785.

Christina Winsheimer was born in 1830, in Germany, and was a daughter of Balzer and Anna Elizabeth Snyder, who were residents of Germany. Mrs. A. E. Snyder's maiden name was Chrouskoup. Our subject emigrated with her parents when about three years of age. They settled on their farm, about four miles from Indiana, and lived there the balance of their lives. Balzer Snyder died in 1867, aged seventy-two years. Mrs. A. E. Snyder died in 1874, aged seventy eight years. Our subject was married in 1851 to George Winsheimer, who was born about 1820, and was also a native of Germany. He emigrated when about eighteen years of age, and settled in Westmoreland county. After living there for three or four years he moved into Indiana county, and finally located on the farm which Harry Patcher now owns, in Grant township. About 1874 Mr. and Mrs. Winsheimer moved to their present place of abode, formerly the William Irwin place, in Black-lick township. Their children were: Lawrence, b. June 15, 1852, m. to Elva C. Roff, now living in Colorado; John George, b. December 3, 1853, supposed to be in Washington Territory; William Michael, b. March 21, 1856, was for some time at Leadville, Colorado, but now living at home; Thomas McGee, b. June 14, 1860, with his brother John in Washington Territory; Mary Elizabeth and Annie Maria, twins, b. December 15, 1863; and Della May, b. April 4, 1867. This farm was surveyed April 3, 1769, on application from John Peter Altman, and is therefore one of the oldest farms in Indiana county. The name given to the farm in the patent was "Surry." Between the dwelling house and Blairsville road was the site of an old "Indian Fort." Michael Winsheimer, father of George Winsheimer, died March, 1880, aged eighty-four years. Elizabeth Winsheimer, his mother, died in 1879, aged eighty-eight years. They had both been residents of Cherry Hill township for a number of years.

William Smith was born in 1827, on the farm now occupied by William J. Smith, and was a son of James and Theresa Smith *nee* Wainwright. The former was born in 1800, and died in 1833. The latter was born in 1802, and died in 1871. They were natives of England, and emigrated from their native land when quite young; they were from different parts of "Old England," and were not married until after they landed in this country. Both are interred in Hopewell graveyard. The children of James and Theisa Smith *nee* Wainwright were: Geo., b. in 1825, m. to Priscilla Crow, lives in Black-lick township; William, b. in 1827; Allie Retta, b. in 1830, m. to Isaac Hoover, d., now the wife of John George; Elizabeth, b. in 1832, m. to Ferguson Badger, lives in Black-lick township; Sarah, b. in 1834, m. to Jesse Long, lives in Black-lick; and our subject, m. to Ann Catherine Bricker in 1858. Their children were: Theresa Jane, b. December 21, 1861; George Newton, b. November 13, 1869. Mr. Smith is the possessor of all that tract known as the "old Bricker homestead," also the "Sutton farm," the "Peter Sutton farm," the "John Loughrey farm," in all hundreds of acres.

Francis B. Mabon was born December 22, 1824, in South Mahoning township, on a farm now occupied by Robert Mabon, of George, and was a son of John and Margaret Mabon *nee* Leggett. Francis B. was married to Catherine Ansley, March 28, 1850. The children of Francis B. and Catherine Mabon *nee* Ansley were: Annie, m. to Wm. J. Smith, lives in Black-lick; Robert L., now in Cass county, Iowa; James S., now in Leadville, Colorado; Elizabeth, m. to Charles Graff; Clara, attending school at Blairsville Seminary; William G., living at home; Margaret J.; Emma C.; Louis J., and Francis B., jr. Francis B. Mabon, sr., died January 23, 1876. He was one of the commissioners of Indiana county, and held different offices of trust in his own township. Catherine Ansley was a daughter of Daniel and Catherine Ansley *nee* Fisher, former residents of South Mahoning township. She was born in Westmoreland county. This tract was surveyed in pursuance of an order on application, dated April 3, 1769, to Francis Waddle.

John Ferguson was born in 1828, on the old homestead in Black-lick township, and was a son of James and Margaret Ferguson *nee* Devinney, (see historical sketch of Ferguson family). Mr. F. was one of a family of twelve children, all living. Jas. Ferguson, the father of our subject was b. Feb. 17th, 1781, d. March 2d, 1846, aged 65 years and 13 days; Margaret Ferguson was b. Oct. 7th, 1793, d. Nov. 27th, 1861, aged 68 years 1 month and 20 days. The children of James and Margaret Ferguson were: Elliott, b. July 8th, 1812; Aaron, b. March 25th, 1814; Elizabeth, b. Jan. 2d, 1816; William, b. Jan. 21st, 1818; Jane, b. 1820; James, b. March 28th, 1822; Eli, b. April 25th, 1824; Andrew D., b. Feb. 17, 1826; John, b. May 12th, 1828; Joseph, b. March 24th, 1831; David, b. Jan. 2d, 1833; Margaret Ann, b. Sept. 12th, 1836. Our subject was married Nov. 24th, 1863, to Sybilla Kells, who was b. June 2d, 1846. Their children were: Frank Ulysses, b. Dec. 12th, 1864; Charlie Devinney, b. Sept. 29th, 1866; Mary Savannah, b. Feb. 21st, 1870; Jennie May, b. Nov. 23d, 1872; George Crooks, b. May 31st, 1875; Becca, b. Sept. 13th, 1878.

Henry Altman was born in 1820, on the old homestead, and was a son of Jacob and Margaret Altman *nee* Cable. The former was a son of Philip and Louisa Altman *nee* Kepple. Jacob Altman was born in Greensburg, Westmoreland county, in the year 1788, and removed with his parents to Altman farm, when but eight years old, and lived there all his life of 81 years—he died Sept. 14th, 1854. Margaret Altman was born in Cambria county, about 1783 and died in 1830, in her 47th year. Our subject was married to Mary Etta Cribbs, about 1845. Their children were: David Cribbs, b. 1849, m. to Martha Graham, d. April 15, 1879; Margaret Jane, d.; Henrietta; William Harrison, lives in Chicago; Mary Catharine, m. to Robert Lattimer, and lives in Burrell township; John Luther Melancthon, lives in Kansas; Margaret Emily, Martha Augusta, Henry Nitterrauer, and Louisa Mendinia. This tract was taken up about 1796, Mr. Jacob Altman being about eight years of age at this time. On this farm is a part of the site of the old town of Newport, commonly called the "Deserted Village." Mrs. Altman relates that when she was married her mother gave her a table cloth which had been bought at one of the stores in this place. On the level tract between Mr. Altman's house and the creek is said to have been an Indian camping ground. Bars of lead and other Indian relics were found. This farm lies enclosed between Black-lick creek and the Conemaugh river, and is one of the oldest and best known places in Indi-

ana county. In the old grave yard on part of the old farm we found the following names and dates of births and deaths of the Altman family: Philip Altman, sr., b. December 28, A. D. 1763, d. May 29, 1813; Louisa, wife of Philip Altman, d. March 8, 1844, in the eighty-sixth year of her age; Philip Altman, jr., b. August 4th, 1785, d. October 18, 1802; Lucinda, consort of Brice Henderson, d. October 8, 1849; Levi Altman, d. Sept 12, 1849; Mary L. Henderson, d. August 31, 1850; Samuel Altman, d. July 23, 1821; Jacob Altman, d. Sept. 14, 1854; Margaret, wife of Jacob Altman, d. October 17, 1830; Mary Altman, d. February 16, 1854.

JAMES HART was born on the old homestead in Young township, in 1833, and was a son of John and Lillie Ann Hart *nee* McCollum. James Hart was married to Mary J. McNees in 1864, and shortly after, or about 1869, removed to near McMinnville, Tennessee. After living there for four years, he returned to Indiana county, and settled soon after on the farm known as the "Sloan," and later as the "Bruce" farm. Mr. Hart afterward purchased this farm and was engaged in sowing oats on the site of the "historic Newport" when we visited his place. Part of the town was on this farm. The children of Jas. and Mary J. Hart were: Carrie J., Elmer Mc., Loyal C., and Geo. W. On this farm, near where the present residence stands, there was a still-house, and part of the stone walls of the building are yet standing. Mary J. McNees was a daughter of Jas. and Esther McNees *nee* Anderson, formerly of Young township.

THOMPSON C. MCCREA was born on the old homestead, June 15, 1841, and was a son of William C. and Nancy McCrea *nee* Adams. William C. McCrea was born September 18, 1803, and died March 1, 1874. Nancy Adams was born October 7, 1811, and died December 19, 1873. The former was a son of John McCrea, sr., and Elizabeth McCrea *nee* Reed. Wm. C.'s children were: John Porter, b. September 23, 1831; James, b. September 18, 1833; Elizabeth, b. November 10, 1835, m. to Wm. T. Rankin; Robert T., b. August 3, 1838, living in Iowa, U. P. minister, served one year in the Union army during the Rebellion; Thompson C., b. June 15, 1841, lives on the old homestead; Martha, b. August 29, 1843, d. April 6, 1848; Mary Ann, b. April 18, 1846, d. December 1, 1866; William M., b. July 16, 1849, d. November 30, 1866; Nancy J., b. October 6, 1853, living with her brother in Iowa; Samuel, b. November 16, 1856, d. September 19, 1857. James McCrea was a member of company B, 56th regiment P. V., and was wounded at North Anna river, Va., May 25, 1864, and died from the effects of his wounds on May 26, 1864. He had served three years, and re-enlisted for three years more. Our subject was married to Margaret E. Wineman, November 12, 1874. Their children were: Wm. Porter, b. November 27, 1875; James Quincy, b. July 26, 1877; Ethel E., b. December 31, 1878. The warrant for this tract is dated April 3, 1769, and the tract was called "*Anti-Tyrannical.*" This farm was the drilling ground for the militia of early days.

FERGUSON BADGER was born June 8, 1831, in Butler county, and settled in Indiana county in 1837. When Mr. Badger was ten years of age his mother moved to the Gibson farm, and lived there eighteen years, and then moved to the Archy McEwen farm, which he now owns. He was married to Elizabeth Smith January 19, 1858. Their children were: Mary Theresa, b. September 8, 1859, m. to John A. Waddell, now living in Westmoreland county; Alvin Lincoln, b. February 4, 1866, d. April 27, 1867; Lulu May, b. December 2, 1868; and Margaret Laura, b. June 17, 1872. The warrant for this tract is dated December 16, 1785, and was surveyed by Joshua Elder. Mr. Badger worked at barn building for twelve years.

ZACHARIAH LEARD was born in 1823, in Young township, on the farm now occupied by J. A. Blakemore, and was a son of John and Mary Leard, *nee* Elder. The former was born in 1796, and died in 1858. The latter was born about 1800, and died in 1833. The grandfather of our subject was born and raised in Ireland, and emigrated to this country and settled on a tract of land in what is now Young township. The farm afterward was and still is known as the "Leard farm." This was about 1785. He died about 1819, and Mrs. Leard about the same time. He was one of the school teachers of early days, and he and old Mister Elliott are well remembered by all old residents of this county. He was also an expert at drawing up legal papers. The children of John and Mary Leard, *nee* Elder, were: Zachariah, b. 1823; Maria Ann, b. 1825, m. to Robert Elder, d., and now lives in Fillmore; Judah, b. 1827, d.; Margaret, b. 1829, m. to David Morrow about 1863, and now lives in Young township; Robert Elder, b. 1831, m. to Nancy Sterling; and our subject, m. in 1852 to Jane Kelly, daughter of Hon. Meek Kelly. Their children were Sarah A., Meek K. and Mary Jane. Mrs. Leard died in 1863. Mr. Leard moved to his present residence in 1859. William Leard, an uncle of our subject, was one of the commissioners of Indiana county. He formerly resided where Peter Kunkle now lives, in Young township. Our subject has performed a large amount of surveying in this county. He was mentioned for Congress against General White a few years ago, and came within a few votes of securing the nomination in this county. This tract was taken up about 1769, and comprised the farms of W. P. Fink, R. E. Leard, a part of B. B. Rhodes' and a hundred acres in John Archibald's farm. It has long been known as the "Elder farm." Near where Mr. Leard now resides is said to have been the site of an Indian village. Indian graves containing bones, trinkets, &c., have been found on this farm. Arrow heads, stone hatchets, and other implements of war and the chase among the savages, have been found quite recently. There was an Indian fort near where R. E. Leard now lives.

GEORGE H. CRIBBS was born February 16, 1826, on the farm now occupied by him, and was a son of David and Mary Catherine Cribbs *nee* Cribbs. The former was a son Jacob and Mary Cribbs. David Cribbs was born in 1801, and died in 1833. Mary Catherine Cribbs was b. March, 1797, d. 1867. The subject of our sketch was married to Jemima Fair, March 6th, 1855, He is considered a good debator and in a forensic battle, has been known to worst several of our public speakers. The deed for this tract is dated 1787. This place is known as Fairview.

A. S. PATTISON was born June 16th, 1826, and was a son of Robert and Martha Pattison *nee* Stewart. The former was a son of Robert and Jane Pattison *nee* Huston. Robt. was a native of county Derry, (Newtonline of Eddy) Ireland. Mrs. Pattison died about 1839—Robert died about 1827. The children of Robert were: A. S., Margaret and Mary. Afterwards Robert married Mary Barr, and three children were born to them: R[illegible] jr., killed at Fair Oaks, May 30th, 1862; Margaret, m. to A. Barr; Martha, m. to William Berry. A. S. Pattison married to Mary Simpson, April 14th, 1853. Their chi[ldren] were: Mattie S., Lizzie B., Margaret J., Robert A., Carri[e] Charlotte S. About fifty years ago there was a still-house on farm, it being then the property of General Charles Camp[bell] The dwelling house which Mr. Pattison has recently repl[aced] by an elegant brick mansion, was one of the best houses [in] day in the country. The chimney in this house was over f[ive] feet in circumference and is calculated to have contained [a] hundred loads of stone. There were three fire places. [The] mantels were elaborately carved and beaded. This must [have] doubtedly have been the finest residence of the time. The lo[gs] of this house are said to have been cut for a barn by General Charles Campbell. During the General's absence, Mrs. Campbell had them built into a house—the house was chunked with stone and the lining of the house was all cherry. The joists were all of the same material, and were all planed and beaded. There were four fifteen light windows. The first floor and sleepers had been replaced. There was fine mouldings all through the house. An old cupboard stood in the house when we visited it, which was made from walnut, and had been there for fifty years. The length of the house was thirty-eight feet, width twenty-eight feet. There were four rooms on the basement floor and four up stairs. The floors were all fastened with hand-made nails. The doors were of cherry and contained six panels. It is now over one hundred years since this house was built. Among other relics at the Pattison mansion, was a dress belonging to Mrs. Isabella Highlands *nee* Marks. Miss Mattie Pattison appeared in this dress, once the property of her great-grandmother. It was in a good state of preservation at that time. Isabella Highlands *nee* Marks, died about 1854, aged ninety-three years. Mrs. Pattison's great-grandmother was Mrs. Margaret McKaig; an old family bible was shown, which was the property of Isabella Highland, and was brought from Ireland. It was printed in 1794. The willow which stood near the new residence of Mr. Pattison, is said to have been part of a riding rod brought from east of the mountains and planted in the damp, moist earth. It grew and flourished for over one hundred years. At the time it was cut down, it was five feet ten inches in diameter and seventeen feet in circumference. Margaret J., third daughter of Mr. Pattison, was stolen by a band of Gypsies in June, 1863. She was then about two or three years old, and was staying with her grandmother, then on the pike leading from Indiana to Shelocta. She was recovered in a few hours afterwards by a party who recognized her and restored her to her overjoyed grandmother.

Mathew M. Crooks was born August 28, 1837, in Westmoreland county, and was a son of Francis and Elizabeth M. Crooks *nee* McGaughlin. The former was a son of James and Mary Ann Crooks *nee* Dunn. James Crooks was a son of John Crooks, who was a native of Ireland and emigrated with his parents when about five years old. They settled in the Conecocheague valley, in Franklin county, in 1762, and removed to Westmoreland county in 1795. He settled on a farm in Washington, now Burrell township, where two sons and a daughter still reside. He died there in 1822. There were no buildings on the farm when he settled on it, a former resident having been driven away by the Indians and his house burnt. There were no churches or school houses near and no road for miles except paths through the woods. He had several brothers and sisters who settled in the same neighborhood, and a number of their children and grandchildren still reside there. He was married to Mary Ann Dunn who survived him over thirty years. They had eight children, seven sons and one daughter—John, d.; Francis, James, d.; Allen, William, Robert, Samuel and Eleanor. The father of our subject, Francis Crooks, was born March 10, 1803, in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, and removed to Indiana county in 1851. He settled on the farm now owned by S. P. Marshall. The mother of M. M. Crooks, born March 7th, 1803, was a daughter of Mathew and Rachel McLaughlin, who were also pioneer settlers of Washington township, Westmoreland county. The children of Francis and Elizabeth Crooks *nee* McGlaughlin, were: James, d.; Mathew M., m. to Martha J. Taylor; John, d.; Mary E., d.; and Rachel E. m. to Mathew Shirkley. The children of Matthew M. and Martha J. Crooks *nee* Taylor, were: Lizzie J., Clara B. and Harry C. The warrant for this tract is dated Aug. 23, 1786, and was granted to George McCartney. It was patented April 12, 1814.

Washington Township was formed from Armstrong township in 1807, and received its name in honor of General George Washington, under whom many of the first pioneers had served in the Revolution.

Five Points receives its name from the roads that centre there. The land originally was the property of Edward O'Conner. The first building was erected by Samuel McGary in 1858 for a store and dwelling. The first merchant was David Weaver, in 1860. He was fallowed by Fleming & Bowman, H. M. Lowry & Co., and H. B. Miller, 1878, the present merchant. The blacksmiths have been: Solomon Hankinson, Solomon Black, and William Nesbitt, the present workman. The shoemakers have been: William Miller and Michael Frick, the present tradesman. The first and only cabinet shop and undertaking establishment was Smith & Boyer. In 1868, C. Morton had a shook shop. The population in 1879 was about twenty-five.

Marlin's Mill, Willett P. O.—Jesse Marlin was the first settler on the tract which includes the site of the village. He erected a saw mill in 1832, and a grist mill in 1834. The latter had one run of country stone and one of burrs. It was 30 by 32, with two stories and a basement, and used a "rye flywheel." The present mill was erected in 1871; it is 32 by 38, has two stories and a basement, has one run of country stone and one of burrs, and uses a reaction wheel. The postoffice was established in 1854.

Newville, Creekside P. O., was laid out in 1854 by David Peelor, for John Weamer. The first buildings on the site of the village were the blacksmith shop and dwelling house erected in 1852 by William Moorhead. This being a new village, Mr. Peelor so christened it, "*Newville.*" The first store was opened by Andrew Weamer in 1854. Dr. Gamble was the first physician, and the second was Chalmers S. McCrea, the present practitioner. The first and only hotel was that of Mrs. Nancy Stuchell, the present landlady.

Robert Miller settled in what is now Washington township, while the Indians were yet numerous in this section. His improvement was on a little run which emptied into the McHenry run (or McKee run) upon which the McKee mill was situated about two miles from the latter. He was often chased into the cabin by the Indians. Upon one occasion he was followed so closely that he had not time to withdraw the ramrod of his rifle, and he fired at his pursuer, the ramrod passing through his body. A hickory tree is still standing on his old location where the latter fell. He worked a horse and an ox together in plowing as well as in packing. He had a large packsaddle made for the ox, upon which could be carried a barrel of salt. He made trips to and from the Conecocheague valley for several years, the ox being his main dependence for packing. When he first came to this section he was unmarried. While on his trips to the east he made the acquaintance of the lady who afterward became his wife and who lived about two miles from the place where he was accustomed to stay over night. The ox undergoing the troublesome journey better than his horse, he would ride over to the home of the lady who often related stories of her intended husband visiting her on oxback. His widow died over ninety years of age. Their daughter, who married John Black also died over ninety years of age.

Samuel Bell was a son of Robert and Jane Bell. The former died in 1826, and the latter in 1791. Their children were: Joseph, b. in 1765; Jane, b. in 1766; Elizabeth, b. 1768; John, b. in 1770; Samuel, b. in 1773, d., in 1856; James, b. in 1774, William, b. in 1776; and Margaret, b. in 1778. Samuel and family came from Westmoreland county about 1800, and located on the tract now owned by the Bell heirs, Rayne township. Here he purchased five hundred acres. He served as justice of the peace for over twenty years. His wife was Jane Welch. Their children were: Robert, jr., b. in 1793; John, b. in Westmoreland county in 1794; Mary W., b. in 1796; Jane, b. in 1798; William, b. in 1800; Joseph, b. in 1802; Margaret, b. in 1804; James Johnston, b. in 1806; Elizabeth, b. in 1808; Nancy Davis, b. in 1811; Samuel M. N., b. in 1814. The children of William and Margaret Bell, *nee* Clark, were: Mary Ann, m. to A. C. Reid; Jane W., m. to William H. Lydick; Elizabeth, d., m. to John R. Lightcap, d.; William C., m. to Catharine Kinter; Samuel D., m. to Elizabeth McGaughey; and Joseph H., d. William C. was in company G, 103d Pennsylvania volunteers, for three years and nine months, and was wounded. He was a prisoner at Andersonville, Charleston and Florence for eleven months, five being at the first, one at the second, and five at the third prison. Samuel D. was a soldier in the war of 1861. The children of William C., a son of William Bell, were Nolie, Margaret Bertha, Charles T. and Herbert Cecil. John, a son of Samuel Bell, the pioneer, was married first to Margaret McGara and second to Jane Johnston. His children were: Samuel W., m. first to Miss Arter, and second to Miss Schweitzer; Margaret, M., d., m. to Abram Milliron; John W., m. to Jane Blue; Sarah Jane; Mary, m. to Zachariah Kepple; Joseph, m. to Mary McCandless; and Elizabeth, m. to James Miller. Joseph was in the war of 1861, as a member of the 206th Pennsylvania volunteers. John W.'s children were Elizabeth Jane, Mary, Clara A., Evaline and Robert Frank.

John Cummins was born in 1802, on Two-lick creek, about two and one-half miles south of Indiana, and was the fifth child and third son of William and Margaret (Todd) Cummins. In 1806, William Cummins purchased of Robert Elder a tract of land on Crooked creek, containing about 1,200 acres, and took immediate possession thereof. On this Elder had made an improvement on the part where the subject of this notice now resides, and built a house and two barns, one of which is still in use (1880), in pretty good condition, having been built most probably some time early in the decade of 1780. David and Jennet (Davison) Cummins, the grandparents of our subject, came from Franklin county, probably about 1780, and settled near the present site of Homer, where they took up land, and began to improve it, when the Indians became hostile and compelled them to leave. The writer can well remember hearing Jennet Cummins tell of seeing "an Indian pass the door of their cabin in the dusk of the evening, while she was sitting inside the door nursing her child, her husband being absent." Next morning she found where two men had lain in the long grass near their house, but had disappeared without making any attack. Taking the alarm, they packed up what they could carry on horseback, buried their kitchen furniture and pewter ware in the spring run, and left for a place of safety. They returned to Franklin county, and from that to Rockingham county, Virginia; where, having resided several years, and her husband having died, Mrs. Cummins was left with five children to care for, three sons and two daughters, named respectively, William, John, David, Mary and Elizabeth. When William, the oldest, had attained his seventeenth year, John, the

next brother, being fourteen, they left their home in Virginia, and came back to their claim, whence they had been driven. They built a house, raised some grain, cut some hay, which they obtained from a neighbor, the other settlers having returned to their farms soon after the Indian raid. Being thus prepared, the boys returned to Virginia, and brought out the family. We regret that we are unable to give any exact dates, but these things must have occurred about the year 1789. The children of the grandparents have been named. William, the father of the subject of this notice, served as an Indian scout along the Allegheny river, which would fix the return of the family to this county at a very early period. After being married, he purchased land on Two-lick, and built a grist mill near the site of Upper Two-lick mills, which he sold to Mr. J. Agey, removed to the present homestead in 1806, as already stated, where he died in 1825. John was married to Eleanor Todd; he was in the government service in suppressing the "Whisky insurrection," and settled near the entrance of Cherry run into Two-lick, where some of his descendants still reside. David, the youngest son, with his mother, occupied the original home, was married to Polly Trimble, and about 1820 or 1821, removed to Richland county, Ohio. Mary was married to Charles Morrow, and removed to Ohio, at the same time as the last named, Elizabeth, was married to Jeremiah Brewer, who settled in Mahoning township, this county, where they resided for the remainder of their lives. The children of parents were: David, Susannah, Samuel T., Jane, John, Eleanor, Elizabeth, Mary, William, Joseph D., and Margaret. Of these, David was married to Margaret McKnight, Susannah was married to Alexander McKnight, Jane was married to William F. Clark, and John remains unmarried. The latter represented the county in the state legislature in 1841 and 1842. Eleanor was married to James Gordon; Mary was married to Charles Campbell, and Margaret was married to A. D. Guthrie. Samuel, Elizabeth, William and Joseph died unmarried.

James A. McKnight was born in 1821, on the farm now occupied by him, and was a son of Alexander and Susannah McKnight *nee* Cummins. The former was a son of Alexander and Isabella McKnight *nee* McBride, who were natives of county Down, Ireland, who about 1790, migrated to Franklin county. In 1795 or 6, they removed to the farm above noted, and made the first improvements. Alexander McKnight, sr.'s children were: (1) James, m. first to Jane McNutt, and second to Jane McComb; his children were three sons and one daughter, the latter being the only survivor and is now Mrs. Jane Walbridge; Alexander, a son of James, left two sons, one of whom, Col. A. A. McKnight, fell at the battle of Chancellorsville, and the other is Dr. W. J. McKnight, of Brookville, Jefferson county; Elizabeth, m. to Alexander McNutt, and Alice, m. to John Ross, were also daughters of James; he held several civil offices and was well known to the early settlers; and (2) Alexander, d., in 1821, was m. to Susannah Cummins; his children were: William C., who resides in Chambersburg, whose surviving children are two sons and one daughter, and James A., whose children were two in number, a son, d., and a daughter; Isabella, m. to Joseph Shields, and Margaret, m. to David Cummins. The warrant of the McKnight farm was issued to Robert Elder, April 1st, 1788. A receipt in the possession of our subject, dated April 3d, at the receiver's office, Philadelphia, calls for twenty pounds in Continental certificates.

Bryan McSwiney was born in Ireland in 1801, and was a son of Dennis and Mary McSwiney *nee* McSwiney. He came to Quebec, Dominion of Canada, in May, 1827, and to the United States in the same year. He engaged as foreman on the Pennsylvania canal, with Peter Ritner, for four years. He was with Col. H. B. Packer for nearly two years. He then came to Indiana county and purchased his present property. He was married in 1832, to Mary, daughter of George Burgholder, of Lycoming county. Their children were: Dennis, m. to Lavinia Beck; Mary J., m. to Jeremiah Sexton; Nancy, m. to John Kelly; Julia A., d.; Sallie, m. to John Stewart; Catharine, m. to Alexander M. Speedy; Peter, d.; Bryan, Eugene, m. to Laura Henderson; Abby, m. to Henry Miller; Henry, d., and Lizzie, d. Dennis served in the 103d Pa. volunteers. Peter was in Co. A, 78th Pa. volunteers.

Capt. John M. Marlin was born in 1836, on the homestead where his mother now resides in Washington township, and was the son of Jesse and Ann R. Marlin *nee* McLaughlin. The latter was born in 1804. The former's first wife was Barbara Todd, who died about 1829. He died in 1859, at the age of sixty-two. He was the son of Joshua Marlin, who located on the homestead in 1811. Jesse's children by the first wife were: Sarah Ann, m. to James Wiggins; Elizabeth, m. to John C. Briggs; Charlotte, m. to James M. Chambers; and Barbara, d. The children by the second wife were: William, d.; Sidney, m. first to Sarah Thompson, d. and second to Ann Miller; John M., m. A. A. Wallace; David, m. to Clara Anthony; Franklin B., m. to Mary Cochran; Thomas J., M. D., m. to Elizabeth Hutchison; James T., m. to Ella Spencer; and Jesse W. Our subject entered the army as first lieutenant of company A, 78th Pennsylvania volunteers, and served three years and three months. He was promoted to captain on the first of August, 1863. He was wounded. Sidney was in the U. S. signal corps for eighteen months. For Dr. Marlin's soldier and other records, see sketch in Armstrong township. Captain Marlin's children were, Cora May; Elmer W; Horace H., d.; Ira M. and Charlotte M.

James L. Lewis was born on the Lewis homestead, in Washington township, in 1818, and was a son of James and Catharine Lewis, *nee* Loughry. The latter was a daughter of James and Rebecca Loughry. The former was born in Huntingdon county. He died in 1852, in his sixty-first year; his first wife died in 1829; his second wife, Mary Loughry, died in 1856, in her sixty-ninth year. His children were: John, M. D., graduate of Jefferson College and of a Cincinnati medical college; James L., m. in 1846 to Julia A. Sutton, daughter of Peter and Nancy A. Sutton, *nee* Fisher; Rebecca, d., m. to Robert H. Stewart; David, d.; and Nancy, m. to Robert W. Allison. The Lewis homestead was surveyed in 1786, in pursuance of a warrant dated in 1786, issued to Samuel Findley. The patent bears the date of March 19, 1817, and was granted to Robert Findley for the heirs of Samuel Findley. James Lewis made the first improvement in 1815. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church for many years. James Lewis was the son of John and Nancy Lewis, *nee* David. The former was of Welsh descent, and came to this county about 1793 and first located in the Robinson settlement, near the present site of Jacksonville. His first permanent home was on what is now the J. J. Lewis farm, in Young township.

Adam Altimus, son of John and Margaret Altimus, *nee* Getz was born in Indiana county, in 1815. He resided near Homer, seven miles south of Indiana, for nine years, and then located on the place which he now occupies, upon the Indiana and Armstrong county line. Upon this property is situated a grist and saw mill. For thirteen years he was engaged in lumbering and on public works. He was married in 1843 to Annie, daughter of Daniel Schoch, of Monroe county. Their children were: Thomas J., m. to Esther A. Altimus; Adeline A., m. to Robert M. Cox; and Mary A., d.

William H. Repine, son of Jacob and Catharine Repine, *nee* Hoover, was born in 1833, in Indiana county. The former's parents located in the county at a very early date. Jacob's children were: Lavinia, m. to Thomas McGaughey; Maria, m. to Jacob Repine; Elizabeth, d., m. to David Conrad; Mary J.; Margaret, m. to John Altman; Israel, m. to Hettie Forth; Joseph C., m. to Amanda Wegley; and William H., m. in 1873 to Mary E., daughter of Christopher Shirley, of Indiana county. Our subject's children were Anniewilda, Jacob C., Christopher A. and David H. He served in company K, 14th Pennsylvania volunteers, for eighteen months. Israel and Joseph were soldiers in the same war. The former was a prisoner for one year. Our subject is residing on the farm where he was born. The tract was patented in 1771 to Ann Parks.

Daniel C. Davis was born on the farm now occupied by his son, E. M. Davis, South Mahoning township, in 1827, and was a son of Abram Davis, a native of Wales, and Lydia Thompson. The former was the son of Daniel and Mary Davis *nee* Jones, both natives of Wales. Their children were: Anna, d., m. to William Jones, d.; Joshua, d., m. to Anna Davis, d.; Lena, d., m. to Rev. John D. Thomas, d., Baptist; and Abram, d., m. to Lydia Thompson, d. Daniel Davis settled on the McClanahan tract, in what is now East Mahoning township, about 1800. Abram Davis' children were: James J., d., m. to Sarah Jones; Mary Ann, m. to James Hayes, d.; Lena, m. to Jacob Luckart, d.; William T., m. to Elizabeth Ansley; Rebecca, m. to Rev. A. Neff; Jane, d., m. to Joseph Marshall; Daniel C., m. to Eliza J. McKee; Agnes, d., m. to J. J. Neff; and George Miles, d., m. to Emeline McGaughey. D. C. was first lieutenant in company A, 2d battalion Pa. six months' volunteers. He served as postmaster of Davis for three years. His children were; Thompson McKee, m. to Floretta Ansley; Sabina E., d.; James M.; Thomas J.; Nancy, d.; Clark and Ida M.

Mrs. Eliza J. Davis, wife of D. C. Davis, was a daughter of Thompson McKee, who was a son of Hugh and Jane McKee *nee* Thompson. The former died in 1821, at the age of sixty. He was among the first settlers, locating in 1815, near the present site of Perrysville, Jefferson county. His interment was the first burial in the Punxsutawney cemetery. His children were: James, d., m.; Thompson, d., m. to Elizabeth Bell, d.; Susan, m. first to George Newcomb, d., and second to Thomas Hall, d.; Thomas, d., m. to Margaret Henderson, d.; Sarah, d., m. to Joseph Bell, d; William, m. first to Nancy D. Bell, d., and second to Mary Johnston; Nancy, d., m. to Thomas Saddler Thompson's children were: Eliza Jane, m. to Daniel C. Davis. Nancy, d., and Sarah, d.

RICHARD SHIELDS was born in 1816, and was a son of James and Margaret Shields *nee* Getty. His grandfather, John Shields settled in what is now Black-lick township, about 1800. He served in the war of 1812. His children were: William, d., m. Margaret Reed; John, d., m. to Elizabeth Speedy; Mary, d., m. to William McKee; Margaret, m. to James Speedy; and Joseph, d., m. to Belle McKnight. James Shield's children were: John, m. first to Susannah Lucas, and second to Isabella Wilson; James, m. to Marian Miller; William, m. to Elizabeth Johnston; Joseph, m. to Margaret Lewis; Harrison, m. to Mary Sutton; Isabella, m. to William Stewart; Mary, m. to Enoch Lewis; and Richard, m. to Nancy A. daughter of Joseph Diven. The latter's children were: Clark G., m. to Lydia Ann Henderson; James, m. to Catharine McFillen; Winslow, m. to Ellen Hilman; Elizabeth, m. to Franklin Lydeck; Harriet I.; William and Joseph. Clark, Joseph, and James were in the army during the late war.

M. N. MCLAUGHLIN, a son of William and Elizabeth McLaughlin *nee* McComb, was born in the county in 1842. The former was a son of James McLaughlin, an early settler. His children were: John, d.; James, d., m. to Margaret Speedy; David, d.; Eliza, d., m. to a Mr. Hill; Isabella, d.; Ann, m. to Jesse Marlin; and William, m. to Elizabeth McComb. William's children were: Isabella, m. to William Prathero; Harriet, A., m. to Milton Laughlin; James O., m. to Bella Craig; Mary; and M. N., m. to Margaretta Stewart. M. N. served in company F, 74th Pennsylvania volunteers for six months. Our subject's children were: Howard W., Thomas M., John A. L., Frank W; and Ida A.

CLARK G. SHIELDS, a son of Richard and Nancy A. Shields *nee* Diven, was born in the county in 1841. He worked in the oil regions for two or three years, and purchased the farm he now owns, in 1866. He married in 1873, Lydia A. Henderson, daughter of Jesse Henderson, of Armstrong county. They have two children, Nannie J. and Jesse R. Joseph, his brother, served in company A, 78th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers and died in the Louisville hospital, in the fall of 1863. James was in company I, 55th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, and Mr. Shields served in company A, 206th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers for one year and was discharged at the close of the war.

A. P. GEORGE was born in Armstrong county in 1830, and was a son of Peter and Rachel George. Their children were: David, d., Jeremiah, d.; James, d.; Johnson, m. to Margaret Shoemaker; Margaret, m. to Daniel Rupert; Emily, m. to Eaton; Miller, d.; Sarah A., m. to Absolom Woodward; Elizabeth, m. to Samuel Gibson; Martha, m. to Jacob Eakman; Catharine, m. to David Shaffer; and A. P., m. to Catharine A., daughter of William Keener, in 1854. The latter have two children, Mary and Edwin. Our subject worked at the carpenter's trade for twenty-five years, and is now engaged in farming. He served for two years in company D, 102d regiment Pennsylvania volunteers in the late war. His brothers, David, Jeremiah and James were also in the army during the war. David was killed at the battle of Malvern Hill. Jeremiah was killed on a gunboat on James river, and James was taken prisoner in the Shenandoah valley, paroled, and died at home soon after.

JAMES M. MILLER, son of John and Keziah Miller *nee* Fulton, was born in 1836. Their children were: Rachel, m. to William McCrea, Robert, m. to Nancy Johnston; Alexander, d., m. to Charlotte Johnston; Ruth m. to William Hammond; Silas, m. to Mary Thomas, and James M., m. to Eliza, daughter of John Bell, of Indiana county, in 1871. He purchased the farm upon which he lives in 1866. Mr. Miller served in company K, 14th regiment Pennsylvania volunteer cavalry three years, was wounded and lay in Frederick City hospital three months. His brother Silas served in the same company and regiment.

JACOB SADLER was born in Westmoreland county in 1839, and was a son of Jacob and Catharine Sadler *nee* Hoffman. Their children were: Israel, m. to Margaret Miller; Catharine A., m. to John Fisher; Caroline, d., m. to Henry Miller, d.; Frances, m. to John N. Beirer; Mary A., d.; and Jacob, m. in 1868 to Elizabeth A., daughter of Solomon Peurod, of Armstrong county. The latter have one son, Archibald. Our subject was engaged in the oil business a number of years. He purchased the farm he now owns in 1872. He served in company G, 63d regiment Pennsylvania volunteers three years, and was wounded in front of Petersburg in June, 1864.

ALEXANDER K. STEWART was a son of William and Nancy Stewart *nee* Scott, and was born in 1818. His father settled in the county at an early day. Our subject married Rachel, daughter of John Harmon, in 1848. Their children were: Mary A., m. to Chambers Shannon; Robert S., m. to Catharine Anderson; Rachel A., m. to James Trusall; George C., Laura, John H., Merinda, Emma J., and Elizabeth, Mr. Stewart served in company A, 78th regiment Pa. volunteers in the late war. He settled on the farm he now owns in 1840.

WALLACE C. DIVEN was born in 1856, and was a son of Franklin and Mary A. Diven *nee* Allison. His grandparents, Joseph and Nancy Diven *nee* Hunter, settled in the county about 1817 or 1818, and their children were: Jesse, d., m. to Elizabeth McHenry; Nancy, m. to Richard Shields; Rachel M., d.; Elizabeth J., d.; Eliza J.; Franklin, d.; Louisa, m. to Jno. Rice; and Andrew H., m. to Sarah Todd. Our subject's brothers and sisters were: Isabella E., Geo. B, Nancy C., Mary J., and Robert J. He is now living with his mother on the old homestead on Plum creek.

JOHN A. STUCHEL was born in 1859, and was a son of James F. and Martha Stuchel *nee* Fry. He learned the carpenter's trade and pursues it for a business.

DAVID MARTIN, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Martin *nee* Fee, was born in 1835. His father settled in this county about 1817, at Buena Vista furnace, in Brush Valley township. His children were: Mary Elizabeth, m. to George McLaughlin; John F., d.; Nancy, d.; Thomas, m. to Ann Bryan, Samuel, and David. The latter married first Elizabeth McCreight, and second Nancy Johnston. He has two children, John J. and Sarah E. He served in company K, 14th regiment Pa. cavalry. His brothers, John F. and Thomas, were also in the late war. The former was captured at Jackson river and died in Andersonville prison. Mr. Martin learned the blacksmith's trade, and worked at it for eighteen years; he is now engaged in farming.

THOMAS H. FLEMMING was born in Armstrong county in 1846, and was a son of James and Elizabeth Flemming *nee* Shirley. He was married to Mary, daughter of John McAllister, of Westmoreland county. His children are: James A. and Mabel J. Our subject for eight years was engaged as a civil engineer in Venango and Clarion counties. John Black was the first settler upon the farm of Mr. Flemming.

G. C. FLEMMING was born in Armstrong county in 1842, and was a son of James and Elizabeth Flemming *nee* Shirley. He was married to Martha, daughter of David S. Black. His children were: Jacob E., Lottie E., Charles T., David E., Thomas H., Jesse and Louie E. He enlisted February 13, 1864, at Indidiana, under Lieutenant Duff, in the signal corps, and remained in the service until August 1865.

JACOB M. BLACK was born in 1836, in Indiana county, and was a son of David S. and Margaret Black *nee* Miller. The former located in the county in 1818. David S.'s children were: James W., m. first to Marion Stewart, d., and second to Mary Notley; Mary; Sarah, d., m. to William Uncapher; Alexander, m. to Ann E. Jasper; William, m. to Mary Myers; Charlotte, d., m. to G. W. King; Margaret J., m. to William Dunlap; David M., d.; Martha, m. to G. C. Fleming; Elizabeth, m. to Joseph Kerr; and Jacob M., m. to Maria King, daughter of G. W. King, of Clearfield county. Alexander served in the 3d Minnesota volunteers for one year. He is a carpenter by trade, and he purchased his farm in 1863.

R. C. MCGAUAGHEY was born in 1841, on the McGaughey homestead on Glade run, and was a son of Samuel and Sarah McGaughey *nee* Hall. The former was a son of John and Mary McGaughey *nee* Lattimer. (See sketch of John McGaughey, West Mahoning township). Samuel McGaughey's children were: Harriat, m. to And. Harman; Geo. W.; Lavinia C., m. to Henry White; Mary A.; Sarah E, m. to Sarah D. Bell; Rebecca; Thomas S.; and R. C., m. to Martha Harman, daughter of

Philip Harman. George served in Co. A, 78th Pa. vols. for three years, was wounded at Stone river, taken prisoner, and soon after released. R. C. served in company F, 74th Pa. vols., and was discharged at the close of the war. Our subject's children were: Sarah I., John C., Andrew G., Lycurgus N., Samuel S., Lowry, Wilbur, and Maud B.

WILLIAM WALLACE, a son of Robert and Nancy A. Wallace, *nee* Wilson, was born in the Juniata valley, in 1807. His grandfather, James Wilson, was a prominent civil officer during the Revolutionary period. He was captured by the British in Philadelphia. The public documents were saved by the faithfulness of a female slave named Margaret. Robert Wallace's children were: Jane, m. to Evan Lewis; James, d., m. to Mary Cooper; Mary A., m. to James Woods; Robert, d., m. to Letitia Armitage; Margaretta, m. to John Allen; Joanna, d., m. to John Fields; Decatur D., d.; Nancy Catharine, m. to William Shaffer; and William, m. to Ellen Perry, daughter of James Perry, of Huntingdon county. Of our subject's nine children seven are living—Mary A., m. to Captain John Marlin; Decatur, d.; Perry, m to Emma Bowers; Wilson R.; Lewis; Calvin; Jane E.; Joanna; and Margaretta E., d. He settled in the county in 1839. Nancy A. Wilson was a schoolmate of Commodore Decatur, of Algiers fame.

WILLIAM SUTTON, son of Peter and Nancy Sutton, *nee* Fisher, was born in Indiana county, in 1834. His grandfather was Malachi Sutton, the pioneer. Our subject married Violet, daughter of Adam and Mary Maxwell, of Indiana county, in 1854. His children were: Mary C., d.; George A.; John E., m. to Mary Sloan; Luther S.; William A.; James E.; and Nettie V. He purchased the farm on which he now lives in 1865. His brothers, John, James, Johathan A. and Joseph, all served in the late war.

ELLIS WISSINGER, son of David and Mary Wissenger, *nee* Worts, was born in Cambria county, in 1828, and came to this county in 1848 or 1849. His brothers and sisters were: Jacob, m. to Jane Adams; Stephen, m. to Nancy Carney; Margaret; Esther, m. to Joseph Fry; Lewis. m. to Ellen Cutts; Susan, m. to John Johnson; John, m. to Maggie Dickenson; Andrew, m. to Ellen Dickson; and Catharine, m. to Abraham Orris; Ellis, m. first to Sarah Moore. They had five children: Robert, m. to Ida Moore; Ellen, m. to Ira Speedy; Bruce; McClellan; and Maggie, m. to Jacob Fisher. His second wife was Mary Moore, and they have four children: Harvey, Samuel, Laura and Minnet. Mr. Wissinger follows farming and stock-raising for a business. His brothers, Lewis and Andrew, served in company K, 14th regiment, Pennsylvania voluteer cavalry, and John was in the three months' service.

WILLIM B. FLEMMING was born in Indiana county, in 1822, and was a son of Samuel and Elizabeth Flemming, *nee* Flemming. He was married in 1856 to Margaret J. Brandon, daughter of Samuel Brandon, of Indiana. His children were: Silas M., Elizabeth, Almiretta, David E., Edward J., Sarah and Hattie A. For twelve years he was engaged in constructing public works. He located in 1852 on his present farm, where he raises and deals in fine stock.

J. S. FLEMMING was born in Armstrong county, in 1834, and was a son of James and Elizabeth Flemming, *nee* Shirley. He was married in 1859 to Angeline Mahan, daughter of Patrick and Nancy Mahan. His children were Kate I., J. Margery, Maud, Philip H. Sheridan and Edith, d. James Flemming settled in the county in 1849. Our subject has been a carpenter since 1853. He served in company K, 67th Pennsylvania volunteers, for three years. He was wounded at the battle of Cedar creek, and was discharged on account of disability. Samuel served in company A, 78th Pennsylvania volunteers, for three years.

JOSEPH S. FRY, son of George and Catharine Fry *nee* Fisher, was born in Somerset county in 1839. His parents settled in this county in 1841, and their children were: Jacob, m. to Margaret Weaver; Eliza, A., m. to A. C. Patterson; Elovia, m. to Brice Henderson; Lucinda, d.; Nancy J., d., and Joseph S., m. to Hettie, daughter of Ellis Missinger, in 1865. Joseph S. has seven children: Thompson K., Frank C., Nancy M., Margaret C., Maria J., George, and Marlin. Mr. Fry is engaged in farming. He was in company A, 135th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers for nine months, and re-enlisted in 1864 in the 14th regiment Pennsylvania volunteer cavalry, serving till the close of the war.

JACOB FRY, a son of George and Catharine Fry, *nee* Fisher, was born in 1841. He was married in 1867 to Margaret, daughter of John Weaver, of Armstrong county. His children were: Harriet Lucetta, James Howard, Harvey Linton, John Elmer, Minnie Bell, Catharine May, and Jessie Wilson. He served in company A, 135th Pennsylvania volunteers for nine months, and re-enlisted in the 14th Pennsylvania cavalry, serving till the end of the war. He was wounded while on a scout with his regiment, and for six months was confined to the hospital at Baltimore.

JAMES BLACK was born in 1815, and was a son of Alexander and Margaret Black *nee* Miller. The latter settled in the county in 1838, and was in the war of 1812. Mr. Black was raised on a farm, and has always followed it for a vocation.

J. S. HARMAN was born in Armstrong county in 1835, and was a son of Peter and Penina Harman *nee* Green. Peter's children were: Marian, m. to Archibald Morrison; Catharine, m. to David Potts; Philip, m. to Elizabeth White; Esther, m. to James Kelly; George, m. to Elizabeth Anthony; Clark, m. to Elizabeth Fisher; Nancy J., d.; Andrew C.; Martha, d.; and J. S., m. to Mary E., daughter of Leonard White. Philip served in company A, 78th Pa. volunteers for three years. He was a prisoner at Belle Isle, Andersonville and Florence for fifteen months. J. S. served in company E, 148th Pa. volunteers for three years. He was a prisoner in Andersonville and Florence for six months. J. S.'s children were: P. H. W., D. C. P., Elizabeth P., and Jacob L.

ANDREW GIBSON was born in Jefferson county in 1842, and was a son of Andrew and Jane Gibson *nee* McSparan. (See sketch of John F. Gibson, Green township.) Our subject was married in 1866 to Mary J. Swan, daughter of James Swan. Their children were: Clara M., John F., and Mary B. He enlisted in company A, 78th Pennsylvania volunteers in March, 1864, and served till the end of the war, being discharged at Nashville, Tennessee.

MATTHEW LONG, son of Thomas and Esther Long *nee* Wilson, was born in 1820. His father settled in the county in 1817, and his children were: William, m. to Martha Mahon; Matilda, Wilson, d., m. to Nancy Lebring; Mary, m. first to Robert Barnwell, and second to David Hollis; Rebecca, m. to Thomas Dixon, and Matthew, m. to Rebecca Millen. The latter had seven children: Ellen A., Isabella, Sarah A., Mary J., William W., Lizzie T. and James. Mr. Long purchased the farm he now owns from John, son of Philip Pruner, the first settler on the tract.

THOMAS STUCHEL, son of Christopher and Elizabeth Stuchel *nee* Lydick, was born in Indiana county in 1810. His father settled in the county at an early period. Our subject was married in 1841 to Margaret, daughter of Michael and Elizabeth Kunkle, of Westmoreland county, Pa. They have reared a family of fourteen children: Henry, d.; Elizabeth, m. to Alex. Ray; Christopher, d.; Barbara A., d.; Michael, d.; John C.; Simon S.; Margaret J.; Susanna M., m. to Thos. Johnston; Anna E., Thomas C., Lotta A., Ashbel A., and Mary B. Henry served in company B, 111th regiment Pa. volunteers, and was killed at South Mountain in 1862.

ADAM CARNAHAN was born in Westmoreland county, in 1823, and was a son of Matthew and Lillie Carnahan *nee* Laughlin. The latter settled in this county in 1838, and his children were: Elizabeth, m. to William Baird; David, m. to Isabella Fitzgerald; John, m. to Jesse Mahan; Sarah, m. to James Getty; Mary, m. to Israel Gibson; William, d., m. to Rebecca Gilbraith; Jas. and Adam. Adam was married to Elizabeth Kunkle, and their children were: James C., m. to Melissa McGeary; Michael L., m. to Nannie Stuchel; Matthew, m. to Annie Gibson Innes; George B. Mc., John. Lealie, Madison, Robert D., William F., and Lottie M. Our subject's brothers, James and John, were in the army during the late war. The former died near Murfreesboro' Tenn. Mr. Carnahan formerly dealt extensively in agricultural implements, but is now engaged in farming.

JOHN BOTHEL was born in Indiana county in 1820, and was a son of John and Mary Bothel *nee* McCrea. His grandfather, David Bothel, settled in what is now Indiana county about 1790. His children were: John, d., m. to Mary McCrea; Matthew, d., m. to Ann Bran; James, d., m. first to Mattie Bran, and second to a Mrs. Roof; Geo., m. to Nancy Johnston; Campbell, m. to Susan Row; David, m. to Mrs. McWilliams; Jane, d.; Mary, m. to John Cowan; and Elizabeth. John was in the war of 1812. His children were: David, m. to Rachel Fe[illegible], Margaret, m. to Andrew Farren; Elizabeth; James, m. to Mrs. Jane Dickson, Sam'l, m. to Margaret Ray, Mary and John.

The latter was married to Sarah Dick in 1846. Their children were: Mary, m. to William H. Dixon; John McC., m. to Rebecca Trimble; Thomas, James, m. to Clara McDonald; Laura J., m. to Theodore Stuchel; Sarah R. and Daniel P. Our subject's parents were married in 1812 and their descendants number eighty, all living but five. His brothers, Samuel and James, served in the late war. He was in company F, 206th regiment Penna. volunteers. Mr. Bothel taught school many years, but is now engaged in farming, near Newville.

Samuel Wilcox, son of Daniel and Nancy Wilcox *nee* Rarigh, was born in Armstrong county, in 1843. He married Mary M. Shoemaker in 1866, and came to Indiana county in 1868. They have four children: Trusey M., Lawrence B., Delilah E., and Milton B. Mr. Wilcox purchased the farm he now owns in 1868.

John C. Kunkle, son of Michael and Elizabeth Kunkle *nee* Anderson, was born in 1848. His father settled in the county in 1825. Their children were: Margaret, m. to Thomas Stuchel; Elizabeth, m. to Adam Carnahan; Christina, m. to Simon Fisher; Lavinia, d., m. to John Patterson; Susannah, m. to William McIntire; Mary, m. to William L. Johnston; Henry, m. to Nancy Steer; Michael, m. to Amanda Fry; Barbara, d.; and John C. The latter was married to Sarah E. Dixon in 1875. They have two children, Jesse M. and Charles L. He is living on the farm where he was born. Indian graves are found on his place.

John Kelly was born in Allegheny county in 1801, and was a son of John and Mary Kelly *nee* Johnston. The latter's children were: John, m. to Sarah Homer; Thomas, d., m. to Catharine Johnston; William, d., m. to Isabella Moore; Rebecca, d.; Archibald, d., m. to Elizabeth Moore; Benjamin, d., m. to Elizabeth Morrow; and John. The latter was married in 1834 to Maria, daughter of Jas. Speedy, of Indiana county. Their children were: James, m. to Mary R. Johnston; Mary, m. to William Scott; Isabella, m. to William Devinny, and William. Mr. Kelley purchased, in 1829, the farm he now owns, while it was yet a forest. On his property is a valuable vein of coal. His son James was in the service, in the 14th regiment Pa. vol. cavalry.

Jacob Potts, a son of Jacob and Mary M. Potts *nee* Williams, was born in Westmoreland county in 1825. His father settled in the county in 1835, and his children were: George, d., m. to Margaret J. Carr; Thomas, m. to Susannah Brown; David S., m. to Catharine Harman; Mary A., m. to William F. Alshouse; Christena, d., and Jacob. The latter married Elizabeth, daughter of Philip Harman, in 1848. Their children are: Eli, d.; Philip H., d.; John J.; George I.; William, Catharine, Christena, Sarah, and Hannah E. His farm is located on Sugar run, and on the property is a saw mill, having a large business.

Jacob Frick, son of David and Elizabeth Frick *nee* Smith, was born in Armstrong county, November 25, 1830. He settled in Indiana county, in 1865. He was married in 1856 to Sarah, daughter of John Shoup, of Armstrong county. She was born July 10, 1839. His children were: Diploma, d., b. November 18, 1858; Daniel, b. February 19, 1861; Babe, d. at birth on April 5, 1863; Charlotte A., b. October 13, 1865; William A., b. September 24, 1867; Harry W., b. October 31, 1875; John L., b. July 18, 1878; and Rebecca M., b. April 16, 1880. He was a carpenter by trade. He located in 1865 upon his present farm on Redding's run.

Jacob Fisher, son of John and Elizabeth Fisher *nee* Wirtz, was born in Somerset county, in 1824. His father settled in the county about 1839, and his children were: Martin, d., m. to Aldah Clark; William, d., m. to Caroline Boyer; Daniel, m. to Elizabeth Boyer; Catharine, m. to George Fry; Mary, m. first to Samuel Murphy, and second to John Christ; Sarah, m. to William Clark; Elizabeth, d., m. to Maury Morrison; Susannah, m. to Joseph Peterson, and Jacob. The latter married Annie, daughter of Jacob Sadler, of Armstrong county, in 1843. Their children are: Nancy J., d.; James, d.; William, d.; Jacob, m. to Maggie Wissinger; Morrison, Joseph, Elizabeth, Hiram, Sutton, Frank, and Ida. William served in the late war.

William D. Black, a son of David P. and Margaret Black *nee* Miller, was born in 1831. His father settled in the county about 1826, and his children were: James W., m. first to Mary A. Stewart, and second to Mary Notley; Mary; Sarah, m. to William Uncapher; Alexander, m. to Elizabeth Jasper; Charlotte, d., m. to George W. King; Jacob, m. to Maria King; Jane, m. to William Dunlap; Martha, m. to Gilbert C. Fleming; David M., d.; Elizabeth, m. to Joseph Kerr; and William D., who married Mary E. daughter of John A. Myers, of Minnesota, in 1877. They have four children, Nora F., d.; John Elmer, d.; Flora E., and Cordelia M. His brother, Alexander, served in the late war in a Minnesota regiment.

David Marlin was born in the county in 1838, and was a son of Jesse and Ann Marlin *nee* McLaughlin. He married Clara J., daughter of Jacob Anthony, in 1839, and is living on the farm where he was born.

Alexander M. McCreery, a son of William and Morgan McCreery *nee* McLain, was born in 1812, in Indiana county. (See McCreery notes, East Mahoning township.) He was married in 1841 to Hannah M. Wynkoop, daughter of David Wynkoop, of Indiana county. His children were: Margaret J., m. to William Morrow; William M., d.; Philena; Elizabeth; David, d.; John T., m. to Rebecca Stewart; Matthew; Maria; and Julia T. William M. served in company B, 67th Pennsylvania volunteers and died at Fairfax court house. There was an old deer lick on Mr. McCreery's farm, known among the pioneer hunters as Scaffold lick.

James Stewart, is a son of Michael and Jane Stewart *nee* Shields, and was born in Indiana county, in 1814. His grandparents, James and Mary Stewart *nee* McAnulty, settled in the county at a very early day. Their children were: Annie, d., m. to John Trimble; Mary, d., m. to John Thompson; Sarah, d.; Nancy, d., m. to James Beatty; Isabell, d., m. to John Beatty; Jane, d.; Rebecca, m. to C. Campbell; and Michael. The latter married Jane Stewart, and their children were: Maria, d.; John, m. to Lydia Robertson; Sarah, d.; William, d., m. to Isabella Shields; Julia A., Joseph and James. James worked at the blacksmith trade for a number of years. He is now engaged in farming.

The Lytle Steam Saw Mill is situated on Stewart's run, and was erected in 1874, by R. J. Lytle & Brothers. It is a two story building, 16x50, with an addition twenty feet square. The engine is rated twenty horse-power, and was built by J. A. Anderson, of Pittsburgh. Three men are employed, and the maximum product is three thousand feet of boards per day.

R. J. Lytle was born in 1844, in Armstrong county, and was a son of John and Lavina Lytle *nee* Reed, who located on their present farm in 1860. Their children were: Catharine, m. to Ferguson Speedy; R. J., m. to Sarah Flemming; J. P., m. to Deborah Reeder; J. R.; Martha; and Jane. R. J. was in company K, 14th Pennsylvania cavalry, for two years, ten and a half months. His children were: Frank Elmer, and Alberta Jen.

Andrew Stuchel was born in 1835, upon the farm in this township, which he now occupies, and was a son of Jacob and Ellen Stuchel *nee* Fairman. The latter's parents were among the early settlers in this section. The tradition runs, "the Indians watched them as they built their first lone log cabin." Jacob's children were: James F., m. to Martha J. Fry, d.; Adaline, d.; and Andrew, m. in 1864 to Mattie Rhea. Jacob was born in 1758, and died in 1846. His wife was born in 1785, and died in 1878. He was the son of Abraham and Barbara Stuchel *nee* Lydick. The former's father was the first settler of the family in the county. Our subject's children were: William Elmer Ellsworth, Anna Bella Frances, James Franklin McChesney, John Andrew Virtue, Maggie Lulu Ellen, and Mattie Amanda Adaline.

James McCarroll was born in Westmoreland county in 1809, and was a son of James and Eleanor Carroll *nee* Carnahan. He was married in 1832 to Nancy, daughter of William Moorhead, of Westmoreland county. His children are: Jane M., m. to James McCreight, William, m. to Jane Churchill, Eliza, M. m. to Jamison McCreight, Robert, m. to Rosanna Flemming; James J., d., m. to Mary J. Hill; Sarah E., Robert Sturgeon, Samuel, d.; Matthew, m. to Mrs. Mary J. Lohman *nee* Adams, Emma F. and Joanna m. to T. J. McCoy. Our subject's father was in the war of 1812, under General Harrison, and helped to build Fort Meigs. His sons, James J. and Robert served in the late war. The former was in company A, 78th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers and was killed at the battle of Stone River. The latter was in company E, 11th regiment Pennsylvania reserve corps for three years. Mr. Carroll worked at the salt works on the Kiskeminetas river about fifteen years. He purchased the property upon which he now lives in 1837, when it was all a wilderness, moved to it in 1848, built his cabin and commenced to clear his land.

JOSEPH CRIBBS, son of George and Rebecca Cribbs *nee* Repine, was born in 1808. His grandparents settled in what is now Indiana county at an early period. Their children were: Sarah, m. to William Lucas; Rebecca A., William M., m. to Lizzie M. Beatty; George H., m. to Clarrissa Beatty; James M., d.; Frances R., d.; Emma A., m. to John A. Jamison; Mertilla C., m. to W. S. Kinter; Joseph A., m. to Ella Wilson; Samuel E., Foster A. and Laura B. William and George served in the late war. Mr. Cribbs has recently sold his farm and is now living retired.

HENRY S. MILLER, son of Barnabas and Margaret Miller *nee* Yount, was born August 25th, 1856. His grandparents settled in this county in 1830, and their children were: Margaret, d., m. to Henry Fraley; Susannah, m. to William Johnston; Betsey, d., m. to John Russell; Mary, d.; Sarah, d., m. to George Mitchell; Ann, m. to John Newbrant, Barnabas, m. to Margaret Yount; Moses, m. to Eliza Clark; Henry, m. first to Caroline Sadler, and second to Margaret Hoffman; William, m. to Susan Fisher; and Lavina, m. to John Akey. Moses served in company K, 14th regiment Pennsylvania volunteer cavalry for three years. The children of Barnabas and Margaret Miller were: Jonathan, d.; Margaret, m. to Israel Sadler; William, d.; Sarah, m. to Robert H. Dailey; John, d., m. to Jane Cochran; Susannah, m. to Samuel Calhoun; Moses B., m. to Rachel Manges; Sloan R., d., m. to Julia Bark; and Henry S., who was m. to Abbie, daughter of Bryan McSwiney, in 1876. They have two children, Bryan and Ida. Henry learned the carpenter's trade and worked at it some years, but is at present engaged in a general mercantile trade at Advance.

A. J. HARMAN was born in Westmoreland county, in 1832, and a son of John and Polly Harman *nee* Campbell. The former came to Washington township in 1834, but his parents (Andrew and Catharine Harman *nee* Sandles) had located in the county four years prior. The latter's children were: Philip, d., m. to Christina Shaffer; Frederick, d., m. to Sallie Weaver; Peter, d., m. to Penina Green; Jacob, m. to Polly Cochran; Elizabeth, m. to Solomon Shaup; John, d., m. to Mary Campbell; Babara, d., m. to John Stall. John's children were: John C.; Solomon, m. to Leah Hoover; Catharine, m. to T. M. Waddle; Mary, m. to F. C. Adams; Rachel, m. to A. K. Stewart; Elizabeth, d., m. to J. W. Little; A. J., m. in 1860, to Hannah M., daughter of George Campbell, of Armstrong county. Of our subject's nine children, only the following are living: Polly C., Anna Mary and James Harvey, twins; and Samuel B. He served in company A, 78th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers for eighteen months. He has been connected with grist mills since twenty-one years of age, and is now the miller of the Captain Marlin mill.

B. F. MCCREIGHT, son of Job and Eliza McCreight *nee* Leach, was born in 1845. His parents located in the county about 1841, and their children were as follows: Harrison W., m. to Elizabeth Walker; James; Clarence, d.; Job, m. to Alice Henry; Ann, m. to William Borland; Elizabeth, d.; and Cornelia, d. Our subject was married in 1875, to Susan Wood, of Jefferson county, Pennsylvania. They have one child, Clara A. His brother Harrison, served in the 135th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, and he was in company K, 14th regiment Pa. vol. cavalry eighteen months. He learned the stone mason's trade, and has worked in the business since 1868.

JOSEPH M. JOHNSON, son of James and Barbara Johnson, was born in Armstrong county, in 1838. He married Martha J. Flemming, daughter of John Flemming. They have five children; James L., Nancy N., John F., Frank A. and Joseph H. He worked in the oil works in Venango county, Pennsylvania, for four years, and purchased the farm upon which he lives in 1866. He was in company A, 135th regiment Pa. vol., eight months, and was discharged at Belle Plain, Va., on account of disability.

JOHN CLOWES, son of Isaac and Anna Clowes *nee* Conner, was born in Sussex county, Delaware, January 15, 1798. He came to Indiana county about 1820, and settled in Washington township, on the place now owned by William Sutton. He married Sarah, daughter of Isaac Hicks, in 1829. They reared a family of seven children; Hannah, m. to Wm. Jamison; Isaac, m. first to Martha Patterson, and second to Sarah Campbell; Jacob, m. to Mary Reamer; John, m. first to Martha Patterson, and second to unknown; David, m. to Catharine Jones; Sarah, m. to Archibald Muckatine; and Elsie, m. to Thomas Thompson. He learned the woolen manufacturing business, and worked at that trade in his native town, and for some time after he came to this county. In 1836, he purchased the property upon which he now lives, with his sons, at the advanced age of eighty-two years, and in the enjoyment of comfortable health. His father served in the war of 1812, and his son David in the late war.

ROBERT SPENCE, son of James and Martha Spence *nee* Rutherford, was born June 21, 1817. His grandparents, James and Martha Spence *nee* Bell, settled in what is now Indiana Co. in 1795, on the place now owned by Isaac Clowes. Their children were: George, d., m. to Mary Rutherford; William, d., m. to Polly Black; James, d., m. to Martha Rutherford; Robert, d., m. to Jane Ray; John, m. first to Eliza Fulton, and second to Martha J. Steffy; Jane, d., m. to Thomas Swan; Margaret, m. to John Rutherford, and Annie, m. to Samuel Brandon. Our subject's brothers and sisters were: Samuel, m. to Eliza Downey; Sarah, m. to William Miller; and Elizabeth, m. to Thompson Kelley. Robert was married first to Matilda Fairman, by whom he had two children: Adaline, m. to Theodore Ballentine; and Martha E., m. to Samuel Fleuer. His second wife was Mary A. Fairman, and their children were: Melinda, d.; Perina C., William J., Harvey, Anna, d.; McChesney R., Maggie, d.; Samuel T., David, d.; Ina S., and Lawrence B. Mr. Spence is living on the farm where he was born, and it may be properly called "Fairview."

H. B. MILLER, son of Henry and Mary Miller *nee* Blakeney, was born in 1824. His grandparents settled in the county at an early day. Their children were: John, d., m. to Keziah Fulton; James, m. to Mary McKisson; Robert, m. to Rachel Henry; Nathaniel, m. to Jane McAdoo; Molly, d., m. to Wm. Smith, and Martha, m. to Jas. McCollum. His brothers and sisters were: Robert, m. to Isabella Cameron; Jas., m. to Elizabeth Elrick; John, d., m. to Elizabeth Forrester; Martha J., m. to John Weamer; Mary A., d., m. to James Mitchell, and Rachel, d. He was married to Paulina Kelley, by whom he had six children, three of whom are living: Hazard K., Edith, and Jessie F. His second wife was Elizabeth Stuchel, and they have one child, John C. Mr. Miller engaged in the mercantile business at Plumville in 1862. He is now located at Willet, where he has a general store.

D. L. TROUT, son of Daniel and Ann Trout *nee* Livingston, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., in 1832. His grandfather came from Virginia and settled in Westmoreland county in 1806. Mr. Trout settled in Indiana county in 1867. He married Eliza Jane, daughter of John Brewer, of Westmoreland county, in 1858. He learned the trade of a stone mason, and worked at it for fourteen years. He purchased the farm he now owns in 1866. Mr. Trout was elected justice of the peace in 1876, and still holds that office.

JAMES JOHNSTON, son of John and Jane Johnston *nee* McCreight, was born in Armstrong township, November 27, 1804. His grandparents, William and Mollie Johnston *nee* Moore, settled in what is now Indiana county at a very early day. Their children were: Job, d.; William, m. to Mary Templeton; and John, m. to Jane McCreight. John volunteered in the war of 1812, but it closed before he saw any active service. The brothers and sisters of James were: William, m. to Sallie Johnston; John, d., m. to Lydia Akey; Andrew, m. to Rebecca Mahew; Sarah, d., m. to James Mitchell; Mary, m. to Daniel S. Yeamens; Jane, m. to Andrew S. McCreight; Nancy, m. to Hugh Sharp; and Elizabeth, d. James was married to Rebecca, daughter of Joseph McCracken in 1834. His children were: John; Jane, d.; Elizabeth, m. to William Shields; Joseph M., m. to Martha Flemming; William L., m. to Mary Kunkle; Alexander, m. to Eliza Walters; Isabella, m. to Benj. Johnston, and James. His sons Joseph and William L. served in the late war.

JAMES ADAMS, son of Edward and Mary Adams *nee* Carney, was born in Indiana county, in 1828. The children of his parents were as follows: Mary, m. to Jacob Wissinger; Agnes, m. to John Cunningham; Joseph, d., m. to Catharine Walters; Sarah A., m. to W. Stockdale; Caroline, m. to James Rankin; Ellen, m. to John Dick; George, m, to Zebiah Steer; and Hannah, m. to Milton Fairman. Joseph served in the late war, and was killed at Petersburg. George served three years in the 78th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, and was badly wounded in Georgia while on special duty with a train of convalescents. Our subject was married to Martha Baldwin, and their children were: Elizabeth; Lena, m. to Robt. Johnston; Edward, Joseph and William. He learned the shoemaker's trade and worked at it for fifteen years. He purchased the farm

upon which he now lives, in 1861. He owns one hundred acres of good land. In digging a well some four years ago, at a depth of twenty-seven feet was found a substance that had the appearance of a human jawbone petrified. On the farm are found Indian relics. On this place was one of the first carding mills in the county—it was run by oxen.

William L. Johnston, son of James and Barbara Johnston *nee* McCracken, was born in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, in 1843. He learned the carpenters' trade and worked at the business for a number of years. He enlisted in company A, 135th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers—served nine months, and was discharged at Harrisburg, Pa. After his return, he worked at his trade for sometime. He purchased the farm upon which he now lives in 1873, and has, since that time, been engaged in farming. He married Mary Jane, daughter of Michael Kunkle of Indiana county. They have a family of four children—Michael A., Simon E., Jennie E. and Margaret A.

J. M. Balentine, son of George and Letitia Balentine *nee* Marlin, was born in 1816. He married Lucinda, daughter of Daniel Anderson, of Cambria county, in 1842. They have two children: Thos. J., m. to Adaline Spence; and Melinda J., m. to Albert Sloan, of Armstrong, county. Our subject learned the millwright trade and was thus employed for a number of years. He is now engaged in farming.

Noah Boyer, son of Jacob and Margaret Boyer *nee* Lohr, was born in Armstrong county, in 1846. He learned the carpenters' trade, and came to Indiana county, in 1866. He has worked at his trade for the most of the time in Washington township. In 1879, he entered into partnership with H. S. Miller, at Advance, and is engaged in a general mercantile trade.

Joseph Cummins, son of David and Margaret Cummins *nee* McKnight, was born in the house in which he now lives, in 1833. His father settled in the county in 1817, and reared a family of five children—Isabella, d.; Jane, d., m. to Wm. Flemming; Margaret, d.; William, and Joseph. Our subject was married to Margaret, daughter of Joseph Shields, of Indiana county, in 1859. They have two children, Eleanor D. and Maggie B. Mr. Cummins was educated at the common schools and at Jacksonville Academy. The tract he owns was surveyed in 1786 and contains some three hundred acres. On this farm was an Indian encampment, and Indian relics such as arrow-heads, pipes, pottery, &c., are very often found. There are also several Indian graves on his property. William, brother of Joseph, served in company B, 11th Pennsylvania reserve corps. Joseph Shields, father of Mrs. Cummins served in the war of 1812.

James Millen, son of James and Mary A. Millen *nee* Cunningham, was born February 1st, 1832. He was married in 1860 to Margaret, daughter of Philip Uncapher. They have six children: Lolie, d.; Clara, m.; Lincoln H., Merry L., Theo. E. and Mary L. Our subject was in company F, 57th Pennsylvania volunteers. He commenced the study of dentistry at thirty-two years of age with Dr. J. R. Pierce, of Livermore, Westmoreland county, and engaged in practice at Willet, Washington township in 1865.

James E. Dickson was born in 1824, on the present J. Sherfey farm, near Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa. A fierce battle was fought in a peach orchard, on this place, during the late struggle. He was a son of Thomas and Elizabeth Dickson *nee* Williams, who migrated to Indiana county in 1829. Their children were: James, d., m. to James Getty; Ruth, m. to Samuel Patterson; Eliza P., d., m. to John Wilson; Mary A., d., m. to John Wilson; Sarah, m. to John Bothel; Thomas, M., d., m. to Rebecca Long; John G., d., m. to Mary J. Campbell; and James E., m. first to Eliza J. Robinson, d., and second to Lizzie Mahon. The children by the first wife were John R. and Lizzie A. He served in company A, 67th Pennsylvania volunteers. about six months. For ten years he was engaged in the mercantile business in Advance, and has since been employed in farming. The application on this tract bears the date of July, 1769, and was issued to Ann Jamison, who deeded it, Nov. 8th, 1773, to James Noble. He, Nov. 16th, 1779, assigns to John Smith, who, March 3d, 1785, releases to James Patterson, to whom a warrant of acceptance was issued in the same year.

Alexander Ray was born on the farm now owned by William Ewing, White township, in 1824, and was a son of Hugh and Maria Ray *nee* Rankin. The former was a soldier in the war of 1812. His children were: Rebecca; Martha, d.; Jane, d.; Margaret, d.; Alexander, m. to Nancy J. Fairman; John, m. to Jane Munshower; and Maria A. Alexander's only child is Harry Ray.

C. S. McCrea, M. D., was born in Saltsburg in 1847, and was a son of Thompson and Ann McCrea *nee* McKesson. He was educated at the Dayton Union Academy, graduating therefrom in 1870. He read medicine with Dr. James McMullen, of Mechanicsburg, and graduated from Jefferson Medical College in the spring of 1875. He located at Newville, his present home, immediately after graduation. He was married in 1875 to Matilda, daughter of Isaac Couch. His children were: Ellerslie D., d., and Harry. At the age of fourteen, he entered the army as a drummer of company F, 55th Pa. vols., and served three years and eleven months. During this time he was never sick or disabled.

Alexander St. Clair was born in 1844, on the farm now occupied by George Coltebaugh, in White township, and was a son of Samuel and Catherine St. Clair *nee* Miller, daughter of James Miller. Alexander was married in 1867 to Sarah, daughter of Judge Watt. Their children were: William W., Chas. C., and Anna, d. Our subject was in company D, 67th Pennsylvania volunteers, for nine months; he has been the postmaster of Creekside for four years.

William A. Stuchell was born in 1848, on a farm now occupied by Hugh Miller, South Mahoning township, and was a son of Christopher and Nancy Stuchell *nee* Mahan. The former was a son of John and Rebecca Stuchell *nee* Mahon. (See sketch of C. Stuchell, East Mahoning township). The latter's children were: John, m. first to Louisa Eyler, d., and second to Mrs. Kells; Christopher, d., m. to Nancy Mahan; Ella, d., m. to William Neal; Robert, m. to Hannah Thompson; Jesse, d., m. to Elizabeth Rankin, who subsequently was m. to H. B. Miller; William, m. to Lucinda Potts; David, m. to Margaret Marshall, and Joseph. John served in the 56th Illinois, and was wounded. William served in company G, 103d Pennsylvania volunteers, and was discharged for disability. Christopher served also in company G, 103d Pennsylvania volunteers, for one year, and died of disease at Hampton hospital, Virginia. Christopher's children were: William A., m. to Ida May Weamer; Angeline, m. to J. M. Pierce; John C., m. to Mary Morrison; Matthias R., d. in the Dayton Soldiers' Orphan School; Joseph H., and Nancy J., m. to L. M. Carnahan. Lee Clare, the child of our subject, died in infancy. William A. served in company G, 78th Pennsylvania volunteers, from March 4, 1865, to May 23, 1865. Henry Livengood and James Cessna were also from the township in the same company. They were not credited to Indiana county, but their names appear from Lawrence county.

Rev. Andrew Virtue was born in 1826 in county Tyrone, Ireland, and was a son of James and Isabella Virtue *nee* Woods, who settled in Indiana county in 1840. Our subject entered the Indiana Academy in March, 1843, and completed preparatory course in Blairsville in November, 1845; he graduated at Jefferson College in June, 1848, and at Western Theological Seminary in May, 1851. For two years he labored as an evangelist in Washington county, and then was settled as a pastor in Allegheny county. In January, 1859, he took charge of a church at Apple creek, Ohio, and in 1867, was located in Emlenton, Venango county. He removed from the latter church to the Centre Presbyterian Church of Newville in 1872.

Philip B. Kunkle, son of Jacob and Elizabeth Kunkle *nee* Walter, was born in 1842. His brothers and sisters were: Michael, m. to Jane Stump; Catharine, m. to James Cochran; Barbara, d., m. to Orin Brown; Margaret, m. to David Fairman; Geo., m. to Susannah Little; and Walter, m. to Mary E. McGeary. Philip B. married Sarah M., daughter of John H. McKean, in 1868. Their children are as follows: Lila M., Mary E., Angie B. and Harry C. Mr. Kunkle is living on the farm where he was born.

Alexander M. Speedy, son of James Speedy, who was twice married—first to a Shields, and second to Martha Foster—was born in 1836. His grandfather was one of the early settlers in the county. James Speedy's children were: Maria, m. to John Kelly; Jane; Isabella, m. to George Johnston; Margaret, d.; Martha; Sarah, m. to Hamilton Beatty; and Alexander M., m. in 1866, to Catharine, daughter of Bryan McSwiney. Alexander M.'s children are: James, Mary, Martha, Sarah and Nettie. He served in company K, 14th Pennsylvania volunteer cavalry

in the late war—is now living on the old homestead upon which he was born.

CENTRE TOWNSHIP

Was formed from Armstrong, in 1807, and was thus named from its position. In the same year with Armstrong and Washington townships, it was organized into a separate election district, and their first voting place was at the house of Peter Sutton, in the town of Indiana.

THE FIRST SCHOOL-HOUSE

On the present W. H. McMullen farm, was erected in 1798 or 1799. This was a rude log building, twenty by twenty-five feet in dimensions, and for the first few years had no floor. The windows were of greased paper, and a huge chimney occupied one end of the house. Its round log, chinked, mud-daubed sides and clap-board roof, was a curiosity, even in the days of cabins.

The first teacher was John Mark from 1798 or 1799 to 1801. The next was James M. Kelly, afterwards the noted lawyer, in 1802 or '3, and three other early teachers were; William Fulton, William Flemming and Thomas McClanahan.

JAMES MITCHELL was born October 31st, 1798, on the farm now occupied by him, and was a son of James and Margaret Mitchell *nee* Montgomery. the latter was a daughter of Andrew Montgomery, of York county. She died in 1856 at the age of eighty-six. In regard to James Mitchell, sr., we extract the following from the Indiana *Register* of 1859: "James Mitchell went from Cumberland county to the Youghiogheny river in the fall of 1776. There he became acquainted with Samuel Dickson, and accompanied him to the defense of Hannastown. In 1788 he located on Black-lick, in this county, on the tract of land owned at present by his two sons William and James Mitchell, where he died in September, 1832. He was born in Philadelphia, in 1755. He began a clearing and put up a cabin house and barn, and after living alone nearly two years got married and subsequently erected the buildings that are still standing. He often served as a scout during the border troubles, and in the spring of 1791, went with his family to 'Allison's fort,' at Homer. After the alarm had subsided, he returned to his farm, and was not afterward molested by the Indians." The Mitchell tract of two hundred and sixty-five acres was surveyed to Peter Wallace, May 31st, 1787. James Mitchell, sr.'s, children were: David, d.; William, d.; Robert, d., m. to Elizabeth Lowry; James, Jane, Andrew, d.; and Isabella, d. Robert Mitchell's children were: James, d., and Alexander L., m. to Sarah McCormick. Alexander L.'s children were: Margaret Jane, Sarah Finetta, and Mary Elizabeth.

SAMUEL DICKSON (or DIXON) was born in 1812, on the farm now owned by J. M. Guthrie, White township, and was a son of Andrew (known as "Sawyer Andy") and Hannah Dickson *nee* White, who were married Nov. 25th, 1807. Andrew was a son of Samuel Dickson, the pioneer. (See sketch of Gillis M. Doty, Black-lick township.) Andrew located on the tract of which the Guthrie and Dixon farms are a part, in 1807. He died in 1856, at the age of seventy-four; his wife died in 1839. Their children were: Agnes, d., m. to Robert T. Robinson, d.; Jane, McKee, d.; and Samuel, m. to Martha McConaughey. The latter's children were: Margaret J., d.; James S.; Hannah, d.; Anna Bell, m. to David Stephens; Martha S., Andrew, d.; and Samuel.

JAMES SMITH was born on the John Clauson (cash John) farm, Centre township, in 1787, and was a son of William and Mary Smith, *nee* Hart, a daughter of Roger and Martha Hart. William Smith came to what is now Indiana county, a few years prior to or during the progress of the Revolutionary war. He married in what is now Westmoreland county, Mary Hart, who died in 1836, at the age of eighty-eight. He died in 1822, seventy-seven years old. Their children were: Anna, d., m. to James Kennon, d.; Mary, d., m. to William Lowry, d.; Martha, d., m. to David Fleming, d.; Elizabeth, d., m. to Andrew Gibson, d.; William, d., m. to Anna Reed, d.; and James, d. in 1879, m. in 1821 to Nancy Reed, b. in 1799. Our subject's children were: William, m. to Sidney Scott; Sarah, m. to John Roberts; Francis, d.; Joseph, d., m. to Lavinia Gibson; James, m. to Elizabeth Snyder; Thompson T., d., m. to Susan Carson; Mary Ann and Robert, twins, the latter m. first to Delilah Michael, d., and second to Kate Stall; Matilda, m. to Tate Allison; Eliza Jane; Margaret, m. to William Campbell; John Watson, m. first to Margaret Rigor, d., and second to Evaline McCormick; and Alexander Madison. John W. was in company E, 11th Pennsylvania volunteers, for three years and ten months. Thompson E. was in the same company for nine months.

JAMES SIMPSON came to this country from Scotland, locating first at what was called the "Old Scotch Fort," or Ligonier, near Laurel Hill. He suffered all the trials of frontier life in the French and Indian wars, and the Revolution, and with his brother Andrew and the brothers White, served for several years as scouts. His wife was Hannah White, and he and the Whites removed at an early date to the vicinity of what is now Blairsville, and built a block-house and stockade. They remained there for several years. Andrew was killed by the Indians near the mouth of Black-lick while going to warn a settlement below, of danger. John White was with him, but escaped with a broken arm. Shortly after this they removed to Cherry run, on Two-lick creek, just above the mouth of the run. They erected a block-house on a bluff on the bank of Two-lick, which was called the "Old McConaughey Fort." Simpson built a grist mill on Cherry run, on land now owned by Mr. Lomison, and remained there till his death. Of his children: Jane was m. to James Allison; Andrew, m. to Jane Rankin; Martha, m. to John Dean, and afterward to George Plummer, who served in the State Senate and Congress; Mary, m. to Joseph Dean, afterward to Michael McAnulty; Thomas, m. to Elizabeth Clark; Elizabeth, m. to Thomas Cross; Hannah m. to Robert Thompson; Margart, m. to Jonathan Philips; Sarah, m. to John McKisson; and James, m. to Catharine Stewart.

HON. JOSEPH CAMPBELL.—He was born in 1799, at the present residence of his widow, in Centre township, and was the son of William and Ann Campbell *nee* White. William Campbell was among the early settlers of the township, and was engaged in some of the Westmoreland furnaces. Wm. White, the father of Mrs. Campbell, was an early pioneer of Centre township. Both the Campbells and Whites, migrated from Antietam creek, Maryland, to what is now Indiana county. William Campbell died when Joseph was a young lad, leaving a widow and two children, with a farm in the woods, without horses, implements, or the means with which to secure them. Joseph worked with Rev. Joseph Henderson, on the latter's farm, and the mother and daughter took in weaving. Slowly the land was improved and the necessary stock and appliances were obtained. Our subject was married, first in 1836 to Nancy Elgin, a daughter of Daniel Elgin. She died in 1838, of consumption, and their only child died when three months old; and second, in 1848, to Rebecca Allison, a daughter of Andrew Allison. Their children were: Sarah Ann; Rebecca J., m. to Wm. W. White; and Nancy Ellen, m. to Wm. D. Wilson. Mr. Campbell served in the various township positions, and as an associate judge for five years. He was among the earliest anti-slavery reformers in the county, and was termed an abolitionest more than fifty years ago. He was among the first men in the county to sign the total abstinance pledge, and was among the earliest champions of the temperance cause in the county. He died in 1879, not long after the above was written, and was buried at the Crete United Presbyterian cemetery. His funeral was attended by over a thousand persons.

ROBERT MCKESSON was born on the farm now occupied by him, in 1796, and was a son of Daniel and Mary McKesson *nee* Hart. The former was a native of Ireland. About 1776, he migrated from Adams county, to Blacklegs creek, in what is now Conemaugh township, and subsequently removed to the place now occupied by our subject. About the time of the latter removel or possibly while residing at their first location, the family were driven away by the Indians. They returned to Adams county, where they remained eight years before returning to the tract above named. The warrant was issued to Daniel McKesson, in 1815, and the patent to Robert and Sarah McKesson, in 1836. Daniel McKesson's children were: James, d., b. in Adams county in 1779, m. to Elizabeth Bracken, d.; Elizabeth, d., b. in Adams county, m. to Alexander Brown, d.; Martha, d., b. in Adams county; William, d., b. on the McKesson homestead, Centre township, m. to Sarah Adams, d.; John, d., b. on the homestead, m. to Sarah Simpson, d; Sarah, d., b. on the homestead; and Robert.

ROBERT MCGEE was born on the farm now occupied by Joseph Lowry, White township, in 1798, and was a son of Patrick and Esther McGee *nee* Pilson. The former was a native of Ire

land and migrated to Franklin county in 1771. He was a soldier in the Revolution for three years, and was a prisoner for some time among the British at New York city. After the Revolution he came to Westmoreland county, and from thence in 1794, to what is now Indiana county. He was married in 1795, to Esther Pilson, whose parents were then living on the old Cummins place. He died in 1818, at the age of sixty-eight, on the farm now occupied by Robert McGee, Black-lick township, where he had made the first improvement; his wife died in 1830, at the age of sixty-eight. Their children were: James, d., m. to Mary Lyons; Robert, m. first to Isabella Ross, d., and second to Mrs. Sarah Ellis *nee* Humphreys, b. in 1819, in Wales; and John, m. to Margaret Lyons. Robert has been a surveyor for over forty years; he was the county surveyor for several years, being appointed first in 1835; he studied the art under a Mr. Elliott, of Conemaugh township, who had been a practical surveyor in Ireland. His children were: John, m. to Sarah Hodgenson; Martha, m. to David Mullen; Robert P., d.; Samuel, R., d.; James M., Esther Ellen, m. to James W. McGee; Porter, and Charles. Our subject has resided on his farm since 1852. A part was called the "Ross" tract and was ordered to be surveyed April 3d, 1769, and was surveyed in May, 1770, for William Evans. It was patented to John Ross in 1826. The part upon which his residence was situated was first settled by James Wilkins, who planted an apple orchard of seven trees about 1768 or 9. He was driven away by the Indians, who cut down four of his trees with their tomahawks. Only a single tree remains and it is nearly nine feet in diameter. Mr. Wilkins was gone seven years before he returned and it is said he returned in the last year of the Revolution. The tradition among the old men is "that, at that period, the trees were fourteen or fifteen years old." James Wilkins' first cabin was about five rods east of the old apple tree.

Mrs. Susan Stewart was born on the Nicholas Baroon farm, Centre township, in 1799, and was a daughter of John and Eleanor Cummins *nee* Todd. (See sketch of John Cummins, Washington township.) John Cummins' children were: Susan, m. in 1826, to Samuel Stewart, d. at the age of eighty-three; Jane, d., m. to Archibald Stewart, d.; David, d., m. to Mary Wilson, d.; Samuel, d., m. to Lucinda Campbell; William, d., m. to Almira Beck; John, d.; Margaret, d.; James, d.; and Eleanor, d. Our subject's children were: Margaret Ellen; Archibald Allison, attorney; Jane; John D., d.; William C., judge Kansas City, m. to Catharine Leonard; Samuel T.; David, major 46th Ohio volunteers, d. of disease at Memphis, Tenn., after having served nearly four years; James Harvey, m. to Elizabeth St. Clair; and Ida S. I. The children of David, a son of John Cummins, were: John D., m. to Margaret Mears; William, m. to Mary J. Morrow; Joseph, d.; Caroline, m. to Joseph Repine; T. B.; A. J., m. to Margaret Peddicord; and Elizabeth M., m. to Dr. S. B. Thomas. William was a captain in company A, 78th Penna. volunteers about two years. The children of Samuel, a son of John Cummins, were: John S., W. T., m. to Carrie Adams; R. L. and T. J.

Thomas Burns.—He purchased the Burns homestead in Centre township in 1790. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, and served three years in the British army at the outset of the Revolutionary war. He then served four years under the noted Paul Jones and other American commanders. After his settlement in this section, he chopped wood and burned coal. He died in 1833, at the age of eighty-four. He was twice married, first in 1800, to Mary Harea, who died in 1816, at the age of sixty-four, and second to Sarah Boyle, daughter of Robert and Mary Boyle *nee* Johnston. The children were: William; Thomas, m. to Margaret Henry; Catharine, m. to Wm. Gloss; and James, m. first to Rachel Davis, d., and second to Julia Thompson. William served four months in the 105th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, and seven months in the 177th during the war of 1861. He was also in the provost marshal's department for nine months. William and Thomas reside on the old homestead, where there is said to have been an Indian village. Tradition reports that for several years, the dusky woodsmen would return to look for treasure said to have been buried there.

Adam Johnston was a native of Franklin county, where he was born in 1791. He came to the farm now occupied by Geo. W. Johnston in 1812, where he erected a cabin and a blacksmith shop. His parents, James and Mary Johnston *nee* Perry, with their family, came to the tract in 1814, where they found a small cabin and a clearing ready for them. Jas. Johnston's children were: Adam, d. in 1861, m. in 1824 to Nancy McAnulty, b. in 1798; Elizabeth, d., m. to Matthew Rankin, d.; Jas., d., m. to Martha Allison; Ann, d., m. to Thos. Hamilton, d.; Robert, d., m. to Lavinia Woodward, d.; Mary, d., m. to Jonathan Dixon; Sarah, d., m. to Evan Lewis, d.; John, d.; William, d., m. to Elizabeth Harrold; and George W., m. first to Jane Allison, and second to Isabella Speedy. Adam was a justice of the peace for many years. William was a county commissioner. The children of Adam Johnston were: Mary, m. to Charles McCracken; James, m. to Martha Gibson; Isabella; Margaret, d., m. to Hiram St. Clair; John; Robert, m. first to Mary E. Lattimer, and second to Cynthia Meredith, d.; and George W., m. to Mary Dixon. George was in the 11th Pa. R. C. for eighteen months. The children of James, a son of Adam Johnston, were: Anna, Sarah Elizabeth, Jennie H., James Stewart, and John Milton. The children of Robert, a son of Adam Johnston, were: William L., Nancy Clarissa, Frank E., Margaret J., Mary C., George A., and Gertrude C. The children of George W., a son of James Johnston, were: Mary J., m. to John Feit; Margaret, m. to George C. Dickie; Elizabeth M., and J. Speedy. John and Nancy J. Feit's only child was George J. George C. and Margaret Dickie's children were: Clark J. and Laura. The George W., or the old James Johnston homestead was called "*The Valley.*" It was warranted to Dr. Robert Johnston in 1786, and patented to the same in 1796. The tract was purchased by James Johnston in 1812.

James W. Laughlin.—He was born on the Laughlin farm in Centre township, in 1809, and was the son of John and Nancy Laughlin *nee* Wilkins. The former was the son of the pioneer, Randall Laughlin, and was born on the Randall Laughlin homestead, in Black-lick township. He died in 1817, about forty years of age—his wife died about 1850, at the age of seventy-two. Randall Laughlin's public services, his captivity among the Indians and British, and adventures are spoken of in other chapters. His wife was Elizabeth Warnick, whom he married in Franklin county. Their children were: John, (see above); James, d., m. to Sarah Kirkpatrick, d.; Martha, d., m. John Mitchell, d; Mary, d., m. to James Robinson, d., of Saltsburg; Jane, d., m. to James McComb, d., a son of Gen. McComb; Thos., d., m. to Margaret Henderson, d. a daughter of Rev. Joseph W. Henderson; Thomas was a colonel in the militia; Joseph, d.. (see sketch of Mrs. Joseph Laughlin); Eliza, m. to John Rankin, M. D., d.; and Randall, d. in childhood. Our subject was married in 1833, to Anna, daughter of Joseph and Jane Moorhead *nee* McElhoes. Their children are: Joseph; John; Benjamin F.; Albert; and Edward, dec'd. Benjamin F., was in the 11th Pennsylvania R. C., for three years. He was wounded at the first battle of Fredericksburg and at the Wilderness. Benjamin F. was married to Margaret Rochester. Their children are: Ruby, d.; Roy and Chill Rochester.

John Coy, the pioneer, located in Greene township, in 1814. John Coy, of Homer city, was born in what is now Cherry-hill township, in 1848, and was the son of John B. and Margaret Coy *nee* Empfield The latter was born in Indiana county, in 1811. The former was born in Bedford county, in 1814, and was a son of John and Sarah Coy *nee* Bowers. The former of whom first located as above stated in Green township, and subsequently removed to that part of Brush valley, now Cherry-hill township. Our subject's children were: Lewis, m. to Margaret Sleppy; Franey, d.; John B., m. to Margaret Empfield; Adam, m. to Rachel Lyda; Sarah, d., m. to George Empfield, d.; Peter, m. to Mary Stevens; Nancy, m. to Samuel Stall; Elizabeth, m. to William Fowler, d.; and David, m. to Miss Dick- In 1851, John B., located on the John Mickle farm, Centre township, about one mile from Homer city. His children were: Sarah J., m. to G. A. Mikesell; Benjamin, d.; Alexander W., m. to Christeaun Holmes; Peter, d.; and John, m. to Anna McFeaters, whose children were: Lela T. and Tesora. John Coy, the younger, clerked for his brother, A. W., two years. The latter engaged in business in 1869, and the former succeeded at the death of A. W., in 1872. The store-house was erected by John B. Coy, in 1866, and was occupied by Kier & Moorhead, for two years, and William Guthrie, for one year.

Michael Risinger was born near York, York county, in 1798, and was a son of John and Martha L. Risinger, *nee* Myers. The latter died in 1807, about forty-five years of age. The former was born near York, of German parents. He and his second wife, Elizabeth Linenger, came about 1810 to what is now the Alexander Dick farm, Brush valley, township. He died about 1844, on the Daniel Risinger farm, at the (supposed) age of one hundred and three. His second wife died in 1843, over fifty years of age. He had twelve children by his first and nine by his

second wife. The four children who accompanied him to Indiana county were: Henry, d., m. to Mary Winkerman, d.; Daniel, d., m. to Susan Andrews; Joseph, d.; and Michael, m. in 1823 to Rebecca Williams, b. in Brush valley, in 1802. She was the daughter of Captain Benoni Williams, a captain of a company in the war of 1812. He recruited his company in the county, and served about one year. Michael's children were: Matilda, m. to Rev. J. W. Planett; Josiah, m. to Margaret McKeeson; Evaline, d.; Elizabeth, m. to James Kerr; and William, m. to Nannie E. Orr, daughter of James Orr, an old settler of Armstrong township. William's children were: James M. and William Clarence Perrill. Peter S.'s children (a brother of our subject) were: Wellington, d.; Elliott H.; Ann Eliza; Ida Jane; and William Thomas. Our subject settled on his farm in 1824. Benoni Williams and wife (Catherine Bracken,) were born and reared in the Tuscarowa valley of eastern Pennsylvania. In 1721, they located on the farm now owned by Rev. Runyan, Brush valley township. Subsequently he purchased of James Wilkens, a part of what is now the Robert McGee farm.

N. S. RANKIN was born in 1832, on the present Lemuel Kunkle farm, Black-lick township, and was a son of George and Elizabeth Rankin, *nee* Repine. The former died in 1860, at the age of fifty-two. The latter was a daughter of Christopher Repine, and died in 1860, at the age of fifty-seven. George was a son of Andrew and Ann Rankin, *nee* Stitt. Andrew was an adopted son of William and Isabella Rankin, *nee* Potter, who came to America in 1791, and in 1794, located on the tract now occupied by William and Mary G. Rankin. William Rankin died in 1823, and his wife Isabella in 1852. Andrew Rankin's children were: George, d.; David, d.; William, m. to Isabella Alcorn, d.; James, m.; Isaac, m. to Jane Alcorn; John, M. E. minister; Robert, U. B. minister; Mary, d., m. to John Davis; Catharine, m. to Mr. Travis; Andrew; and Alexander. George's children were: Christopher Repine, d.; N. S., m. to Clarinda Cribbs, daughter of David Cribbs; Israel, d.; Elizabeth, m. to A. C. Fails; and Catharine Ann, m. to D. D. Wineman. Our subject's children were: Araminta Elizabeth, George Albert, Mary Emma, David Cribbs, and Anna Laura Henrietta Jane. Our subject's farm was first improved by John Houston, the pioneer.

ROBERT M. HAMMILL was born in the Ligonier valley, Westmoreland county, in 1805, and was a son of Robert and Jane Hammill *nee* McKelvey. The former was born in county Antrim, Ireland, in 1759. His second wife was Ann Scroggs. He was a son of John and Elizabeth Hammill *nee* Gibson, who came to America in 1761. Tradition reports that their location was the tenth in the Ligonier settlement. They lived about six miles northwest of Ligonier and two southwest of Palmer's fort. John Hammill was drafted in the Revolution and his son Robert served out his term, a brother Hugh's and one for himself, in all over three years. Robert died in 1841, and his wife Ann in 1862, at the age of eighty-two. Robert's children were seventeen in number, twelve of whom arrived at maturity. These were: Elizabeth, m. to John Pollock; Mary, d., m. to James Alexander, d.; Allan, d., m. to Jane Graham, d.; David, d.; m. to Jane Smith, d.; Jane, d., m. to Joseph McLain, d.; Robert, m. to Jane Trimble; Ann, m. to Robert Frew; Ebenezer, m. to Jane McCreery; Hannah, d.; Joseph, m. to Elizabeth J. McCreery; Sarah, m. to Alfred Limerick, d.; and Rachel, d., m. to David Brown, d. (For our subject's children see Hammill sketch.) Robert M. located on present farm in 1831. It was platted to Thomas McCrea in 1788, and the tract was called "Junction." The warrant was issued to McCrea in 1785 and he commenced the improvement about that time. The "Whiskey Boys" had an encampment on this farm during the memorable "Whiskey Insurrection" of the last century.

JOSEPH MCDOWELL was born in 1813 on the farm now occupied by John and Matthew McDowell; Conemaugh township, and was a son of James and Nancy McDowell *nee* Garvin. Mrs. McDowell's mother and grandmother were captured by the Indians on the Youghiogheny, in Westmoreland county. James McDowell was a son of Matthew and Jane McDowell, who were married in Ireland. The former was a brother of Alexander McDowell, the noted surveyor of Venango county. Not long after the Revolutionary war, the family migrated to what is now Conemaugh township, having for a time after their removal from Ireland, resided in Franklin county. (See sketch of John McDowell, Conemaugh township.) Matthew's children were: Robert, d.; John, d., m. to Jane Barr, d.; Mary, d.; Jane, d.; James, d. in 1830, at the age of sixty-three, m. to Nancy Garvin, d. in 1854, at the age of seventy-five; Ann, d., and Allen, d. (For James' children see McDowell notes aforenamed.) Our subject's children were: Samuel Reddick, Elmer, d.; Harry, and Elmo.

MICHAEL JOB was born in 1799, near Poundstown, Lancaster county, and was a son of John and Elizabeth Job, *nee* Rudy. The latter was a daughter of Jacob Rudy, a native of Germany. The former was a native of Ireland, was of Scotch-Irish extraction, and served five years on an English man-of-war. At the age of twenty or twenty-one, he migrated to Lancaster county, where he was married. In 1802, the family located near Five Points, in Salem township, Westmoreland county. During the whiskey insurrection, he had served as a soldier in the army, and in that time he had become acquainted with western Pennsylvania. He died in Laughlinstown, in 1849, at the age of eighty-three. His wife was eighty-seven years old at her death, in 1862. Our subject was married in 1821 to Maria McCutcheon, who died in 1837, at the age of thirty-four. His second wife was Mrs. Margaret McGuire, *nee* Miller, widow of Daniel McGuire, and a granddaughter of "Saucy Jack" Miller, who kept a hotel at the top of Laurel hill. She died in 1873, at the age of seventy-four. His children were: Mary Ann, d., m. to Samuel Griffitn; Johnston, d.; Samuel M., m. to Emma C. Guist; Robert, m. to Elizabeth Kunkle; Eli, d.; and Elizabeth, d. Samuel was in company F, 18th Pennsylvania volunteers, for nine months. His children were: William M. and Byrty Eli. Our subject located in 1838, in Centre township, on the farm now owned by his son S. M. Job. The grandfather of Maria McCutcheon, our subject's first wife, was killed at the burning of Hannastown by the Indians. His wife was captured and on the first day gave birth to a child. She was taken to what is now Catteragus county, N. Y., and after three attempts escaped and returned to Westmoreland.

NOAH STITT was born in 1823, in Allegheny township, Armstrong county, and was a son of Samuel and Sophia Stitt, *nee* Hesselgesser. The former was a son of William and Elizabeth Stitt. William was an early pioneer of both what is now Westmoreland and Armstrong counties. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war from Westmoreland county. His children were: Jacob, d., m. to Rachel Ford, d.; William, d.; James, d., m. to Martha Jack; John, m. to Margaret Ann Fryer; Samuel, d., m. to Lavinia Stitt, d.; Joseph, m. to Ellen Black; Andrew, m. to Sidney Stevenson; Sarah, m. to Benjamin Eckman; and Sophia, d., m. to Isaac Garrell.

MRS. SARAH STITT was born in 1813, near Greensburg, Westmoreland county, and was a daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Beck, *nee* Shellhammer. The former was a soldier in the war of 1812, from Westmoreland county. He was a native of what is now Indiana county, and a son of William Beck, an early settler of the vicinity of the county seat. The latter's children were: Simon; William, m. to a Miss Row; Susan, m. to Jacob George; Elizabeth, m. to Henry George; and Daniel. Daniel's children were: Susan, m. to William Ashbaugh, d.; Elizabeth, m. to Joseph Ross; Mary, m. to John Eckman, d.; Sarah, m. first in 1831 to John C. Eckman, d., and second in 1848, to Noah Stitt; Jacob, m. to Susan Ashbaugh; Daniel, m. to Mary Stevenson; John, m. to Mary Jack; Annie, m. to Joseph Eckman; Simon, m. to Mary Zell, d.; Catharine, m. to Samuel Jack; Joseph, m. to Nancy Cochran; David, m. to Susan Zell; and Lavinia. Our subject's children were: Samuel; Galbraith, m. to Mary Artman; Sarah A., m. to Jefferson Beale; and Lebanna. Mrs. Stitt's children by first husband were: Nathan, d.; Aaron, d., m. to Harrison Stevenson; Israel, m. to Sarah Smith; Lucinda, d.; Martha, m. to Thomas Johnston; Elizabeth, d.; Mary, m. to Charles Davidson; and Laura, d. Aaron was in the war of 1861, and died of wounds.

JOHNSTON DAVIS was born in 1845 on a farm now occupied by Joseph Steele, Centre township, and was a son of William and Sarah Davis *nee* Ray. The former was a son of John Davis. (See sketch of John Davis, Armstrong township.) William Davis' children were: Sarah; John, d.; Alexander, m. to Caroline Myers; Martha, d.; Johnston, and Thomas C. John was in company A, 135th Pennsylvania volunteers, for nine months, and died of disease. Alexander was in company A, 135th Pennsylvania volunteers, for nine months, and company D, 206th Pennsylvania volunteers for about one year. Johnston was in company D, 206th Pennsylvania volunteers for about one year.

JEREMIAH LOMISON was born in 1814, near Washington, Columbia county, and was a son of William and Ann Lomison

nee Fulkerson. The former was a miller. He died in October, 1862, at the age of eighty-two; his wife in 1867, at the age of seventy-four. The family removed to our subject's present farm in 1837. He was married in 1837 to Mary Mervine, of Hughesville, Lycoming county. Their children were: Angeline, m. to James Devinney; John Nelson, m. to Miriam Stewart; Jane, m. to William M. Stewart; Mary, d.; Margaret, m. to Allison Loughrey; and Lucy, d Our subject was a tanner by trade, and the superintendent of the Wolf tannery of Hughesville for five years. For several years, in addition to farming, he managed a grist mill located on his property, which was erected by Robert Allen. He also conducted a general store for several years, and was a dealer in stock and country produce. He served as county commissioner, and in other official trusts. The Lomison tract was patented to Hannah Simpson in 1815.

E. P. Hill was born in 1824, near Tylersville, New York, and was a son of Thomas and Laura Hill *nee* Parmley, who migrated to what is now Elk county, Pennsylvania, in 1837. The family removed to Conemaugh township, Indiana county, in 1839. The former died in 1859, over seventy-two years old; the latter in 1847, about fifty-five years of age. Our subject commenced on the canal at Nineveh in 1847, and pursued boating as an avocation for six years. In 1848, he ran a section boat called the "Camden." He commenced with the Pa. R. R. in 1850, being engaged in getting out ties, and in September of the following year, began to work as a repair hand. In 1856, he became associated with the Indiana Branch R. R., and since May 24th of that year, has been the foreman of the Homer section. He was married first in 1858 to Susan Fry, d., a daughter of Jacob and Susan Fry *nee* Junkins, the latter being a daughter of Hugh Junkins, one of the pioneers of Armagh, and second to Miss Mary A. Peddicord, daughter of Richard and Hannah Peddicord *nee* Allison. Our subject's children were: Rebecca Ann, m. to James A. Johnston; Laura; George W., d.; John, m. to Isabella Lockard; Nancy; Susan, d.; Lucinda, Alexander, Mary S., Hannah C., Benton, Horace, Margaret, Alice, Clarissa.

James W. Kerr was born in Perry county in 1834, and was a son of J. W. and Rosanna Kerr *nee* McClellan. The family removed to Indiana county in 1843, where the former died in 1844. The widow and children, except James W., subsequently removed to Ohio. Our subject was married in 1857, to Elizabeth Risinger, daughter of Michael Risinger. Their only child is William Kerr. Mr. Kerr served in company F, 67th Pennsylvania volunteers for two years, and was transferred to company I, 6th U. S. Regulars. He was taken prisoner on the 16th of June, 1863, and for four months was retained in Libby and Belle Island prisons.

Philip Sheffler was born near Greensburg, Westmoreland county, in 1820, and was a son of John and Elizabeth Sheffler *nee* Hile, a daughter of a soldier in the war of 1812. John was a son of George Sheffler, a soldier also in the same war. Philip Sheffler was married in 1842, to Mary M. Bowman, of Westmoreland county, and in 1851 located in Indiana county. Their children were: Samuel, m. to Rachel Bracken; Oliver, m. to Emma J. Hildebrand; Hannah M., m. to J. J. Hill; Emma E. m. to A. B. Mikesell; and Satilla J. Samuel and Oliver were soldiers in the late war. The former served in company F, 55th Pennsylvania volunteers. Samuel's children are Cecelia, Edith and Jasper.

Houston Mundshower was born in 1835, on the farm now occupied by Harrison Mundshower, Centre township, and was a son of William and Hannah Mundshower *nee* Kunkle. The former was a son of John Mundshower, an old settler of the township. The latter's children were: Nicholas, d.; Daniel, Joseph, David, Hannah, d.; William, d., and Samuel, d. William's children were: Catharine, d.; John, m. first to Sarah Switzer, d., and second to a Miss Derr; Samuel, m. to Susan Kinter; William, m. to Margaret Flemming; Houston, m. to Margaret J. Swasey; Harrison, m. to Catharine Switzer; and Mary, m. to James England. Houston was in company I, 11th Pennsylvania reserve corps one year, and in company F, 55th Pennsylvania volunteers over one year. The remainder of the sons were in the war of 1861. Houston's children were: Sarah Finetta, Hannah Adelia, Charles and Jane.

John R. Roberts was born in Denby, Wales, in 1834, and was a son of Robert and Ellen Roberts *nee* Williams. The family came in 1844 to the farm in Green township now owned by our subject, where the former died in 1867, at the age of sixty-eight, and the latter in 1875, at the age of sixty-seven. Their children were: Phebe, m. to Evan Roberts; Charles, m. to Mary Brick, d.; Elizabeth, d., m. to William Malasee; William, d., m. to Elizabeth Dunkle; John R., m. to Jane Griffith; and Charles, d. John R. was engaged in farming and saw-milling for fourteen years. For two years he was the proprietor of the "Kline House," Indiana, and since 1880, superintendent of the "St. Charles Navigation and Improvement Mill," Homer City. Our subject's children were: Robert, Grant, Sarah, Emma, Lawrence and Albert.

Jedediah Grover was born in 1828, in Lovell township, Oxford Co., Me., and was a son of Stephen and Sarah Grover *nee* Parker. The former died in 1874, at the age of eighty-five, and the latter, January 1, 1879, at the age of ninety-seven. Stephen was a son of Stephen Grover, a soldier in the war of 1812. Our subject came to Indiana county in 1857, and was at first engaged in lumbering, but latterly in farming. He was married in 1869, to Sarah McKesson, daughter of James McKesson, a son of Daniel McKesson, the pioneer. He served for six months in company H, 12th Pennsylvania R. C., and seven months in company F, 2d battalion Pennsylvania volunteers.

G. W. Myers was born in Ligonier township, Westmoreland county, in 1824. and was a son of Franklin and Elizabeth Myers *nee* Uncapher. The former was a native of Somerset county, and the latter of Virginia. Our subject came to Indiana county in 1872, and purchased the old homestead of the Rev. J. W. Henderson, where the noted mansion still stands. He was married in 1865 to Elizabeth Kemmell.

The Allisons.—In the year 1788, Andrew Allison came to Indiana county, being the first of the name to settle within the present limits of the county. He was born in Cumberland county, Pa., in the year 1757. His father, Robert Allison, came from county Derry, Ireland, in 1750, and settled in Cumberland county. He was married in 1852 to a lady by the name of Beckie Beard, a granddaughter of one Charles Stuart, a descendant of the House of Stuarts. They raised a family of six sons and one daughter. Andrew, the third son, after having followed Gen. Washington through the most gloomy period of the revolution, returned to his father's family in Cumberland county, but did not remain long there. In the year 1785, he again left the paternal roof, and with a new axe in his hand, and a rifle on his shoulder, crossed the mountains and settled in Westmoreland county, near the site of the present village of New Derry—there he commenced an improvement, making his home with John Pomroy, in time of peace, and when the Indians invaded the settlement he took refuge in a fort in the vicinity. During his sojourn in Westmoreland county, the settlement was frequently attacked by Indians, and several men were killed and others wounded. In 1788, he sold his improvements to Francis Pomroy, crossed the Conemaugh river, and settled on the bank of Two-lick, on the site of an old Indian town, opposite the present village of Homer. Here he built a cabin, and cleared some ground for agricultural purposes. The cabin was without a door, and a hole in one side served as a place of ingress and egress. Though not subjected to the observance of stringent rules of etiquette, he nevertheless, had his difficulties and trials. One night while reposing on his rudely constructed couch in the corner of his cabin, he heard a noise, or stir at the hole left for passing out and in, and on looking up, saw a large panther standing with his head inside and his paws on the lower leg, or sill, looking wistfully up at some venison that was suspended from a joist in the cabin. Andrew reached for his rifle, but before he had time to take aim, the panther had backed out and disappeared. During his stay at this place, the Indians did not disturb that neighborhood. In the year 1790, his father came from Cumberland county and took charge of his improvements, and Andrew penetrated farther into the forest and opened up the farm now owned by Archy Nichol, three miles east of the borough of Indiana. Here he was the frontier settler, with nothing between him and the Susquehanna river, but the howling wilderness, abounding with wild beasts, and traversed by hostile savages. In October of that year, he was married to a lady by the name of Sally Barr. He remained at his new home till 1792, in which year the Indians renewed their depredations upon some of the border settlements. A report having reached him one evening that Indians were in the vicinity, he took his family, consisting of his wife and one child, and fled to his nearest neighbor, Irwin Adams, who had come from Ireland, and located on the farm now owned by G. A. McClain. Mrs. Adams was sick and confined to her bed. During the night the Indians kept them in constant terror, one whistling on his rifle charger on one side of the cabin, and another answering in like manner on the

other side. The inmates were on their feet all night, the men having their rifles in their hands, ready to repel an attack, and the others being engaged in stopping up the cracks between the logs, to prevent the assailants from taking aim at any one inside. Dreading a warm reception, the Indians kept at a respectful distance, and finally withdrew. In the morning, Allison and Adams yoked the oxen, and placed Mrs. Adams and her infant daughter (afterward Mrs. George McCartney, mother of Mrs. Samuel McCartney, of Indiana,) on a sled, and proceeded with their families to Moorhead's fort, on the farm now owned by Isaac Moorhead. After remaining there several days, Allison went to look after his farm, and get some articles that had been left, but the cabin with all its contents was burnt, the Indians having fired it during his absence. He then returned to his father's on Two-lick, where another fort was being erected; there he remained till sometime in 1793, when he removed to the forks of Two-lick and Yellow creek, on an improvement made by John Henry at an earlier date, but who, on account of the dangers that surrounded him, had returned to his former home in Virginia. At this place Allison remained till 1795, when he purchased an improvement made in 1772, by one Joseph Hopkins, about three miles south of Indiana, Hopkins and his family having fled on account of the Indian troubles. Here again he was on the frontier, with neither a house nor a public road, bridge, church, or school house within ten miles. It was truly a secluded spot; the silence of the forest was seldom broken, except by the howling wolves, the yelling panthers, or the crack of the hunter's rifle. After Allison had settled on the Hopkins farm, the Indians made sneaking visits to the settlement, but were less hostile than before. The following incident is illustrative of the scenes of those times, showing how John B. Allison, son of Andrew, when only nine years old, was the actual slayer of eight wolves in one day. About the first of July, 1805, an old man by the name of John Falkinstine, who had traps set on Yellow creek, and had just caught an old mother wolf, came to Allisons and stated that he had found a den of wolves in a hollow log, about a mile off. He asked for an axe and some assistance. Allison being otherwise engaged, sent his two sons, Robert and John B., with the old trapper. Having arrived at the place, they found one old wolf lying at the but of the log, with a lot of young ones. She made an attack on the party. The old trapper attempted to shoot her, but his gun missed fire and she escaped. The young wolves, eight in number, then retreated into the hollow log, into the side of which a hole was cut, where Robert inserted a pole, driving the whelps back to the mouth, where the old man grabbed them in detail by the hind legs, and held them till John killed them with a club, as fast as they were drawn out. There appeared to have been two sets, one fat and sleek, the other lean and rough. Being at last permanently located, and no longer annoyed by Indians, Allison succeeded in opening out a fine farm, and erecting comfortable buildings. Here he spent the remainder of his days. He died in the year 1815, aged fifty-eight years. His two oldest sons, Robert and John, occupied the property together, till 1818. John was married December 30th, 1817, to a lady by the name of Mary Taylor. The following spring the two brothers divided the land between them, John taking the unimproved part; he cleared a patch, cut some logs, and prepared to build a house. The aforesaid Hopkins, while occupying the property, had built what was then considered a good dwelling house, for the door of which he carried white pine boards on a horse from Stony creek valley, east of Laurel Hill, it being the first pine door within the bounds of the county. From this house, John selected twelve of the soundest logs, and used them in building his house, in 1818. That house is still standing and used as a kitchen by Samuel Shearer, the present owner and occupant of the property, twelve of the logs having been cut and hewed one hundred and eight years ago. John lived on the property till 1866, when he sold it to said Shearer and moved to Indiana, where he spent the remainder of his days; he died July 28th, 1878, aged eighty-two years. Robert was married April 14th, 1819, to Hannah Bryan; he remained on the old farm during his life; he died August 15th, 1866, aged seventy-two years. His son, James S. Allison, still owns and occupies the old homestead.

WILLIAM FRAZER was born on the present Archibald Fowler farm, Cherry Hill township, in 1815, and was a son of William and Mary Frazer *nee* Barr. The former was a son of Robert and Catherine Frazer *nee* Wiley. Robert was a native of Scotland, and his wife of Ireland. They came to York county some years prior to 1771. In that year their son William was born in that county. Not long after the close of the Revolution, the family removed to Westmoreland county, where William served in the militia during some of the Indian troubles. Early in the century, the family came to Indiana county, and located on the above mentioned Fowler farm. Robert died about 1822, at the age of ninety-nine. His wife was very old at the time of her decease. Their children were: Margaret, d., m. to John McGuire d.; Jane, d., m. to Robert Gordon, d.; Mary, d., m. to John McDun, d.; Elizabeth, d., m. to James Dunwoody, d; William, d. in 1855, eighty-four years old, m. to Mary Barr, d. in 1833, forty-five years old; John, d., and Isaac, d. William's children were: Robert, d.; William, m. to Eliza Murphy; Jane, m. to Matthias Gordon; Sarah, d., m. to William Murphy; and Catharine, m. to John Roberts. Our subject's children were: Mary M., m. to Barnabas Douglass; John M., killed while a member of company D, 54th Pennsylvania volunteers, at Cedar creek; Emma, d.; William, m. to Mary McCollom; Lucy, m. to Jacob M. Walker; Wallace S., m. to Mary Hilliard; Sarah, and Orlando Shelby.

D. C. WEIR was born in Blairsville in 1834, and was a son of John and Elizabeth Weir *nee* Thompson. The former was born on the present Richard Dias farm, Brush Valley township; in 1801, and died in 1868. The latter was born in 1794, in the "block house" above the site of Saltsburg, and died in 1868. John Weir was a son of Robert and Margaret Weir *nee* Campbell. Robert was a Covenanter, and was born in Ireland in 1752. He came to Philadelphia in 1773, from Edinburg, Scotland, where he was attending school. He was a sympathizer with the Colonists, and for this reason came to America. He came to the place where his son was born, on "Loyal run," in what is now Brush Valley township, about the commencement of the Revolution. He entered the Revolutionary army in 1777, and continued till the close of the war. In the last two years, he served as a recruiting sergeant. He died in 1823, and his wife in 1852, in her eighty-fifth year. Their children were: Alexander, d.; Agnes, d., November 13, 1850, sixty-three years old, m. to Andrew Ferrier, d.; Ann, m. to George Gear, d.; Jas., d.; Jane, m. to George Beam, d; Daniel, d., supposed to have been killed by the Indians, in Indiana or Kentucky; John, d., m. in 1819 to Elizabeth Thompson, d, daughter of "Blockhouse" John Thompson; Hannah, d; and Archibald, d. in 1859, fifty-four years old, m. to Jane Coleman, d. John Weir's children were: Margaret J., d.; Rachel A., m. first to Richard Repine, d., and second to Ross Clawson; John Thompson, d., m. to Elizabeth Kern; Robert, d.; James Donly, d., m. to Amelia Boardley; David T., m. to Marietta Drenning; D. C., m. to Clarissa Dodson, and Joseph White. Robert served in the war of 1861, for four years, as a member of an Ohio regiment. David T. was in company B, 57th Pennsylvania volunteers, about three years. D. C. was in the "Construction Division" of the "Mississippi department" one year; he has served as a justice of the peace in Homer City for five years. Our subject's children were: Joseph White, Lizzie Amelia, Margaret Jane, Albert McClure, d.; Matthew Ellis, John Albert, William Gordon, McClellan Sloan, and Mary Ellen.

WILLIAM D. WILSON was born in 1848, on the Wilson homestead, Centre township, and was a son of Daniel and Letitia Wilson *nee* Henderson. The latter was a daughter of John Henderson, of Young township Henderson family. Daniel was a son of Robert Wilson, whose wife was a Miss McClelland, a native of Scotland. Her father was among the pioneers of the township of Conemaugh. The father of Robert Wilson, migrated from South Carolina, and located about 1774, on the land adjoining on the north the farm of Major Nathaniel Nesbitt. The tradition is well preserved in the family of a child being born while the neighborhood was infested with hostile Indians. The following day the mother and infant were placed in a hammock swung batween two horses, and conveyed to a fort in the Ligonier valley. He served in the Indian wars, and for two years the family were forced away from their home. Most of his children removed to what is now Clarion county, where they were among the earliest settlers. Robert Wilson's children were: James, d., m. to Jane Barkley; Robert, m. to Ann Graham; John, d., m. to Margaret Campbell; Daniel, m. to Letitia Henderson; Joseph, m. to Ann Douthitt; and three daughters, now deceased, who were married and residents of Butler county. Daniel Wilson's children were: Robert A., d.; Lucy A., d.; John A., d.; Julia A., d., m. first to Joseph A. Henderson, d., and second to Joseph Pounds; Nancy Jane, m. to Samuel Henry; Letitia E., d., and William D., twins, the latter m. to Nancy E. Campbell; and Melinda C., m. to R. O. Allison. William D. has been a member of the National Guard, for ten years,

was second lieutenant, company D, 10th regiment, from Sept. 1875, to Dec. 10th, 1878, and has been captain of same company since the latter date. His children are: Lizzie M., Joseph C., Ann Bell, Maggie E., Mary E., and John H.

The McConaugheys.—The "Allison Block-house," or "Old McConaughey Fort," was erected by the Allisons and other settlers about 1788. It was a round log, two-story (20x24) building, and was situated very nearly on the site of the R. J. McConaughey wash house. The first improvement on the R. J. McConaughey farm was made by Jas. McConaughey, about the commencement of the Revolutionary war. He was driven off by the Indians, and subsequently entered the Revolutionary army, serving for a number of years. The tract in the patent was called "Nazareth," and was surveyed on an application dated April 3d, 1769. It was sold in 1787 for taxes to Charles Campbell, by the commissioners of Westmoreland Co. Campbell deeds, in 1788, the tract to Robert Allison, who obtains the patent in 1789. The patent *is assigned* to James McConaughey in 1815.

James McConaughey, the pioneer, was a son of David and Jane McConaughey, *nee* Platt, who migrated to what is now Indiana county, about 1800. Their children were: James, m, to Mrs. Isabella Moore, *nee* McConnell; David; Robert; Francis; and John, who removed to Miami county, Ohio; Elizabeth, m. to John Steele; Mary, m. to Matthew Steele; and Jane, m. to William Davidson. James McConaughey's children were: David, d., m.; John, d., m. to Margaret McCurdy, d.; James, d., m. to Margaret Findley, d.; and Robert, d., m. to Anna Jamison, d. The latter's children were: Eliza, d., m. to James Graham, d.; Isabella; Martha A., d., m. to Rev. Joseph Shaw, M. E. Mary Jane, d., m. to William Roadman; Rachel, d., m. to Dr. J. W. Blackburn, d.; James H., m. to Mary Brant; R. J., m. to Ann K. Beamer, daughter of Adam Beamer, living, eighty-five years old, with his daughter; John C., m. to Elizabeth Brant; and Frank, d. James H. was a soldier in the war of 1861, from Westmoreland county. Frank was a member of the 11th Pennsylvania reserve corps. He was twice wounded at the second Bull Run battle, and died on the field. R. J. McConaughey's children were: Emma C., Wilbur H., Byer Beamer, Mary T., Frank, Anna C., and Laura.

The Steeles and Carsons.—The children of Matthew and Mary Steele, *nee* McConaughey, a daughter of David and Jane McConaughey, *nee* Platt, were: Elizabeth, b. June 24th, 1799, in Franklin county, m. to John Carson, d. in 1853, seventy years of age; Janet, d., m. to James Williams, d., a son of Benoni Williams; and Mary, d., m. to John Hays, d. John Carson's children were: Mary, d.; James, m. to Esther Hendrickson; Matthew; John, m. to Sarah J. Garman; William, m. to Margaret Wolf; Letitia, d., m. to Samuel Mauk; Robert P., m. to Mary Foust; and Thomas, d. James was a soldier for four months in the war of 1861. William served over eighteen months, in three enlistments, in the same struggle. Robert P.'s children were: Albert J.; Elizabeth C.; Cora A., d.; John M.; Lou E.; Anna A.; Daniel E.; Margaret G.; and George H. Matthew Steele came to the farm, which includes the site of Homer City, in 1802, it being a portion of the McConaughey tract.

MAHONING TOWNSHIP.

This township was formed in 1806, and originally embraced all that part of Indiana county, north of the "purchase line." In 1834, it was divided, the eastern half receiving the name of Montgomery township, and the western was still known by the old title. In 1846 Mahoning was separated into West, East, North and South Mahoning townships. In 1847, Montgomery was divided into Montgomery and Canoe townships. The former was again separated in 1868, into Grant and Montgomery. The latter in the same year was formed into the present Banks and Canoe townships.

The Niels.—The founder of the Niel family in this section, was William Niel, an emigrant from Ireland, who had migrated to the vicinity of Hagerstown, Md., about 1760, and about the close of the Revolutionary war had removed to what is now the John Niel homestead, Young township. His death occurred in 1812, at the age of eighty; his wife Catharine, whom he married in Ireland, died subsequently at the age of eighty. Their children were: Mary, John, m. to Mrs. Lydia Lewis, *nee* Kelly; Thomas, m. to Margaret Crevison; Samuel, James, Rosanna, and William, m. to Mary Cunningham, all dead. John died in 1852, at the age of eighty-three; his wife in 1857, at the age of eighty-eight. William died at the age of ninety-two. John and Lydia Niel's children were: Rachel, m. to Thomas Lowman, d.; John, m. to Nancy Coleman; Hugh, d., m. to Sarah A. Wilkinson; and Keziah, d. Hugh died in 1877, at the age of sixty-eight. John and Nancy Niel's children were: Martha C., d.; Harrison, M. D.; Samuel, John M., Robert, d.; Hugh, Harriet, Lydia, m. to John Nolan; Robert J., student Michigan State University; Nancy, Elizabeth, and Clarke. Hugh and Sarah A. Niel's children were: John Morgan, Nancy J., m. to Alexander W. Gilmour; Caroline, William L., and Sarah B. William, the son of William, the pioneer, removed to what is now West Mahoning township in 1807. His children were: Abraham L., b. in 1807, m. to Sarah McCreight; Elizabeth, d., m. to Jacob Young, d.; Ann, m. to James McHenry; John B., m. to Rachel M., Blose; Thomas, d., m. first Eliza McClelland, d., and second Mrs. Wingrove *nee* Lewis; Mary, m. to Artemas Purdy; Sarah, m. to John Chambers; Margaret, m. to Robert Patterson; Samuel, d.; James, m, to Catharine Hadden; Winfield S., d., m. to Rebecca Piper; Millie, m. to Joseph Uncapher, d.; Cortez, m. to Rachel Crissman; Sandford, m. to Lydia Lewis; Sharp, m. first to Jane Riddle, and second to Mrs. Margaret Reese *nee* Gillespie; Effie, d.; and Hardy, m. to Margaret Trimblin. Abraham L.'s children were: Ann, d.; Thomas, Andrew, James, Abraham, and John. John B.'s children were: Cynthia Jane, m. to James Coon; Thomas Sharp, m. to Nancy Oberlin; George, d., m. to Lucinda Van Horn; Martha, m. to Wm. McKillip; Aaron, m. to Margaret J. Morgan; Sarah, m. to Peter Steer; Emma, Joseph, m. to Mary Reitz; W. R.; and Mary E., m. to J. A. Stunkard. Thomas S. served as second sergeant of company C, second battalion, six months volunteers. Aaron was in the six months service, company C, second battalion, in the 100 days service, and in captain Weaver's company in the mounted rifles, for one year's service. Thomas Sharp's (a son of John B.) children were: Preston, d., Naomi, Albert Lawrence, Emma S., Irene L., and Grace C. Mrs. Lucinda Niel's (widow of George) were: Mary R., d.; Zoe W., Ruth, and Nancy Ellen. Mrs. Rebecca Niel's (widow of Winfield S.) children were: Jane, m. to Archibald Hadden; David, m. to Rachel Raybuck; Henry, James B., Elizabeth, and Laura. John W., a son of Cortez, was married in 1866, to Margaret Redding. Their children were: L. M., Harry, d.; Thaddeus, d.; Frank, d., and Bird. John W. served in company C, second battalion, six months volunteers, and in company B, 206th, about one year. He was elected justice of the peace in the spring of 1879.

EAST MAHONING TOWNSHIP

formed from Mahoning in 1846, was the first settled of the Mahonings. The land there was considered the more desirable, because it was smooth and easy to clear, in comparison with that of other portions of the section above the "purchase line."

MILLS.

The Enterline and Mottern mill, was erected by Philip Enterline, in 1860. It is two and a half stories in height and has three runs of stone, two being French burrs. It can grind thirty-five bushels of wheat and fifty of chap per day. Two Burnham turbine wheels, each of thirty-five horse-power are used.

The R. H. Work Mill.—The old mill on this site was erected in 1842, by Alexander Caruthers and William Findley. It was 30x36, used a "Rye fly" wheel, and had two runs of stone, one being of country make. In 1862, it was remodeled by Mr. Findley, who disposed of the property to R. H. Work, who also repaired it and put it in good order. In 1877, he erected the present building, 36x48, and two stories in height. He uses two Burnham turbine and one Leffel wheel. He has a sixteen foot head, and can grind eighty bushels of wheat and one hundred and fifty of chap per day. In the season of 1878, he ground 13,700 bushels.

FIRST SCHOOL HOUSE.

The first school house north of the "purchase line," was erected in 1807, within the woodland, one hundred rods north of what is now the residence of Moses T. Work. The building

stood near a fine spring where the ruins of the old chimney can still be seen.

The Van Horns, Bradys and Works, raised the building. It was sixteen feet square, built of logs, had oiled paper for windows, and at first a wooden chimney which was soon supplanted by stone.

The first teacher was William Work, who taught in this house for several years, and in this vicinity for seventeen years.

GEORGEVILLE.

The first house on the site of the village was erected by Lansing Bills, a blacksmith, a short time after the laying out of the road from Indiana to Dilts' mill. When the road from Plum creek to Curwinsville was made, Bills left, and was succeeded by Christopher Bair, who was also a smith, and succeeded to the former's business.

At an early date, Henry Kinter kept a store in a mud house on the Plum creek road, about one-fourth of a mile from the village; he subsequently removed to Georgeville, where he was the second storekeeper. About 1824, George Hoover erected a residence and tan yard. About 1830, Andrew Comptar arrived; he was a brother-in-law of Hoover's, and also a tanner. Together, about this time, they laid out the village, and called it *Georgeville*, for Mr. Hoover. The old Hoover building is still standing on the Peter Riddle property.

The postoffice for several years was kept at Ewing's Mill, and was then called "Mahoning." It was removed to Georgeville, subsequently it was taken to Ewing's mill, and again returned to Georgeville. Henry Kinter was the first postmaster in the village.

The first church in the vicinity was the log church of the German Lutherans, about half a mile northeast of the town. The second church was the Methodist Episcopal, located within the cemetery grounds. The first preacher at the latter was Rev. Elijah Coleman. The first school was taught in the log German church. Schools were taught in the basement of the M. E. church for several years. The first schoolhouse is standing on the Plumville road, a short distance from the village proper.

THE WORKS.

WILLIAM WORK.—We will preface the Work notes with a brief sketch of the Scroggs, as the families are so closely interwoven. Alexander Scroggs, a native of Scotland, where he was born in 1704, came to Cumberland county, where he died in 1788; his first wife was Rachel Leith; his second was Rachel Ireland, whom he married in 1768; he had twelve children by the first wife, and ten by the second. The latter's children were: Miriam, Allen, Aaron, John, Rachel, Sarah, Elizabeth, Mary, Moses, and Elijah.

William Work was of Scotch-Irish parentage. He was married to Miriam Scroggs in 1792, and nine years later he removed from Cumberland county to the foot of "Squirrel Hill," not far from the present site of New Florence, Westmoreland county. In 1804, he located on the tract now occupied by Moses T. and Elijah I. Work, East Mahoning township. He was *among the first, if not the first*, teacher in the Mahoning country, and to him great credit is due for the active part he performed in educating the children in the early part of the present century; he died in 1828, about sixty-eight years of age; his wife died in 1855, eighty-one years of age. His children were: Rachel, d. in 1878, in her eighty-fourth year, m. to Robert Hamilton, d.; James, d. in 1860, sixty-five years of age, m. to Mary Horn Ewing; Lettice, d. in 1871, in her seventy-sixth year, m. to John Ewing, d.; Alexander Scroggs, b. December 7, 1797, d. October 23, 1878, m. first to Margaret Brown, d., and second to Nancy Beatty, d.; John, d. in 1872, in his seventy-third year, m. first to Martha Hamilton, d., and second to Sarah Beatty; William, d. in 1878, in his seventy-eighth year, m. first to Nancy Brown, d., and second to Mary T. Hamilton; Allen N., d. in 1852, in his fiftieth year, m. to Lydia Lewis, d.; Sarah, b. in 1805, m. to Matthew Steele, d. in 1870, in his seventieth year; Aaron, b. in 1806, m. first to Nancy Smith, d., and second to Elizabeth Spencer; Mary S., d. in 1853, in her forty-fifth year; Miriam, d. in 1850, in her forty-first year, m. to Alfred Limrick; Moses T., b. in 1812, m. first to Margaret Hopkins, d., and second to Tabitha Van Horn; Susan E., d. in 1844, in her twenty-ninth year, m. to John Smith; and Elijah I., b. in 1818, m. to Margaret McCreery. Allen N. was a member of the lower house of the legislature one term. Aaron has been a member of the U. P. church for fifty-five, and an elder for over thirty years. Elijah I. has been chorister of Mahoning U. P. church thirty years, and deacon of the same seven years. The family, as a whole, have attended this church from its organization.

Alexander Scroggs Work's children were: Miriam, d., m. to John Hopkins; John B., m. to Nancy Thomas; Rachel, d.; Margaretta, d., m. to J. Miller Thompson; Wm. H., m. to Nancy A. Simpson; Phineas A., m. to Sarah A. Blose; James C., d. in the army; Maria; Nancy J., d., m. to Henry K. Blose; Allen S.; Elijah; Rebecca Ann; Josiah; and Jesse G. Wm. H. was in company C, 206th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers about one year. Phineas A. was in company D, 135th Pennsylvania volunteers, about nine months. James C. was in company A, 61st Pennsylvania volunteers, nearly three years, and was killed at the battle of the Wilderness. The children of John B., a son of Alexander Scroggs Work were: Otis C.; Israel Thomas, d.; Linus Ward, d.; Hannah M.; and Mary Elder. The children of Phineas A., son of Alexander Scroggs Work are: Calvin Thorn; Willie Edwin, d.; Albert Brown, d.; Edson L. and Estella M. John Work's (a son of William the pioneer) children were: Mary A., m. to J. R. Elder; Wm. J., m. to Rachel K. Lewis; Robert H., m. to Eliza J. Ayers; Aaron W., m. to Mary B. Lewis; Joseph S., m. to Rolenda McMaster; James T., m. to Frances Campbell; Allen N., d.; John A., d.; Hugh H., m. to Eliza Conner; Martha, m. to Wm. Calderwood; Minerva J., m. to McKee Stiteler; Moses T.; and Rachel A., m. to John Blakely. James T. was in company A, 61st Pennsylvania volunteers for three years. Allen N. was in company H, 67th Pennsylvania volunteers for two years; he was in Andersonville and other confederate prisons for seven months, and died at home a few weeks after his return. John A. was in company A, 61st Pennsylvania volunteers, and had served about a year when he was killed. R. H. was in the 22d regiment Pennsylvania militia, during the Chambersburg raid. The children of Wm. I., a son of John Work were: Horace Mann, d.; and Maria L., m. to Samuel M. Cribbs. On the Wm. I. Work farm, is an apple tree eight feet in circumference, planted by James Thompson, in 1814. The children of R. H., a son of John Work were; T. C.; F. L.; John H.; Sylvanus H., d.; Lester S.; Martha E. E.; Minnie O.; Sarah Ida, and Ann Eliza. The children of Hugh H., a son of John Work were: Charles Osborne, and Ruth Ann. The children of William Work, a son of William, the pioneer, were: Jeremiah B., d.; James M., m. first to Margaret Hamilton, d., and second to Mrs. Anna R. Morton *nee* Getty; David B., m. first to Sarah E. Colkitt, and second to Frances Colkitt; Euphemia, m. to William Hamilton; Elizabeth, d.; Susan, m. to Jas. T. Hamilton; Mary J., m. to Amos Miller; Joseph B., d.; Wm. A. S., m. to Mary A. Ross; Silas W., m. to Caroline Simpson; Clara Bell; and John C. F. David B. was in the war of 1861. Wm. A. S., was in company A, 61st Pennsylvania volunteers for three years. Silas W., was in the late war. James served as county commissioner one term, and is now acting as justice of the peace. The children of James M., a son of Wm. Work were: Rhoda H., d.; Clara Frances, d.; Jeremiah Walter; Carl Hamilton, d.; Jessie F., m. to Jas. L. Park, jr.; Edsell H., d.; Lizzie E.; Lottie N.; Mary C.; and Margaret H. The children of W. A. S., a son of Wm. Work were: Harry C., Bessie L., J. B. R., Nancy J., and Mary Eva. The children of Allen N., a son of Wm. Work the pioneer, were: Alex. d.; Joshua L., d.; Nancy, d.; Ephraim E., m. to Isabella C. Simpson, d. in 1877; and Rachel H. Ephraim E.'s, a son of Allen N., children are: John K., Sylvester A., Sherman L., George W., Frank B., Linies C., Charles S., and Lydia A. The children of Matthew and Sarah Steel, *nee* Work, a daughter of William Work, the pioneer, were: Lettice, d., m. to Frederick G. Hoover, d.; William, m. to Dorcas Hamilton; Miriam W., m. to Samuel H. Van Horn; Robert A., m. to Margaret Warden; James W., d.; Moses T., m. to Susan S. Martin; and Aaron W. Robert A. was in company D, 135th Pennsylvania volunteers, for nine months. Aaron W. was in the 2d battalion six months, Pennsylvania volunteers and company A, 206th Pennsylvania volunteers, about one year. Moses T. was in company G, 103d Pennsylvania volunteers for three years and nine months. He was wounded at Plymouth, N. C. He was in Andersonville prison nine months, weighing two hundred and eight pounds at entrance, and one hundred and

twenty-four at departure. Moses T. Steele's, a son of Matthew Steele, children were: Anna Mary, Aaron, and Jennie Myrtle. The children of Aaron A., a son of William, the pioneer, were: Lettice E., d., m. to John R. Elder; John S., d., m. to Jane M. Hamilton; Miriam, m. to Noah Jeffries; Jane, d.; Mary, m. first to Watson Colkitt, and second to ———; Martha, d., m. to Joseph Williamson; Cyrus, d.; Nancy J., d.; Robert N., m. to Catharine Brown; Demosthenes; George, d.; Nelson; Alexander; Thomas; Sarah, d., and Margaret, d., twins. John S. was in company A, 206th Pennsylvania volunteers, and died in the service. The children of John R. and Lettice E. Elder, *nee* Work, a daughter of Aaron Work, were: Aaron W., m. to Serena Williamson; and David H. The children of John S., a son of Aaron Work, were: Cyrus E., Cora A., Anna B., d. The children of Moses T., a son of William Work, the pioneer, were: Thaddeus, d.; Milton, m. to Elizabeth Craig; Arabella, m. to James Work; Elizabeth; m. to Joseph Hood; Francis, d.; Mary; Sarah S., m. to John M. Lytle; Hubert; and Myrtle; Milton served in the Pennsylvania militia during the Chambersburg raid excitement. The children of Elijah I., a son of William, the pioneer, were: Maria L., m. to J. A. Dodge; Ascenath, m. to J. C. Mathews; Samuel M., m. to Sarah J. Ross; Jeremiah B., of the class of "1880," Westminster College; and Mary R. H. Samuel M.'s, a son of Elijah I. Work, children are: Eva, and Charles Ross.

Mrs. Mary Horn Work was born on what is now the James Taylor farm, Young township, in 1799, and was the daughter of James Ewing and Mary Horn. The former was a native of Franklin county, and was a son of William and Eleanor Ewing *nee* Thompson. The former was of Irish descent and died when his son Alexander was a babe. The children were: Adam, killed by the Indians; Isabella, d. about eighty-three years of age, m. to M. Coyle, d.; John, d. about eighty years of age, m. to Sarah Moore, d.; James, d. in 1851, eighty-four years of age, m. in 1795 to Mary Horn, daughter of Thomas and Susan Horn *nee* Moffitt, who died in 1858, eighty-six years of age; Robert, d. about seventy years of age, m. to Martha Thompson, d.; and Alexander, d. a bachelor, about seventy years of age. James, John, Robert and Alexander came to the vicinity of what was afterward McFarland's mill in 1788. James served under Gen. Wayne in the Indian wars. Robert and Alexander were in the war of 1812. James Ewing's children were: William, d. in childhood; Sarah, d. in childhood; John, d., m. to Lettice Work, d., and Mary H., m. in 1819, to James Work, d. in 1860, sixty-five years of age. James Ewing removed in 1804, to the farm now occupied by Abner Griffith, East Mahoning township, and in 1814, to what is now the Samuel Aul farm, North Mahoning township, where he had purchased of John Brown, in 1808, a log mill, well known afterward as the Ewing mill and later as the Dilts mill. James and Mary H. Work's children were: William Scott, d.; James Ewing, d., graduate of Washington College, died whild he was a law student; Mary, d., m. to William G. McCreery; John Scroggs, d.; Miriam, d.; William A., m. first to Phonia Briggs, d.; and second to Maria Stewart; Sarah, m. to Abner Briggs; Josiah, m. to Sarah Hindman, daughter of Rev. John Hindman; John Harvey, m. to Jane McCreery, d.; Anna Louisa, m. to Samuel Aul; and Isabella, d. John Harvey was in company A, 61st Pennsylvania volunteers about three years. He was twice wounded. William A.'s (a son of James and Mary H Work) children were: James E., d.; Samuel B., m. to Anna Aker, formerly of York county; Abner J., Mary E., Anna J., d.; J. Archibald Stewart, d.; and Flora Sarah. The children of Samuel B., a son of William A., are: A. LeClare and Earnest Verne. Josiah's (a son of James and Mary H. Work) children were: Mary E., Thomas Scroggs, John C. T., Jeremiah C., Rachel E. and Anna Belia, twins; Ruth A., James Ewing, and Robert Marshall.

John Work, a brother of William Work, the pioneer, and who had migrated with him from Cumberland to Westmoreland county, came to what is now the John L. Work farm, in 1804. His wife was Mary Brady, a relative of Captain Samuel Brady, the Indian fighter. He was one of the first justices of the peace in Mahoning township, and one of the first elders in Gilgal Presbyterian church. He was found dead in the woods. His children were: Elizabeth, m. to Matthew Winecoop, d.; Letty, d., m. to Peter Brewer, d.; James, d., in 1844, fifty-seven years old, m. to Rebecca Leasure, b. in 1802; Samuel, d. in 1875, over seventy-eight years of age, m. to Elizabeth Johnston, b. in 1803; Jane, d., m. to William Justice; and William, d. James Work's children were: Jane Elizabeth, m. to Hezekiah Wood, jr., d. in 1866, forty-seven years old; John L., m. to Mary Doty; William, d.; Mary Hannah, m. to Charles Williamson; James B., m. to Sarah Dilts; Sarah Catharine, m. to John B. Colkitt; Samuel P., d.; Rebecca Letitia, d.; Harriet N., d., m. to H. S. Thompson; Sophia C., m. to Daniel Lowry, d.; and Rebecca Margaret, m. to Luther Richards. James B. was in the war of 1861. John L. was justice of the peace for several years. Hezekiah Wood, jr., was a surveyor, teacher, merchant and justice of the peace. His children were: Rebecca E., m. to Rev. Michael Colver; William Harvey, m. to Mary Kimmel; Mary Alice, d., m. to Dr. William B. Ansley; James A., m. to Sarah E. Reed; Horace P., m. to Alice Townsend; Orson Clark; Effie Florence; and Cora Ethel, d. The children of John L., a son of James and Rebecca Work *nee* Leasure, were: J. C., m.; Melissa J., d.; Elbert D., m. to Julia Jackson; Russell N., Sarah R., Laura, d.; Harry White, Mary H. V., and Charles S. The children of Samuel, a son of John Work, the pioneer, were: John A., m. to Agnes Hastings; William M., m. to Ann Eliza Wallace; Sarah J., d.; James I., m. to Arabella Work; Mary, d., and Robert Newton, killed at the battle of the Wilderness. Robert N. was in company D, 135th Pennsylvania volunteers, for nine months, and also in the 61st regiment Pennsylvania volunteers. John A. and James I. were in company D, 135th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers for nine months. John A.'s children were: Jane E., m. to Harvey Allison; Mary Bella, m. to William K. Black; Marilla Emeline, m. to Sylvester McCall; and Robert Granville, m. to Margaretta Hopkins. James I.'s children were: Margaret H., Elizabeth J., Tabitha, Edith L., Anna B., Martha, Thaddeus, and Frank Earnest. William M.'s children were: Mary J., d.; Samuel, d.; Laura C., d.; Lizetta; Ruth; Thomas J.; Robert W., and William M.

John Leasure.—He was a native of the Sewickley settlement, Westmoreland county, and was the son of John Leasure, an early settler of the Sewickley neighborhood. Our subject was one of the scouts sent to guard the houses of the settlers along Crooked creek, in what is now western Indiana and eastern Armstrong counties. He was married in 1796, to Jane Culbertson, and lived for a time on the farm now the property of Benj. Walker, Armstrong tp. In 1809, he removed to the farm now occupied by Sam. T. Brady, E. Mahoning tp. The warrant of the land was issued Jan. 15, 1802, and the patent bears date of Jan. 17, 1802. It contained 396 acres, and both warrant and patent are granted to John Leasure. He was a mighty hunter, and paid for several farms with the proceeds of wolf scalps. He died in 1844; at the age of eighty-two; his wife died in 1838, about sixty-five years of age. Their children were: Catnarine, d., m. to Nathaniel Simpson, d.; Solomon, d., m. to Mary Kirkpatrick; John, d., m. to Mary Kinter, d.; Jane, d., m. to Solomon Hall, d.; Rebecca, m. to James Work, d.; Mary, d., m. to Robert Thompson, d.; Elizabeth, m. to Samuel T. Brady; Abraham Y., b. in 1809, m. to Mary Craig; George, d., and Culbertson, d., twins; Sarah, d., m. to William Mahon and Margaret, m. to Andrew Shields. Abraham Y.'s children were: Samuel C., d., m. to Ann R. McQuown, d.; Louisa, m. to Conrad Piper; Lucinda, m. to John Moore; John W., m. to Emily McAdo; Jane, m. to John O. Richardson; Judson, d.; James, m. to Agnes Hopkins; and Mary Elizabeth, d. John W. was in the war of 1861, about twenty months.

Christopher Stuchal was born on the farm now occupied by William Stuchal, White township, in 1805, and was a son of Abraham and Barbara Stuchal *nee* Lydick. The former was a son of John Stuchal who came to the county about 1785, and resided on a tract of land now occupied by Mrs. Martha Mitchell, White township. His children were: Abraham, d. in 1833, m. to Barbara Lydick, d.; Christopher, d., m. to Elizabeth d.; Jacob, d., m. to Margaret Fairman, d.; Mary, d., m. to John McHenry, d., and a daughter, d., married to a Mr. Caldwell, d. Abraham and Christopher were in the war of 1812. Abraham's children were: Jacob, d., m. to Ellen Fairman, d.; Abraham, d., m. to Ann Craig; John, d., m. to Mary McCurdy, d.; Mary, d.; Catharine, d., m. to Christopher Lydick, d.; Barbara, d.; Christopher, m. to Jane Evans, daughter of John Evans, the surveyor; Elizabeth, d.; m. to David Craver, d.; Margaret, m. to Robert McCurdy; William, m. to Jane Lydick, d. Christopher's children were: Martha Jane, m. to Jackson Stump; John M., m. in 1865 to Hannah Simpson; Milton; Rhoda, d.; Angeline; and Amanda, m. to James T. Brady. John M. was in company D, 135th Pennsylvania volunteers about nine months. Milton was in the 206th about one year. John M.'s children were: Jessie E., and Danks. The children of Christopher, a son of John Stuchal, were: John, d., m. to Rebecca

Mahan, d.; Cristopher, d., m. to Jane Mahan, d.; Mary, m. to a Fairman; Jacob, d., m. first to Margaret St. Clair, d., second to Margaret Johnston, d., and third to Patience Doty, d.. Abraham, d., m. to Mary M. St. Clair, d.; James, d., m. to Maria Weaver; Eliza, d., m. to William Stuchal; Catharine, d.; Barbara, d., m. to John Moonshower; William, d.; Thomas, m., Joseph, d., m. to Margaret Hazlett; and Samuel, d., m. to Liby Nahan. Jacob's children were: Samuel, m. to Phebe Doty; Joseph S., d., Presbyterian minister, graduate of Jefferson College, and Western Theological Seminary; he died October 12, 1875, in the fortieth year of his age, after fourteen years' service in the ministry; he was married to Josephine Martin; Christopher D., d., m. to Anna Hazlett, d.; John Johnston and Sarah E., twins, the former was married to Elizabeth Donahey, and the latter to John M. Byers; Margaret J., m. to Jonas St. Clair; and Jacob T., m. to Alice Donahey. Samuel's children were: Mary Jane, d.; William Marshall, m to Mary Elizabeth Hamilton; Robert Irvin, d.; Joseph St. Clair; Laura E.; Hannah C.; and Maggie Rosetta. Jacob T.'s (a son of Jacob) only child is Fern Edgerton.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON was born in Huntington county, in 1794, and was a son of George and Elizabeth Richardson *nee* Fleming, who located in Indiana county about the time of the war of 1812. In 1815, William went to Indiana and learned the trade of a harness maker, and was married in 1818, to Hannah McCullough and removed to Absalom Woodards, in Armstrong county. He located in Marion in 1845, and removed to the farm now occupied by him, in 1818. His wife died in 1844, at the age of forty-three. He was again married in 1845, to Jane Brady. His children were: George, d.; Mary, d.; Evaline, d.; Vinnina, d.; Elizabeth J.; Caroline, d.; Charlotte, d.; Augustus Washington, d; Anna Margaret, m. to Thomas Steffy; Isabella C., m. to Marshall W. Smith; Mary, d.; and Alice Amanda.

JOHN R. ELDER.—His great-grandfather, Robert Elder, emigrated to America from Ireland, about the year 1750. He located in Path valley, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, where he died about the year 1810. According to the family traditions he was a man of small stature, but great energy. He was a farmer, and also dealt in horses, buying them in the north, training them and selling them in the south. It is perhaps from this circumstance, that so many of his descendants have a great penchant for horse flesh. Robert Elder brought a wife with him from Ireland. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Watt. By her he had two sons, David and Abraham. After his first wife's death, Robert Elder married again and became the father of five sons, to-wit: John, Matthew, Robert, Samuel and Joseph. Of the sons of the second wife but little is known. The youngest one, Joseph, died in 1858, in Ligonier valley, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and some of his descendants are still there. The sons of the first wife, David and Abraham, removed to Half-moon, Centre county, Pennsylvania, shortly after the close of the revolution. Abraham died there about 1825. He was an extensive farmer, and kept a public house. His son Robert inherited his estate, and became well known as a farmer and drover. His (Robert's) only surviving son is George W. Elder, an eminent lawyer of Lewistown, Pennsylvania. David Elder removed to Spruce creek, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, in 1796. He purchased a farm near the village of Graysville, where he died in 1823. He served a short time in the army during the revolution, and was also in one of the expeditions against the Indians, in the western territory. His wife was Jane Boggs, daughter of Andrew Boggs, who was one of the first settlers in Bald Eagle valley, Centre county, Pennsylvania, having settled there as early as 1767. David Elder had five sons and three daughters, nearly all of whom are now dead. Robert, the oldest son, was the only one of them that ever located in Indiana county, Pennsylvania.

ROBERT MCCREARY was born in 1816, on the McCreery homestead, and was a son of William and Margaret McCreery, *nee* McClain. The former was a son of Samuel and Margaret McCreery, *nee* Fletcher. William was born in Ireland, and came, in 1792, with his father and family, to America, and lived for some years in what are now Juniata and Mifflin counties.—About 1800, he removed to what is now Conemaugh township, where his father and a brother, Andrew, had previously settled in what is now the Hugh Speedy farm. In removing his goods from Mifflin county to Conemaugh township, he made nineteen trips on pack-horses. In 1803, he purchased the homestead now occupied by his son, William G., in East Mahoning, made a clearing, built a cabin, and put in a crop. In the fall of 1804, he was married, and in the spring of 1805 he removed to his new home. Samuel McCreery, d. in 1817, about ninety-four years of age. His wife died in Ireland about 1790. William McCreery d. in 1858, eighty-four years of age; his wife d. in 1845, sixty-eight years old. The children were: Jane, b in 1805, m. in 1835 to Ebenezer Hammill; James, d.; James, m. first, in 1838, to Rebecca Smith, d. in 1853, second, in 1854, to Rachel L. Hammill, d. in 1856, and third to Mrs. Isabella Lytle, *nee* Smith; Samuel F., d., m. to Hannah McEwen; Alexander McClain, m. to Hannah Winecoop; Margaret, m. to Elijah I. Work; Robert, m. to Nancy Dushane; Mary A., d., m. to Hugh H. Hamilton, d.; William G., m. first to Mary Work, d., and second to Mrs. Rachel Lytle, *nee* Miller; Martha E., d., m. to Samuel Matthews; and John. The McCreery homestead was purchased of William P. Brady, in 1803. It contained one hundred and twenty acres, and cost three dollars per acre. James McCreery's children were: William, d.; Jane, d., m. to John H. Work; Margaret M., teacher; Samuel S., m. to Martha E. Kern; Floretta, d.; Hugh H., teacher; Agnes M., d.; Mary E.; and Thomas W. Samuel S. was in the 2d battalion, six months volunteers, and in company A, 206th Pennsylvania volunteers, about one year. James McCreery located on his present farm, then in the woods, in 1838. He has been an elder in the U. P. church, and its predecessor, for forty-one years. Robert McCreery's children were: William H., U. P. minister, m. to Martha Marshall; John, d; James Alexander, d; Mary Jane, d.; Isaac Newton, m. ——; Margaret A.; Sarah Ellen, m. to T. J. McKee; James McClain; John Snodgrass, m. to Emma Watts; Ebenezer H.; Joseph F.; and Robert A. Nancy Dushane, the wife of Robert McCreery, was a daughter of Isaac and Mary Dushane, *nee* Snodgrass. The latter was a daughter of James and Mary Snodgrass, *nee* Hughes. The latter died in 1847, over ninety four years of age. The Robert McCreery land was patented in 1813, to members of the Holland land company. There was a well-defined trail on this land, plainly visible many years after the improvements were made. He located on this tract in 1849.

JOHN CRAIG was born in the Conecocheague valley, near Chambersburg, Franklin county, in 1810, and was the son of Samuel and Jane Craig *nee* Kelly. The former was a native of Ireland and came in 1799 to Franklin county, where he was married to Jane Kelly, a native of Ireland. In 1811, the family removed to the vicinity of Hannastown, Westmoreland, where Samuel was engaged in teaching his life occupation. In 1822 the family removed to the vicinity of Marion where Mr. Craig became widely known as an early educator. He died in Brookville, in 1871, in his eighty-ninth year; his wife died in the same place in 1864, in her seventy-second year. The children were: Mary, m. to Abraham Y. Leasure; Samuel, m. to Margaret Park; John, m. to Mary Brown; James, m. twice, secondly to Mary Allen; Jane, d., m, to Samuel Barr; William, M. D., m. to Anna Brown; Andrew, m. to Elizabeth Brady; and Nancy, m. to Samuel Black. John's children were: Elizabeth, d.; Jane Elizabeth, m. to Milton Work; William B., d., a member of company M, 13th Pennsylvania cavalry for five months; Almira, m. to William Kelso; Sarah B., m. to J. O. McLaughlin; Agnes, m. to Silas Marshall, and Anna P. The Craig farm was patented in 1800, in the name of William P. Brady, and was called "Green Park. The orchard was planted by Jeremiah Brown, the father of Mrs. Craig, in 1808. David Cummins, the father of Elizabeth Cummins, the wife of the aforenamed Jeremiah Brown, used to take care of the women and children when the men were away fighting the Indians. Sometimes he would pilot his charges to Eastern Pennsylvania or Virginia. On one occasion Mr. Cummins and wife buried their pewter plates, mugs, &c., near the present site of Homer City, and were gone fourteen years before they returned. After a long search Mr. Cummins found his "pewter fixins" undisturbed. Mrs. John Craig has one of these pewter plates in her possession to-day.

JAMES N. GIBSON was born in 1852, in Centre township, on the farm now occupied by Joseph Pounds, and was the son of James and Matilda Gibson *nee* Lucas. The former was born on the same property and was also the son of James Gibson, who and father were among the early settlers of Centre township. James and Matilda Gibson's children were: Thomas S., m. to Susan Reisinger; James N., m. to Martha J. Williams, d in 1878, in her twenty-fifth year; Joha M., m. to Amanda Marks; Mary E., m. to Milton McCoy; Clara Bell, Martha J., d. d. Lily Bell. James N.'s children are: Mabel and Clara M[illegible] 1878,

A. S. MCGINNITY was born in 1846, near Bethel Church, C[illegible] m. to

township, and was the son of James C. and Elizabeth McGinnity *nee* Steele. The former was born near what is now Jacksonville. He died in 1872, over fifty-six years of age. His children were: Margaret Ann, d.; Robert Orr, d., m. to Martha A. McBrier, d., and A. S., m. to Martha Hopkins. The children of the latter are: Mary Lizzie, James Horace, Anna Margaret, and Alice Bovard. James C. McGinnity located in Marion in 1854. He was one of the first two justices of the peace after the incorporation of the borough. He was the son of James and Abarilla McGinnity *nee* Parrish, who were married in 1801, in Huntingdon county, and who removed to Centre township in 1805. He assisted in building the first Indiana court house. He was a native of Ireland, and came to America when only twelve years of age. He died in 1854, about eighty-four years of age. The children were: Mary, Rachel, m. to Wm. Campbell, d.; Margaret, d., m. to Joseph Palmer; Elizabeth, born in 1809, m. in 1834, to Joseph Parrish, d. in 1869, nearly seventy-seven years of age; Rebecca, m. to Thomas Beynon, d.; John P., m. to Marilla Hamilton; and James C., d.

Mrs. Rebecca Campbell was born in Huntingdon county in 1804, and was the daughter of James and Ibbarilla McGinnity *nee* Parish. The former located in 1804, in what is now Brush Valley township. He died in 1841, eighty-four years of age; his wife in 1847, seventy-five years old. Our subject was married in 1849 to William Campbell, a half-brother of Judge Joseph Campbell. William died in 1872. His first wife was Jane Galbraith. The children by the first wife were: Joseph, m. first to Catharine Baker, d., and second to a Miss Palmer; Rebecca, m. to James Baker; Mary Ann, d.; and Jane, m. to John Van Leer.

James Hopkins was born in Centre county in 1816, and was the son of Robert and Rosanna Hopkins *nee* Patterson, both natives of Ireland. Robert came to America in 1801, and resided for some years in Lancaster county, subsequently removing to Centre county. In 1825, he located in Indiana county, and two years later located on the farm now occupied by our subject. He died in 1858, about seventy-six years of age; his wife's decease occurred some years prior. The children were: William, b. in 1806, m. to Mary A. Shankle; Thomas, m. to Mary Mauk; Robert, d., m. to Mary Hamilton; John, d., m. first to Susannah Gelore, d., and second to Mary A. Watson; Mary, m. to Isaiah Van Horn; James, m. to Mrs. Mary A. Hopkins *nee* Watson; Patterson, m. to Mary Mabon, d.; and Aaron, m. first to Martha Van Horn, d., and second to Eliza Baker. The Robert Hopkins tract was patented to the Holland Land Company in 1813. William Hopkins' children were: Rosanna, m. to William Miller; Thomas, m. to Phebe Moore; Jane, d.; Robert, m. to Catharine McQuown; Hannah, m. to George Baker; Margaret, m. to John McNamee; William; James W., m. to Catharine Covert; Hugh; Emily, d.; William Henry; Thompson; and Sarah, d. James, Thomas, Robert and Hugh were in the war of 1861. James was a prisoner over ten months. George Baker, William Miller and John McNamee were also soldiers in the same war. Baker was a prisoner at Andersonville, and Miller was a captive at Libby. The children of Thomas and Mary Hopkins *nee* Mauk were: John H., m. to Sarah McGregor; Susan, m. to Benjamin McCann; Jane; Robert, m. to Phebe Hilliard; Jacob, m. to Mary Hawk; James, m. to Hannah Schaffner; Mary, m. to John Hutchinson; Eliza; Sarah Ann; Eve, d.; Aaron, and Margaret. Thomas Hopkins settled on his farm in McCalmont township, Jefferson county, in 1842. His wife's parents were Jacob and Susan Mauk *nee* Walter. Jacob settled in Perry township in 1838; he died in 1866, over seventy-four years of age; his wife in 1857, fifty eight years old; they were born in Bedford county. James and Mary A. Hopkins' children were: John, Thomas, Archibald and Alice. Mrs. Hopkins' children by her first husband, John Hopkins, were: William F., and Nancy.

John Hamilton was born on what is now the George Travis' farm, Jefferson county, within one mile of the corner of Indiana, Armstrong and Jefferson counties, the farm being both in Indiana and Jefferson; he was a son of David and Elizabeth Hamilton *nee* McFarland. The former was a son of James Hamilton, a Covenanter, who lived and died in Ireland. David came in 1803, with his wife and one child, James, to Greensburg, where he worked for Judge Young for four years, and obtained the money with which to purchase the land above named, at the rate of one dollar and a quarter per acre. In [illegible] when the family removed to the land, they came in a [illegible] was mark[illegible] the present site of Shelocta, and thence, there being [illegible]tled in Newpor[illegible] trail to their destination, they forwarded their baggage on pack-horses. David Hamilton died in 1851, at the age of seventy-two; his wife in 1821, about forty-three years old. The children were: James, d.; John, m. in 1831, to Martha Hopkins; and Robert, m. to Elizabeth Johnston. Robert was county commissioner of Jefferson for one term. John's children are: Margaret, m. to William Nicol; Nancy, m. to Nathaniel North; Ann, m. to Samuel Hazlett; Elizabeth, m. to Girard Winecoop; and David. John Hamilton located on his present homestead in 1831. The land was patented to the Holland Land Company. An Indian trail extended over the tract, from the direction of Cherry Tree toward Kittanning. The pioneers spoke of the Indians passing along this path and exchanging furs and skins for provisions.

William H. Neal was born in Slippery Rock township, Butler county, in 1823, and was the son of Robert and Sarah Neal, *nee* Love. The former was the son of Smith and Sarah Neal, *nee* Cochran. Smith Neal was born in Carlisle, Cumberland county. He started for the Revolutionary army with the intention to enlist, but peace was declared before he reached his destination. He served in the war of 1812. For several seasons he keel boated on the Juniata river. He was in Pittsburgh when there were very few houses. He died, in 1865, in Cowanshannock township, Armstrong county, nearly one hundred years of age. His wife died in 1863, about eighty-six years of age. Smith's brothers, John and William, were also early settlers of the Allegheny valley. John locating in Butler and William in Allegheny county. He sometimes went to Pittsburgh, a distance of forty-six miles, to get a doctor. In the early days he made coffins out of the sycamore, hewing with the broad-axe, staining with red alder and cherry, and polishing with beeswax. He built a mill on the Cowanshannock in 1836. Robert Neal died in 1862, at the age of sixty-four; his wife died in 1857, sixty years of age. Their children were: Smith, m. first to Margaret Sloan, d., and second to Caroline Jewett; William H., m. first to Elizabeth Stuchal, d., and second to Harriet N. Barr; Mary, d.; Rosetta P., m. to Thomas Marshall; Alexander; Mary J., d., m. to James Hanegan. William H.'s children were: John L., m. to Ruth A. Horton; Rebecca J., m. to Joseph M. Wilson; Sarah E., m. to William A. Hamilton; Robert S.; and Ormand T. John L. was in the war of 1861, about thirteen months.

John W. Weston was born in Huntingdon county in 1830, and was the son of Abraham and Margaret Weston, *nee* McCrum. The former was the son of Thomas and Mary Weston, both natives of Germany. In 1834, Abraham and family removed to the tract of land now occupied by Thamas Weston, West Mahoning township. He died in 1852, at the age of fifty-five. His wife is living, being over eighty-two years of age. Their children are: Mary, m. to George McGregor; Thomas, m. to Jane Condron; Elizabeth, d.; Rebecca, m. to Walter Wilson, d.; and John W., m. in 1855 to Hannah Johnson. John W.'s children are: Rutha L., m. to Abram Pearce; Margaret A.; Ida L.; Ormsby L.; Lizzie M.; Asbury G.; and Avra Thomas. Our subject located in Marion in 1866.

W. R. Smyers was born on the homestead in what is now Grant township, in 1847, and was a son of William and Elizabeth Smyers, *nee* Riddle. (See sketch William Smyers, Grant township.) W. R. was married to Mary E. Hunter. Their children are: Arzy Glair, Bertrand H., and Sadie, d. Our subject was originally a farmer, then learned the blacksmith trade with his father-in-law, and for the last seven years has managed the establishment in Marion.

Robert Y. Campbell was born in Brown township, Lycoming county, in 1815, and was the son of John and Mercy Campbell *nee* Young, a daughter of Robert Young, a native of England, and a soldier in the Revolution. John Campbell was a son of James and Rebecca Campbell *nee* English. The former was of Scotch birth, and a soldier in the Revolution, dying from the effect of wounds. John came to the tract occupied by our subject in 1840, where he and his wife died. Their children were: Margaret, d.; Jane, d., m. to Daniel White; Robert Y. and Rebecca, twins, the former was m. to Sarah Campbell, and the latter was m. to Barruck Tozer, d.; Ann, d., m. to Martin Brandt; John B., M. D., m. three times, and William Morrison, d. Robert Y.'s children were: Mary Ann, d.; Eli J., m. to Elizabeth Gallantine; Benjamin, d. in the army, at Fortress Monroe; Jane, m. to David Black; Rebecca, m. to Thomas Smith; Mary, m. to Scott Arthurs; Michael M., d. in the army; and Ann, m. to Arthur Gallantine. Eli J. was in company A, 61st Pennsylvania volunteers for three years. Eli J.'s children

are: Etta Estella, John B. and Clarence C. Scott Arthurs' children are: Robert Niles, Sarah Ann and George Norman.

JOHN W. LOUGHRY was born on what is now the R. W. Allison farm, White township, in 1809, and was the son of James and Ann Loughry *nee* Wilson. The latter was a daughter of John Wilson, a soldier in Washington's Life Guards, in the Revolution. James Loughry was born in what is now Blacklick township, about two miles northwest of Campbell's Mills. He was the son of William and Esther Loughry *nee* Allison, natives of Ireland. William was an early justice of the peace of what is now Indiana county. He had been an early locator on the Loyalhanna, Westmoreland county. His children were: James, m. to Ann Wilson; Joseph, m.; John, m. to Margaret Graham; William, m. to a Miss Chambers; Benjamin, m.; Rebecca, m. to Malachi Sutton, d., and Sarah, m. to William Robinson. All are now deceased. James' children were: John W., m. to Jane Lightcap; Mary, d., m. to Abraham Moor, jr., d.; William, d., m. to Margaret Lucas; Alexander, m. to Louisa McClain; Martha, d.; Rebecca, m. to Gibson Stewart, d.; Elizabeth; Margaret, d.; Robert, m. to Susannah Flickenger, d.; and Joseph, m. to Martha Allison. James Loughry's second wife was Jane Shields. Their children were: Ann, m. to James Park. Margaret, d., m. to Dr. D. M. Marshall; James N., M. D., m. to Matilda Duff; Nelson; Esther, m. to Dr. Burrill, and Mary J. Our subject's children were: Samuel Wilson, d.; James M., m. in 1864, to Flora Smith; Johnston L., m. to Ann McLaughlin; Mary J., d., and Margaret A. James M. was in company D, 135th Pennsylvania volunteers about nine months. James M. Loughry's children are: Mary Jane, Susan Elizabeth, John W. Wilson, and Clarence May.

MRS. MARY LYDICK was born in 1800, on what is now the Richard McGaughey farm, five miles east of Indiana, and was the daughter of John and Penina Lydick *nee* Rice, a daughter of Conrad Rice. John was the son of John and Mary Lydick, who settled on a tract adjoining the present site of Indiana, about 1783. John and Mary Lydick's children were: Jacob, m. to Mary Stuchal; John, m. to Penina Rice; James, m. to Jane Boyle; Mary, m. to Wm. Caldwell; Nancy, m. to John Baird; Patrick, m. to Mary McHenry; Elizabeth, m. to Christopher Stuchel; Barbara, married to Abraham Stuchel; and Margaret, m. John G. Allison—all are dead. James served in the war of 1812, about six months. John and Penina Lydick's children were: Samuel, m. to Cetharine Lydick, d.; Elizabeth, d., m. to William Lewis, d.; Mary, m. in 1818, to John Lydick, a son of Jacob; John, b. on Two-Lick, in 1790, d. in 1855; Penina; Nancy, d., m. to David Pollock, d.; Susan, m. to Jacob Craig, d.; Joseph, m. first to Jane Lockhart, d., and second to Mrs. Jane Saddler *nee* Elliott; and Barbara, m. to John Byers. Our subject's children were: Jacob, d., Abraham, d.; Benjamin, d.; Penina, d.; Stephen T., d.; Joshua, m. first to Mary A. Willis, d. in 1855, twenty-two years of age, and second to Mary J. Row; Stuchel, m. to Jane Van Horn; and William W., m. to Mary Van Horn. Joshua and William W., were in company A, 206th Pennsylvania volunteers about one year. Our subject resides with her son Joshua. She has a spinning wheel made by Wilson, the noted spinning wheel maker, which she has used since 1830. She has been a member of the Presbyterian church since 1839. Joshua's children are: Louisa, Samuel, William and Sylvester. Josep Lydick's (a son of John and Penina) children were: Francis, m. to Martha Bagley; Sarah Melinda; Mary E., d; Parmelia Jane, m. to William T. Lewis; and Milton, d. Francis was in company A, 61st Pennsylvania volunteers about three years. He was taken prisoner. The Joshua and Joseph Lydick tracts were patented in the name of Edward Burd. The early settlers called the Joseph Lydick tract "Burd's Hill."

EDWARD J. S. BRANDON was born in what is now Rayne township, in 1831, and was the son of Samuel R. and Ann Brandon, *nee* Spence. The latter was a daughter of James Spence, a native of Ireland and a soldier in the Black-hawk war. Samuel R. died in 1864, at the age of sixty-six; his wife, born in 1799, is still living. The father of Samuel R. came from New Jersey to Westmoreland conuty, where he served as one of the sheriffs prior to 1803. In that year he located on what is now the James L. Lewis farm in Washington township. He was a justice of the peace in both Westmoreland and Indiana counties. His wife died at the age of ninety-six. The latter's children were: William, d., m. ——; Martha, d., m. to James Guthrie, d.; John, d.; Margaret, d., m. to John Coon, d.; Samuel R., d. m. to Ann Spence; Thomas, d., m. to Isabella McCracken, d.; Mary, m. to Mr. Matthews; James, m. to Catharine Knowlton, d.; and Sarah Ann, m. first to John B. Goff, and second to a Mr. McKee. Samuel R. was justice of the peace over twenty years. Samuel R.'s children were: Mary, d., m. to Joseph Proctor; John, m. first to Nancy Travis, d., and second to Mrs. Hart; Martha, d., m. to William Miller; Edward, J. S., m. first, in 1857, to Jemina Lightcap, d. in 1863, thirty-nine years of age, and second, in 1865, to Lucinda Lightcap; Margaret J., m. to William B. Fleming; Pressley N., m. to Elizabeth Little; Sarah Ann, m. to Charles Weaver; Catharine, d.; and Isabella, d. John was associate judge of Forest county one term. Pressley N. was in the war of 1861. Edward J. S.'s children are: Hugh M., Mary Jane, and Nancy Ann.

JOHN W. COMPTON was born on the farm now occupied by Thomas Bell, East Mahoning township, in 1828, and was the son of John and Susannah Compton, *nee* Altman, the latter being a daughter of George Altman, of Altman's run. She died in 1869, sixty-six years of age. John Compton was born in 1802, in the state of New Jersey, and was the son of John and Nancy Compton, *nee* Collier. The former was a native of England, and the latter of New Jersey. The family removed to what is now the Garvin Compton farm, Black-lick township, in 1802. John Compton, sr., d. in 1851, seventy-two years of age; his wife d. in 1843, sixty-eight years of age. Their children were: Susannah Altman, d.; Mary, d., m. to Mary Hoover, d.; and Gawin, m. to Angeline Crissman. In 1826, John Compton, jr., located on Thomas Bell farm, East Mahoning township. His children are: Maria, m. to M. Smith; John W. and Nancy, d., twins, the former was married to Naomi Campbell, the latter to Samuel White, d.; Geo., d., m. to Jane Clawson; Andrew, m. twice, first to Margaret Doty, d.; Wm. Altman, m. to Margaret Smith; and Elijah, m. first to Agnes Hanna, d., and second to Mrs. Elizabeth Price. John W. was in company B, 74th Pa. volunteers, about one year. Wm. A. was in the war of 1861 over three years. John W.'s children are: Mary J.; Angeline, d.; Mahaley, d.; and Alice L. The great-grandparents of our subject were Free-Will Baptists; his grandparents and parents were Methodists. His father was baptized into the M. E. faith in the old Jacob Hoover mill at Claysville; and he himself is a member of the same denomination.

SAMUEL T. BRADY was born on what is now the John Martin farm, Canoe township, in 1810, and was the son of John and Margaret Brady *nee* Barnes. The former was a son of Samuel Brady, a cousin of Captain Samuel Brady, the Indian fighter. He was a native of Cumberland county, and removed to the Ligonier Valley about 1805; he came a widower, with his son John, to what is now the John Work farm, in East Mahoning township, where he died, an old man, in 1808. His children were: Joseph, d., m. to a McBride, d.; John, d., m. as above; Margaret, d.; Hannah, d., m. to Peter Justice, d.; and Mary, m. to John Work, d. John was a soldier in the Indian wars; he died in 1855; at the age of eighty-four; his first wife died in 1813, at the age of twenty-seven; his second wife died in 1854. John's children were: Jane, m. to William Macbeth; William, m. first to Mary Henderson, and second to Catherine Wakefield; Samuel T., m. to Elizabeth Leasure; and Joseph. Samuel T.'s children were: Oliver C., m. to Margaret Crawford; John L., d.; David and Elizabeth, d., twins, the former was married to Mary J. Compton; and Jas. T. m. to Amanda Stuchel. Oliver C. is a surveyor. David served in company F, 74th Pennsylvania volunteers about six months. Oliver C.'s children are: Jennie E., Samuel C., William Banks, Alice A., Oliver R., and Frank L.

WILLIAM MATHEWS was born in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, in 1816, and was the son of James and Nancy Mathews *nee* Hammill. The former was the son of William Mathews, a native of Ireland, who migrated to America when James was only four months old; his first settlement was in Somerset county in 1786. About 1792, he removed to Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, where he died, while James was serving in the war of 1812; his wife was Martha McLain, who died a few years after her husband's decease. Their children were: Mary, d., m. to Matthew Ray, d.; William, d., m. to Elizabeth Snodgrass, d.; Archibald, d., m. to Elizabeth Findley; James, d., m. to Nancy Hammill, d.; Jane, d., m. to James Lemon, d.; Sarah, d., m. to Thomas Trimble, d.; Margaret, d., m. to Archibald Johnston, d.; Samuel, m. to Mary Pollock, d.; Ann, d., m. to John Nesbitt, d.; John, d., m. to Nancy Trimble, d.; and Martha, d., m. to Hugh Knox, d. James died in 1865, in his seventy-ninth year; his wife in 1848, fifty-two years of age. James' children were: W[illiam], C[harch], m. to

Susan Brown; Hugh H., m. to Sarah Cross; Samuel, m. to Elizabeth Orem: Joseph S., m. to Margaret Robb; Martha; Mary A., m. to James McFarland, d.; and Ann Elizabeth, m. to Jeremiah Eckerman. Hugh H. served in an Iowa regiment during the late war. Our subject's children are: John C., m. to Ascenath Work; Agnes J.; Martha E., m. to Rob't W. Hamilton; and James Edwin. John C. was in the 135th Pennsylvania volunteers nine months, and in company A, 61st Pennsylvania volunteers about two years; he was a color bearer in the regiment, and was wounded at the capture of Petersburg. Our subject's grandfather was a Presbyterian, but he and his father were United Presbyterians. The Mathews farm was patented to James Kirkpatrick in 1837. Our subject has resided thereon since 1851.

John Hopkins was born on the Hopkins homestead in 1818, and was a son of John and Margaret Hopkins *nee* Jamison, a niece of John Jamison, who built the stone jail. The former was born in Ireland, and came to Baltimore in 1791, remaining in America six years, and then returning to Ireland; he revisited America in 1801, and lived for some years in Philadelphia, Adams county, and other localities, locating in Wheatfield township in 1808, and on the aforenamed homestead in 1816. Our subject was thrice married, first in 1851, to Miriam S. Work, d. in 1864, thirty-eight years of age; second in 1868 to Mrs. E. Beatty *nee* Cunningham, d. in 1874, forty-nine years old, and third in 1877, to Margaret Cox. His children are: William W., m. to Laura Ewing; Almira; A. M.; and Margaretta, m. to Robert G. Work.

George Mogle was born in Huntingdon county, in 1810, and was the son of Casper and Margaret Mogle *nee* Troutner. The former was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was of German descent, was born in Northumberland county, and came to the farm now occupied by Henry Hoover, in 1814. He died in 1819, about sixty years of age; his wife in 1838, about seventy-nine years of age. The parents, our subject and the family generally, were Lutherans. The children were: Jacob, d., m. to Elizabeth Kuntz, d.; Margaret, d., m. to David Shrock, d.; Adam, d., m. to Catharine Neff, d.; Catharine, m; to Adam Stauffer; Eve, d., m. to William Riddle, d.; Mary, d., m. to Peter Riddle; Susan, m. to Henry Aul, d.; Esther, m. to Daniel Shirtle, d.; George, m. to Mary Jordan, d. April 5th, 1877, seventy years of age; and Sarah, d., m. to Joshua Brink, d. Our subject's children were: John, m. to Elizabeth Rishel; George, m. to Mary Wetzel; Margaret, d.; James, m. to Mary Cameron; Mary Jane, m. to Thompson Saddler; William, m. to Elizabeth McCoy; Thaddeus, m. to Mary Swan; Catharine, m. to James W. Bell; and Clark. George, William and Thaddeus, were in the war of 1861. The latter served in company C, 206th Pennsylvania volunteers about one year.

John A. Stewart was born near Georgeville, in 1839, and was the son of William G. and Mary C. Stewart, *nee* Van Horn. The former was the son of John and Elizabeth Stewart *nee* Armstrong. Wm. G. Stewart's children were: Jno. A.; Henry V. S., d.; Elizabeth C., m. to Luther B. Whitham; Archibald S., d.; Margaretta T., m. to M. W. McLaughlin; Franklin L.; Kate; Ianthis; Edward R.; James Mansfield, and Ida. John A. was in company A, 61st Pennsylvania volunteers for two years and eight months. He was twice wounded, losing an arm. Henry V. S. served in company A, 61st Pennsylvania volunteers for two years and eight months. He was killed at the Wilderness. Archibald S., was in the six months service. He also served in the signal service and died while with Sherman, on the march to the sea. Our subject was a carpenter by trade. In 1865, he was elected county treasurer, and served two years. He afterwards was borough treasurer and collector of Indiana. He acted for some time as clerk at the Deposit Bank. He was a patient for two years at "Our Home" Water Cure, Danville, Livingston county, New York, and though leaving in 1872, he has since continued in the diet. In 1876, he removed to his father's farm, one mile north of Marion, where he constructed a pen forty-eight by thirty-two feet and fourteen feet high, to hold foxes and other wild animals. At one time he had twelve foxes in it, and at the same time, had two wolves in another pen. He buys and sells wild animals and furs.

James Ayers was born on the Ayers homestead in 1820, and was the son of Jonathan and Susannah Ayres *nee* Kinnan. Jonathan Ayres was born in New Jersey and removed when a young man to Derry township, Westmoreland county. Here he was married to his wife, above named, and long thereafter settled in Newport (then in Westmoreland, but afterward Indiana county), where he worked at his trade as a blacksmith. He was an expert smith, and while living in New Jersey, he made augers and other tools for the New York city trade. In Newport his shop was patronized especially by the boatmen, who frequented the place during high stages of water. In 1804, he removed to the tract of land now occupied by James, erected a smith shop, cabin, &c., and worked at his trade and farmed as circumstances demanded. He was the first blacksmith located in the county north of the purchase line. He died in 1832, fifty-eight years old; his wife in 1859, eighty-two years old. He, as well as his wife, our subject and the family generally, were Presbyterians. The children were: Sylvanus, d., m. to Ellen Hall; John, d., m. to Catharine Riddle, d.; Mary, d., m. to James Riddle, d.; Jonathan W., d., m. to Eliza Medill; Phebe, d., m. to James Chambers; James, m. to Nancy H. Dickey, d.; and Rebecca, d. The well known Ayers log house, torn down in June, 1875, was erected on the Manor and Brady's Mill road, in 1820. It was forty-eight by thirty-three feet in size, two stories high, and for fifty-nine years was a central point. Since their construction, it has stood at the junction of the Indiana and Punxsutawney, and Georgeville roads, and the marks of the old Manor route, long since abandoned, can still be seen in front of the site of the building and on the hill side in the rear. Mahoning post office was kept in it for several years by Jonathan, and in more recent days James Ayers had charge of Ayers P. O. for several years, in the same building. From 1847 to 1853, William B. Marshall and James Sutton had a large and well patronized store in the front room of the old building, and since 1846, it has been the voting place for the township. Owing to its location, it has been a favorite stopping place for travelers and teamsters, and many a merry party of Punxsutawnians have gone in their sleighs or carriages, to partake of a repast at Ayers', or to mingle in the mazy walks of the dance till the early hours of the morning. The Ayers farm was patented in 1800 in the name of William P. Brady, and the tract was called "Oak Hall." Jonathan Ayers was as well known "east of the mountains" as in Indiana county, on account of his *packing* for many years tow and flax eastward, and iron and salt westward. His smithshop was patronized by settlers living thirty and even forty miles distant, and from an auger to horse-shoeing, he could supply all their wants.

James B. Hastings was born on the land now owned by the Lightcaps, East Mahoning township, in 183-, and was the son of Reuben and Margaret Hastings *nee* Black. The former died in 1875, at the age of sixty; he was the son of John and Isabella Hastings *nee* Cook; his first wife was a Margaret Dixon. The children were: William, m. to Margaret Johnston; Thirza, m. to John Van Horn; Joseph, m. to Mary J. Kennedy; Sarah E., m. to David Foster; Mary Ann, m. to John Simpson; Reuben, d., m. to Margaret Black; Jane, d.; Isabella and John, twins; Isabella, m. to David Black; Margaret, d., m. to Thos. Ray, d.; Agnes, d.; Lucinda, d., m. to John A. Work; Martha, m. to Peter Simpson; Robert A., m. to Jane Kier; Lucinda, d.; John R., m. to Mary E. Park. John R. was in the confederate army; he held a commission in a Texas regiment. Reuben's children were: James B., m. to Rebecca Brown; Lucinda, m. to Silas W. Brady; Jane, m. to Allen Hamilton, and Evaline, m. to David Leasure. James B.'s children are: Mary E., Reuben Clark, Frank Brown, Carl M., and Grey True.

Henry Earhart was born near Hannastown, Westmoreland county, in 1811, and was the son of Anthony and Elizabeth Earhart *nee* Urey. (For Earhart family history, see Conemaugh township). When two years of age, his parents removed to Conemaugh township. Henry wagoned from Holidaysburg to Blairsville, and sometimes from the latter place to Pittsburgh and return, for three years; he also boated for four summers on the Union line of canal boats, Henry and Peter Graff, proprietors; he ran the Jupiter No. 1, the first boat of the line, on its first trip; he farmed for sixteen years in Plum creek township, Armstrong county, and then removed to Cowanshannock township, in the same county, where he remained till 1872, when he removed to his present home; his wife was Elizabeth McGaughey, d. His children are: James W., m. to Elizabeth C. Marshall; William Blair, d.; Mary E., d.; Nancy C., d.; Archibald G., m. to Mary Ann Lightcap; John A., d.; Robert G., d.; and Sarah K., d. James W.'s only child is Martin Henry.

H. P. Lewis was born on the Lewis homestead, in what is now South Mahoning township, in 1842, and was the son of Samuel and Mary Lewis *nee* Graham, of whom see sketch for particulars of family. Our subject was married in 1866, to Ellen Bingham Ansley, daughter of Sheriff Dan'l Ansley. Their

children were: Willie, d.; Nannie Viola; Estell Budd; Blanch Hope; John K.; Mary Mabel; and Ruby Pearl. H. P. was a member of company K, 14th Pennsylvania cavalry for about two years. He served three years as county auditor. He has resided on "Rolling Farm" since 1869, where, since 1874, he has made a specialty of thorough-bred horses, cattle and hogs. His Fleetwood, a Hambletonian, and his Lewis Dolphin, are well known in this county. Of his thorough-bred Jerseys, we will mention the Belle of Brandywine, 4878; Lydia Darrach, 4903; Duke of Brandywine, 2213; Sewickley Chief, 3607; Golden Empress, 8057; Lydia Darrach No. 2, 8056; and Lydia Darrach No. 3, are well worthy the attention of the stock-raiser. They are registered in the American Jersey Cattle Club Herd Book. Rosa Bell, a shorthorn, is registered in Vol. 17, of the American Herd Book. Alla Bell, of the same stock, is a thorough-bred, but not registered. In hogs he has ten thorough-bred Berkshires under two years of age.

NATHANIEL W. STEWART was born in Brush Valley township in 1840, and was a son of Samuel and Elizabeth Stewart *nee* McFarland. The latter was a second wife. The first wife was Mary Wilson, and the third wife was Margaret Virtue. The children by the first wife were: Joseph, m. to Margaret Marsh, d.; James, m. first to a Miss Wolfe, and second to Nancy Beam; and Matthew James, was in the war of 1861, in an Ohio cavalry regiment. The children of the second wife were: Mary Jane, d.; Robert, m. first to Sarah J. Johnston, d., and second to Dilly Sebring; Miriam, m. to John N. Lomison; Nathaniel W., m. to Louisa Evans, daughter of sheriff William Evans; William McF., m. to Sarah J. Lomison; and Samuel McMillan. Robert was in company H, 12th Pennsyvania R. C., three years. He was wounded. Nathaniel W. was in company I, 135th Pennsylvania volunteers nine months, and also in the signal service for twenty months, serving under Sheridan. He participated in sixteen battles. William McF. served in the 206th Pennsylvania volunteers, nearly one year. Nathaniel W.'s children were: Lizzie W.; Maggie Bertha, d.; and Harry Evans. Our subject was an elder in the Mount Pleasant Presbyterian Church, of Knoxdale, Jefferson county.

SAMUEL ROSS was born in 1814, in county Monaghan, Ireland, and was the son of Robert and Mary Ross, *nee* Moore. He came to America in 1833, and to the farm now occupied by him in 1842. He was married in 1842, to Elizabeth Cowan, a native of county Monaghan, Ireland, where she was born in 1816. Their children are: Robert M., m. to Jane Gray; Richard, m. to Nettie Keister; Mary Ann, m. to W. Alexander S. Work; Samuel; George, m. to Alice Price; Sarah Jane, m. to Samuel W. Work; David McCall; and John Telford. Robert M. was in the late war about two years.

JOHN M. BYERS was born in Burnside township, Clearfield county, in 1837, and was a son of John and Sarah Byers, *nee* Weaver. The former's second wife was Margaret Bunn. He was the son of John Byers, of German extraction, who was born in Chester county, and served as a "minute man" during the Revolution. John and Sarah Byers' children were: Samuel, m. to Sarah J. Thompson, Mary Ellen, d., m. to Amos Hutton; Ethelia, d., m. to Dr. J. M. Bunn; Ruth, d., m. to William Whelan, d.; Sarah, m. to Henry Darr; John M., m. to Sarah E. Stuchal; Atchison, m. to Caroline Black; James, m. to Lucretia McCracken, d.; Laurinda, d., m. to Russell Rose; William, d. in Evans, Colorado; Hezekiah, d.; Perry C. d.; Jennie, m. to Dr. James Innis; Amanda, d.; and Eliza, m. to John London; John M. was in company I, 6th Pennsylvania reserve corps, and in company I, 6th Pennsylvania veteran reserve corps for four years. He was wounded and detained a prisoner in Andersonville for eleven months. William was in company K, 105th Pennsylvania volunteers, for nine months. John M.'s children were: Ulysses, Lilly Irene, d.; Perry C., Mabel Blanche, and Frank Hutton.

EPHRAIM STEFFY was born in Green township, in 1838, and was the son of Jacob and Catharine Steffy *nee* Bence. The former was the son of John Steffy, whose father was a German and a Revolutionary soldier. John Steffy came from Bedford county to Green township, where he died in 1819. His children were: Peter, d., m. to a Miss Altimus; Philip, d.; John, m. twice, his second wife was Elizabeth Wyke, d.; Jacob, d. in 1858, in his fifty-fourth year, m. to Catharine Bench, d. in 1870, fifty-six years old; David and William, d., twins, the former was m. to Margaret Wakefild; Jonas, d., m. to Julia Fairbanks; Susan, m. to a Burnkimer, d.; and Mary, d. Jacob Steffy came to the tract now occupied by our subject in 1839. He purchased it in 1837 of James Kirkpatrick, who obtained the patent in that year. His only child was Ephraim, m. first to Jane Kinter, and second to Margaret Stuchal. Ephraim's children were: Jacob Alexander, James Newton, d.; Albert Lewis, Mary Catharine, and Norman Abraham. He served in company A, 206th Pennsylvania volunteers about one year.

JOHN JONES was born in Newcastle, county Cardegan, Wales, in 1812, and was the son of William and Anna Jones *nee* Davis, a daughter of Daniel Davis. William Jones migrated to Indiana county, in 1818, and first settled on the McClanahan tract, where he remained three years. He then removed to a tract of timber land which he leased from Robert Craig, and remained fourteen years. He then purchased the land now occupied by his son John. He died in 1840, in his seventy-fourth year; his wife died in 1857, in her eightieth year. The children were: Mary, b. in 1800, m. to James Spargo, d.; Joshua, d.; John, m. first in 1848 to Sarah Stewart, d., and second in 1871 to Susannah Moore, daughter of James Moore. Our subject is well known as a veterinary surgeon, having practiced the profession for several years. The John Jones tract was patented to the heirs of Barbara Snively, jr., late Bechtel, d. The warrant was granted to Barbara Snively, March 17, 1785.

JOHN L. MABON was born in Young township, Jefferson county, in 1839, and was the son of William and Sarah Mabon *nee* Leasure. The former's second wife was Nancy Anderson. William was the son of John and Margaret Mabon *nee* Leggett. William had one brother, Robert, and one sister, Jane Mabon. Our subject was married first, in 1869, to Charlotte C. Steffy, who died in 1870, in her twenty-first year, and second in 1872, to Eunice, daughter of George W. Cribbs. The children were: Mary, d.; Francis C., d.; Anna Maud, and Kizzie Blanche. He served for seven months in company A, 105th Pennsylvania volunteers, being discharged for disability; he was also a member of company E, 148th Pennsylvania volunteers from August, 1862, to June 1, 1865; his grandfather was of Scotch descent; his father was a United Presbyterian, as well as himself.

SAMUEL R. MOORE was born near Connellsville, Fayette county, in 1842, and was the son of John and Lydia Moore *nee* Varnes. The former was born in Germany, and started, when twelve years of age, with his parents, for America. The latter died on the voyage. He removed to Cowanshannock township, Armstrong Co., in 1856. His children were: Martin; Sam'l R. and Isaac S., twins, the former married Nancy J. Burns; John, m. to Adella Clark, d.; Mary, m. to Josiah Davis; Ross S., and Sarah F. Martin was in company A, 78th Pennsylvania volunteers three years. Samel R. was in company M, 204th Pennsylvania volunteers about ten months. Isaac S. was in company K, 155th Pennsylvania volunteers, and died after three months' service. John was in company K, 155th Pennsylvania volunteers about three years. Samuel R.'s children were: Mary L., d., and William J.

WILLIAM MOTTARN.—He was born in Schuylkill county, in 1819, and was the son of Henry and Esther Mottarn *nee* Snyder. The latter died when William was a child; the former removed about 1849 to near Gristtown or Worthville, where he died, in 1872, eighty-four years of age. The children were: Henry, m. to Lydia Coble; Levi, m. to Eliza Bossert; Elizabeth, m. to Peter Keel, d.; Benjamin, m. to Mary Keifer; Lydia, m. to Jonathan Shaffer; John, m. to Rebecca Drumheller; Joseph, m. to Elsha Reed; Hannah, m. to George Leddig; and William, m. to Delilah Enterline. Our subject's children are: Philip Edmonds, d.; Esther Salome, William Elmer, and Albert Clinton. He purchased a half interest in the Enterline mill in 1870.

MRS. SARAH A. P. ASKINE was born in Indiana Co., and was a daughter of Joseph, d. and Mary Stewart *nee* Findley. She was married to Shadrach Askine, who died in 1867, at the age of thirty-two. Their only child is T. S. Askine. Our subject is a sister of Mrs. Mary P. Taylor, of Young township.

LEVI SPENCER was born in Richland township, Cambria county, in 1820, and was the son of William and Susannah Spencer *nee* Goughnour. The former was a son of James and Rebecca Spencer *nee* Shirley. President Taylor's mother was a sister of James Spencer. William died in 1846, at the age of seventy-seven; his wife in 1848, seventy years old. Our subject was married in 1848, to Anna, daughter of John and Rebecca Decker *nee* Thompson. John Decker was a Revolutionary soldier who had settled on the Robert Park place about 1812. From this tract he removed a few years later to the tract upon

which Decker's Point is situated. Levi Spencer's children are: Lewis D., Aaron N. and Giles T. In 1848, he settled on the farm now occupied by him.

John McGara was born in Centre township in 1809, and was a son of Clemence and Sarah McGara *nee* McLaughlin. The former was sheriff, county commissioner and filled other offices of trust. He removed in 1790, from the Sewickley settlement, Westmoreland county, and located in the vicinity of what is now the John B. Peelor farm, Armstrong township. John McGara died in 1867, in his fifty-ninth year. He was married in 1829 to Margaret Bell, born in 1804. Their children were: Samuel, m. first to Sarah McEwen, d., and second to Catharine Chaney; Jane W., m. to William Adams; Sarah M., m. to Sampson Love; Caroline, d.; Clemence P., m. to Mary E. Olwine; John Kirkpatrick, d.; Elisha D. B., Margaret Ann, m. to William S. Rishel, and Joseph F., m. to Margaret Black. Elisha D. B. was in company D, 135th Pennsylvania volunteers for nine months. Joseph F.'s children are: Minnie Maud, Haseltine, and Edith. On the John McGara homestead Peter Riddle was the first settler.

Thomas Arthurs was born in Bedford county in 1796, and was the son of John and Eve Arthurs, *nee* Bowser. The former served in the Revolutionary army throughout the war, being wounded twice, and taken prisoner twice. Our subject first located in Indiana county in 1827. He was married in 1819 to Eve Mauk, who died in 1863, sixty-two years of age. He was again married in 1868 to Violet Doty, born in 1827. His children were: John, d.; George, m. first to Mary A. Palmer, d., second to Mrs. Mary H. Armstrong, *nee* Campbell, d., and third to Tabitha White; Elizabeth, m. to Shem White; William, d.; Isaac, d.; Mary, d.; Jonah, d.; Susannah, d.; Emily, d.; Sarah, d.; Sophia, d., m. to Clark Baker; Thomas, d., m. to Fannie Bloom; and Jacob, m. to Rachel Armstrong. George was in company A, 206th Pennsylvania volunteers, about one year. Jacob was in the same company, and previously was in the 135th Pennsylvania volunteers, for nine months; and Thomas was also in company A, 206th, about a year. Our subject located on present homestead in 1870.

Stewart Brothers.—The three sons of William G. Stewart, of East Mahoning township, by first wife were: John A., served in company A, 61st Pennsylvania volunteers, wounded near Banks' Ford, Va., May 4, 1863, and taken prisoner; wounded again at Spottsylvania, May 12th, 1864, with loss of left arm and part of right hand.——is living January, 1880. Archibald Swarts served six months in volunteers, and then enlisted in signal corps, and died of fever during Sherman's march to the coast. Henry Van Zandt served in company A, 61st Pennsylvania volunteers; was wounded in the battle at Fair Oaks, Va., and killed in battle of Wilderness, Va., May 5th, 1864.

David W. Fairbank, from near Bangor, Maine, moved to East Mahoning township in 1834, and died at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1836. He had five sons, all of whom served in the war of the Rebellion, and one daughter, m. to Jonas Steffey, of East Mahoning township, both now dead. William H. served three years in the 67th Pennsylvania volunteers. Under direction of Major Harry White, in 1862, he recruited about one hundred men for the regiment; returned home unhurt. Elijah W. enlisted in company A, 61st Pennsylvania volunteers, for three years' service, and was killed at Fair Oaks, Virginia, May 31, 1862. Richard W. enlisted in company A, 61st Pennsylvania volunteers, for three years' service, and was killed in front of Fort Stephens, D. C., July 12, 1864. Joseph C. enlisted in the 86th New York volunteers, and was severely wounded and crippled for life in Wilderness, Virginia, May 6, 1864. David W. enlisted in company C, 42d Pennsylvania volunteers, Colonel Kane's "Bucktails," for three years; re-enlisted in 1863 for the war; transferred to 190th Pennsylvania volunteers; was captured at Welden railroad, August, 1864, and died in Andersonville prison pen. William H. now lives in Nebraska, and Joseph C. in Iowa.

DAVIDSVILLE—TRADE CITY P. O.

The village was named for David Mutersbaugh, who *laid out* the town in the fall of 1852. He owned the land which included the site of the village, having purchased it of Solomon Sprankle, who obtained it of the Holland Land Company. He soon after this, migrated to Virginia. Peter Dilts, jr., erected in the same fall, the building now known as the "Davidsville Hotel," for a dwelling and store house, and kept therein the first mercantile establishment. The second building was erected by Frederick Sprankle for a dwelling and wagon shop. The building is now used by Mr. Sprankle as his carriage and wagon factory. The third house was the blacksmith shop of W. H. B. Sprankle, who also erected the fourth building for his dwelling. They are used to-day for the same purpose. Mr. Dilts erected several houses, among them a stone building, in which he sold goods for some time, and afterward it was purchased by David Steel, who, after merchandising in it for a few years, abandoned the business, retaining the building in his possession. The present merchant is T. C. Ramey, who succeeded his brother, Hon. Daniel Ramey. The Davidsville Hotel is the only hostelry of the place. The first justice of the peace was Peter Dilts, jr., and the second was James Chambers, sr.

MARCHAND.

The tract upon which the village is situated, was originally Holland land, and was purchased by Archibald Smitten in 1822. The first house on the site of the place was erected by J. Y. Smitten, in 1846. This was burned in 1875. The present residence of Mr. Smitten stands beside the site of the first. The second building was erected by T. B. Allison, in 1847, and is now occupied by his son, D. B. Allison. The third house was built by George S. Haney, and was used for many years as the residence of Mrs. Polly Brewer. The fourth house was erected by John W. Compton, and was occupied for some considerable time by James W. Shields, being burned in 1871. The fifth house was built by George Washington McConaughey. The sixth was a small building erected by David Johnson; J. Y. Smitten added the main portion, and it is, to day, known as the "Marchand Hotel;" and the seventh house was built by Alexander Downey. The first store was opened by T. B. Allison in his residence, in the fall of 1847. The physicians were in order of their location: J. J. Bishop, 1860; Loughery; John B. Bair; Allison; A. H. Armstrong; and the present practitioner, J. Wilson Morrow.

COVODE.

This place for several years was called Kellysville, after John Kelly, who owned the land which included the site of the village. About 1840, he erected a log house, which answered for a store and tavern for several years. This building was situated on the lot now occupied by Aaron Rishel's residence. The second building was erected by a Mr. Altebron; the third, a stone house, by Alexander Hamilton, and the fourth, a frame building, by Alexander Hamilton. The second storekeeper was Alexander Hamilton, and the third was John Rishel. Squire Charles R. White, of Canoe township, relates of passing at an early hour in the morning, in December, 1836, where Covode now is, of his horse being frightened by a buck and doe reclining at the foot of a tree which stood opposite the present residence of Justice Crawford.

The Old Wall's Tavern was in a high state of prosperity fifty years ago. It is still standing in the rear of Prescott's hotel. Isaac Condron erected the building for a blacksmith shop in 1821. In 1829, James Wall purchased the property, and from that time for a period of twenty-five or thirty years, the name of Wall's tavern was a familiar word to teamsters and travelers who were fond of frolic and boisterous carousals.

First Mill.—The first mill in the Mahonings was the Brady, described in East Mahoning. The first mill in this township, and the second above the "purchase line," was the Dilts, erected about 1809, by William Dilts., on Mud-lick. This was a log building, having one run of country stone, and was situated on what is now the H. K. Dilts farm.

First Schools and Teachers.—The first school-house in the township was erected about 1815 or 1816, on the John Mitchell

farm. It was a five-sided log building, using one side for a chimney. The first teachers were Robert T. Simpson and George Robinson. The second schoolhouse was on the Michael Peffer farm. The first teachers were Robert Bacon and David K. Thompson. The latter is living, at an advanced age. The third building was on the corner of what are now the Shaffer, Painter and Gourley lands. Samuel McKee was the first teacher in this house.

PETER DILTS, JR., was born on what is now the H. K. Dilts farm, North Mahoning township, in 1818, and was the son of Peter Dilts, sr., and Jane Dilts *nee* Coulter. The parents of the former were William and Mrs. Nancy Keen *nee* Watson, who came in 1800 from the vicinity of Hagerstown, Maryland, to what is now the H. K. Dilts farm, North Mahoning township. William Dilts' only child was Peter, whose first wife was Jane Coulter, d. in 1821, about thirty-four years of age, and second was Jane Kinter. Peter Dilts, sr., died in 1856, seventy-one years of age. He served as justice of the peace, county commissioner and associate judge. His children were: Elizabeth, m. first to John Sprankle, d., and second to Daniel Fair; William, d.; m. to Nancy McElhoes; John, m. to Margaret Means; Peter, jr., m. to Mary Ewing; James, m. to Mary Hall; Jemima, m. to Joseph Shields, Isabella, m. to John Lewis; Henry K., m. to Nancy J. Allison; and Sarah J. d., m. to James B. Work. Peter, jr., served as justice of the peace and associate judge. Henry K. was deputy sheriff under Sheriff Brown. Peter Dilts, jr.,'s children were: James E., m. to Elizabeth Simpson; Alexander, d.; John M., m. to Mina Stear; Daniel D., m. to Laura Shields; Mary J., m. to John G. Thompson; Lettice, d.; Sarah Elizabeth, d.; Miriam, d.; Robert A., A. G. Curtin, and Harry White. James E. was in company I, 135th Pennsylvania volunteers, about nine months, and in company C, 206th Pa. vols. about a year. John M. was color sergeant of 206th Pa. vols. about one year, his enlistment being in company C. The children of James E., a son of Judge Dilts, jr., were: Grant Simpson, Frank Erastus, Peter Clarence, Lizzie May and James Walter.

ROBERT JORDAN was born on the Jordan homestead in 1809, and was a son of Robert A. and Catharine Jordan *nee* Redding. The latter was a second wife, the first Hannah Gill—the former in 1838, about sixty-five years of age. Robert A., settled on the Jordan homestead, in 1807. He was a native of eastern Pennsylvania, and on his first location in this section, was a neighbor for several years of James Kelly and Fergus Moorhead, near the present site of Indiana. He had served in the Revolutionary war throughout the entire conflict. He died in 1835, at the age of eighty-seven. His children were: Alexander, d., m. to Flora Shields, d.; Margaret, d., m. to Isaac Matson, d.; James, d., m. to Margaret Jordan, d.; Samuel, d., m. to Lydia Cochran, d.; Joseph, d., m. to Eliza Young, d.; Hannah, d., m. to James Bell, d.; Martha, d., m. to John McHenry; Jane, d., m. to David McPherson, d.; Nancy, d., m. to Enoch Crisman, d.; Mary, d., m. to George Mogel, d.; Robert, m. to Martha Pounds, daughter of John Pounds; John, d., m. to Mary E. Sharrah, d.; Margaret, m. to Griffith Roland, d.; and William, m. to Eliza Riddle. John was in company A, 105th Pennsylvania volunteers over two years. William was a soldier in the late war. The children of Robert, a son of Robert A. Jordan, were: Robert A., m. to Catharine Hollowell; Margaret J., m. first to Jonathan Ayers, d., and second to Daniel Loughery; Catharine, d.; Samuel, d., m. to Amanda Henry, d.; James, d.; John, m. to Isabella Fitzgerald; Mary, m. to Clark Kerr; and Charles P. Robert A. was in company A, 105th Pennsylvania volunteers for four years. See sketch in West Mahoning for R. A.'s children. John A., son of Robert Jordan, has only one child, James L. John (a son of Robert A.) and Mary E. Jordan's, *nee* Sharrah, children were: Elizabeth A., m. to James W. Carr, d. in 1871, thirty-five years of age; Robert; Mary E., married to John Haney; John, m. to Ellen Borts; George, m. to Elizabeth Simpson; Nancy J., d.; Isabella, m. to Henry M. Sutter; and Christian. Robert was in company A, 105th Pennsylvania volunteers about four years. He was wounded in the shoulder. J. W. and Elizabeth A. Carr's, *nee* Jordan, children were: William Clover; Mary E.; John Clayton; Martha Ann; George Russell, d.; and Harry Grant, d.

JOHN NORTH was born near Wilmington, Delaware, in 1811, and was a son of John and Elizabeth North, *nee* Pogue. The former was born in county Caven, Ireland, in 1799, and was there married, in 1806, to Elizabeth Pogue. They migrated to Delaware in 1810, and for some years he worked at Dupont's powder works. He served one year in the army during the war of 1812, and was enrolled during the entire conflict, being detailed to work at the powder factory. In the spring of 1818, he located in Indiana county, and first lived in an old log school house standing on the John Mitchell, now John Gourley farm. In June, 1818, he purchased the tract now occupied by his son, William P. North. He died in 1843, at the age of sixty-four; his wife in 1846, about sixty-one years of age. The children were: Deborah, m. to William Pogue; Margaret, d., m. to John Henderson; John, m. in 1837, to Elizabeth Simpson; Eliza, d., m. to James Means; Joseph P., m. to Margery Kinsel; Daniel, m. to Catharine Bell; Phebe Jane, m. to John Steffy; Thomas, m. first to Sarah McConaughey, d., and second to Eva Sutter; and William P., m. to Margaret Simpson. Our subject's children are: Anna Mary, m. to William E. Simpson; Joseph P., m. to Mary Martin; S. T., m. to Annie Niel; and Laura A. The children of Joseph P., a son of John North, were: Virginia, m. to A. J. Limerick; John G., m. to Ann Wachol; James K., m. to Eliza Neorr; Henry, m. to Emma E. Evans; Harvey, d.; Mary Charlotte; Phebe Jane; Lot; and Joseph L. The North homestead of one hundred and forty acres in North Mahoning township, was purchased at three dollars per acre of Henry Geddes, of Wilmington, Delaware. It was patented, in 1798, to Henry Geddes, and formed part of a tract called the "Evergreen." The adjoining tract was called "Springfield." Mr. North assisted in raising the first house in Punxsutawney for Dr. J. W. Jenks. At that time the corn hills left by the Indians were plainly visible south of Punxsutawney, and almost joining the town site, that the wild grass and weeds had taken possession.

JOSEPH W. POSTLEWAIT (or Postlethwait) was born in Ringgold township, Jefferson county, in 1832, and was the son of David and Jane M. Postlewait *nee* Bell, who was born in the Sewickley settlement, Westmoreland county. She was a daughter of John and Elizabeth Bell. The former died in 1855, at the age of eighty-five; the latter in 1828, at the age of seventy. David Postlewait was a son of John and Sarah E. Postlewait *nee* Ross, who removed from Mifflin county to Westmoreland county, and in 1818 to the farm now occupied by John Iler, in Perry township, Jefferson county. John's father and three brothers were emigrants from Scotland. The three brothers perished in the Revolutionary war. John's father was an early settler of the vicinity of Harrisburg. John Postlewait died in 1852, at the age of eighty-four; his wife in 1844, at the age of seventy-eight. David Postlewait died in 1875, at the age of eighty-one; his wife in 1855, at the age of fifty-eight. John Postlewait's children were: David, d., m. to Jane M. Bell, d.; John, d., m. to Hannah Timblin, d.; Nancy, d., m. to William McKee, d.; William, d., m. to Jane McHenry, d.; Mary, d., m. to William Johnston; and James, d., m. to Elizabeth Piper, d. The children of David, a son of John Postlewait, were: John B., m. to Margaret Weaver; Emily Jane, d., m. to Dr. Theophilus Smith; Sarah Elizabeth, m. to James Means; James Madison, m. to Jerusha Howard; Mary Matilda; Joseph W., m. in 1870 to Sarah Heemer; David M., m. to Sarah J. Blose; Thomas J., m. to Elizabeth Means; Benjamin Franklin, d., and William P., m. to Elizabeth C. Means. Thomas J. served in Captain Jacob Creps' company, 61st Pennsylvania volunteers, for three years. Wm. P. was in company C, 206th Pennsylvania volunteers for nearly one year. Joseph W.'s (a son of David Postlewait) children were: Fitz John, Monroe Barclay, Jesse Scott, and Lena Ann. The children of William P., a son of David Postlewait, were: Lily J., David N., Perley, d., Ira Warren and Homer. The Joseph W. Postlewait land was patented to James Hutchinson in 1814. Mr. Postlewait purchased it in 1854, and has resided on it since 1870. On the James W. Crossman farm, adjoining this tract, was an Indian burial ground, about the middle of the premises. When this valley was first settled the signs of Indian occupancy were visible, and occasionally the aborigines returned for hunting or fishing excursions.

MRS. SARAH RAMEY was born in Huntingdon county in 1803, and was the daughter of Samuel and Mary Noble *nee* Spencer. The former was a native of Ireland, and migrated, when eighteen years of age, to America; he purchased the tract of land, dying on the same, on which Altoona is now situated; he died in 1813; his wife in 1821. Our subject was married in 1826 to Conrad Ramey, who was born in Maryland in 1791. They removed to what is now the Michael Shaffer farm, West Mahoning township, where he died in 1842. Conrad Ramey was the son of Conrad Ramey, who was the first, or among the

first, iron workers at Tyrone forge. Conrad and Sarah Ramey's children were: Samuel, d.; Frederick, d.; Mary, m. to William Gates, d.; Daniel, b. in 1834, m. in 1859 to Eliza J. Crissman; Elizabeth, m. to George Peffer; Sarah J., d., and Thomas C., b. in 1842; m. to Jerusha B. Rugh. Daniel served in the Pennsylvania militia, in Captain McComb's company, during the raids in the war of 1861; he enlisted as a private in company C, and was promoted to second lieutenant in company G of the 206th Pennsylvania volunteers, in which he served about one year. He served two terms in the lower house of the legislature, viz: the sessions of 1873–4 and 1874–5. While a member of the house, he was mainly instrumental in defeating the judges' pension bill, and other legislation of a class character. His children are: Ellsworth, Ulysses Grant, Webster E., Harry Baker, and Enoch Crissman. Thomas C., a son of our subject, served in company I, 135th Pennsylvania volunteers, about six months, being discharged for disability; he re-enlisted in the signal corps, being with the Army of the Tennessee, and with Sherman on his march to the sea, about twenty months. He had charge of Mahoning furnace, Armstrong county, for seven years, and also traveled for a Philadelphia wholesale house for five years. Of late, he has succeeded his brother, Hon. Daniel Ramey, in the general store line at Davidsville.

Frederick Sprankle was born in York county in 1784, and was the son of George Sprankle, who was of German descent. Frederick came to the tract of which the A. M. Stewart farm, in this township, is a part, and on which the old house, built in 1824, is still standing. In 1816, he built Sprankle's mills in Oliver township, Jefferson county, in 1834; he died in 1852, about sixty-eight years of age; his wife, who was Margaret Bechtel, died in 1859, about seventy-one years of age. The children were: John, d., m. to Elizabeth Dilts; Susan, m. to John Smith, d.; Daniel, m. first to Jane Simpson, and second to Mary A. Lewis; Maria, m. to Benjamin Gilhousen; George, d., m. to Susan Fetterhoff; Margaret, m. to Nathaniel Simpson; Emily, m. to A. J. T. Crawford; Mary, m. to David C. Simpson; Frederick, m. to Catherine R. Singley; W. H. B., m. to Evaline Hickox; Elizabeth, d., m. first to James Walls, d., and second to James B. Cochran; and M. S., m. to Sarah Fetterhoff. Frederick was in company F, 55th Pennsylvania volunteers about seven months. W. H. B. was in company I, 135th Pennsylvania volunteers nine months, and in company K, 104th Pennsylvania volunteers from March, 1865, to September, 1865. The children of W. H. B., a son of Frederick Spankle, were: Sharretts, m. to Priscilla Gray; Reuben, d.; Thomas; Martin Luther; Mary E.; Regina Emma; Laura; Tecumseh S., d.; William C.; Rhoda M.; Anna M., d.; and John. George (a son of Frederick and Susan) Sprankle's children were: Margaret M.; William H., m. to Melinda Heitzenrater; J. F., m. to Martha J. Campbell; George, m. to Lucinda Chrysmire; Melinda, d.; Jeremiah, d.; and Ann Maria, d. J. F. was in the war of 1861. J. F.'s (a son of George Sprankle) children were: Frederick B.; George A., d.; Orrin L., d.; Willis C., d.; and Ralph B.

Henry Wining was born in Hesse Cassel, Germany, in 1814, and was a son of Henry and Elizabeth Wining *nee* Knauf. The family came to the vinity of Zelienople, Butler county, in 1834, and in the following year, removed to what is now the Michael Peffer farm in this township, and commenced in the woods. Henry, sr., died in 1866, over eighty-three years of age—his wife's decease occurred in 1836. Their children were: Mary, d., m. first to Michael Alt, d., second to Michael Lewis, d., and third to Martin Hop; Henry, m. first to Catharine Domm, d., and second to Catharine Heitzenrater; Eve, m. to Philip Domm; and Michael, d., m. to Elizabeth Silver. Our subject's children were: Mary, d.; Philip, m. to Elizabeth Herwig; Eve, m. to Philip Weaver; John, m. to Catharine Woodring; Michael, m. to Caroline Wortman; Henry, m. to Minnie Barger; Catharine, d.; Augusta, d.; Mary Elizabeth, d.; Melinda R.; Augustus; and Mary Melissa. Philip was in company A, 105th Pennsylvania volunteers for three years and ten months. He was wounded severely at the Wilderness. Philip's only child was John, d. Michael's children are: Lemon L.; Anna May; and John Henry, d. The Wining lands were patented to the Holland Land Co., in 1802. On the Michael Wining farm, was the former crossing of the Indiana and Brookville, and Kittanning and Luthersburg road. Where his garden now is, was the scene of the murder of Cochran by Sharer.

Asa Crossman was born in 1794, near Boston, Mass., and was the son of Asa and Patience Crossman *nee* Oliver. About 1800 the family started west in a wagon, and at first stopped for a few years in south-western New York. About 1806, they came to the vicinity of what is now Georgeville, where Asa, sr., made a clearing, planted an orchard, &c. His next change was to what is now the John Drummond tract, then to the present Isaac Carmault farm, near Punxsutawney, and finally to an eight hundred acre tract, near the Cherry-tree. He sold the lower part to a Mr. Newman, and removed to the upper, where he died in 1828, about fifty-six years of age—his wife died in the same year about fifty-three years of age. Their children were: Cloe, d., m. to Benjamin Dight, d.; Asa, (our subject), d. in 1864, m. to Mary McHenry, d. in 1878, seventy-nine years of age; Joseph, d., m. to Catharine McHenry, d.; Rebecca, m. to John Piper, d.; Oliver, m. first to a Miss Foster, d., and second to Rachel O'Harra; Nathan, d., m. to Hannah Branthoover, d.; and William, m. to a Miss Wagner, d. William went to Havre de Grace, Maryland, on a lumbering expedition, and disappeared. His fate has never been ascertained. Our subject's children are: Mary, m. first to Washington Christman, d., second to John Barreck, d, and third to Irvin Robinson; Isaac, m. first to Mary A. Mutersbaugh, d., and second to Elizabeth Peffer; Nathan, m. in 1852, to Rachel M. D. Blose; Asa, m. to Mary Robinson; Miles, m. to Margaret A. Beck; James, m. to Julia Ann Sutter; William, d.; and Elizabeth, m. to James M. Chambers. Asa was in the late war. The children of Nathan, a son Asa Crossman were: William A., John D., Iola Jane, Ina Maud, Darius M., and Silas Ralph.

Mrs. Hannah Hoover was born in New Alexandria, Westmoreland county, in 1798, and was a daughter of David Pierce, and Deborah Smith. The former was a son of John and Sarah Pierce *nee* Smith. David was a native of New Jersey, and while residing in that state pursued the occupation of a fisherman. He settled in 1802, on what is now the James Wells farm, South Mahoning township. He died in 1850, at the age of eighty-four; his wife in 1858, at the age of ninety-five. Their children were; George, d., m. to Sarah Pierce; John, d., m. to Ellen Calkitt, d.; Sarah, d., m. to John Neff, d.; Lydia, d., m. to Joseph Carr, d.; Jacob, d., m. to Mary Hollowell, d.; Hannah, m. in 1819, to Peter Hoover, d. in 1850, about fifty-two years of age; Deborah, m. to John Niel, d.; Elizabeth, m. to James Wells, d.; and Maraba, m. to Thompson Hayes. The children of R. C., a son of Peter and Hannah Hoover, were: Mary Charlotte, Anna S., John Wesley, Charles Craig, Laura Jane, d., Sarah Emma, Milton Danks, and William H. R. C. Hoover has a cannon ball which his grandfather, when a boy, picked up on one of the battle fields of New Jersey.

William Shields was born in Huntingdon county, in 1792, and was the son of James and Margaret Shields *nee* Douglass. James was a native of what is now Adams county. He served six and a half years in the Revolutionary war, and was wounded in both arms and a leg. The family removed about 1800, to what is now the William McCrea farm, East Wheatfield township. In 1816, they located on the farm now occupied by Geo. McConaughey. James Shields died in 1847, lacking one day of being one hundred and fifteen years of age; his wife died in 1827, about fifty-six years old. The children were: Rebecca, d.; Florinda, d., m. to Alexander Jordan, d.; William, m. to Eleanor Wilson, d. in 1862, over sixty years of age; Mary, d., m. to Robert Thompson, d.; Robert, d., m. to Jane Taylor; George, d., m. first to Mary Boyles, d., and second to Sarah Broughler, d.; Elizabeth, d., m. to Johnston Boyles, d.; Margaret, d., m. to Matthew Cochran; Jane, d.; m. to Nathaniel Foster; Hannah, d., m. to John Humm, d.; Julia Ann, d., m. to John Rick, d.; and James, W., m. to Mrs. Jane Shields *nee* Taylor. Our subject's children were: James D., d., m. to Elizabeth Miller; Margaret Douglass, Letitia Brown, d.; Amanda, m. to Daniel Palmer; and Henrietta, m. to Col. H. J. Brady.

George R. Hall was born on the Fetterhoff farm, North Mahoning township, in 1837, and was the son of George and Martha Hall. The latter are living in East Mahoning township; the former is in his seventy-ninth, and the latter is in her eighty-fifth year. They were both born in Ireland, and migrated to America in 1819, and to Indiana county in 1827, locating in 1829 on the farm where George R. was born. Their children are: Jane, m. to J. C. Brilhart; Matilda, m. first to George Hoover, d., and second to Abram Hicks, d.; Mary, m. to J. C. Dilts; Margaret, m. to Lewis Brilhart; George, d.; Eliza, m. to Thompson McConaughey; James, m. to Martha Kimple; Samuel, m. to Mary McCoy; George R., m. to Bella D. Hall; and Hugh, m. to Nancy Hollowell. George R.'s children are: Venna, James T., and Carl T. The senior Hall wagoned for

many years between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh and other points. After his location in Indiana county, he continued to wagon for some years, but, as a whole, his career in the county has been devoted to farming.

NICHOLAS MAUL was born in Hesse Cassel, Germany, in 1797, and was the son of Nicholas and Barbara Maul *nee* Frishkorn. In 1828, our subject was married to Sophia Peffer, and in 1830, the family removed to Butler county, remaining four years, and then located on what is now the Joseph Shields farm, North Mahoning township. In 1857, he removed to the tract now occupied by P. J. Martin. His wife died in 1871, sixty-five years of age. The children were: Margaretta, m. to John Peffer; John, d.; George, m. to Elizabeth Smith; Catherine, m. to P. J. Martin; and Barbara, d. Our subject was in the Hessian army for fifteen years. While he lived on the Joseph Shields' farm, his house was used for election purposes for several years.

CONRAD ZENER was born in Hesse Cassel in 1830, and was a son of John and Margaret Zener *nee* Zeigler. The former died in Illinois about 1864, nearly seventy years of age; his second wife was Mary Detrich, whom he married in Indiana county. The family removed to Harmony, Beaver county, in 1836, and to North Mahoning township in 1837, the first settlement being on what is now the Hicks farm. John Zener's children were: John, m. to Elizabeth Hess; Conrad, m. in 1852, to Fredericka Nigh, a native of Bavaria; Elizabeth, m. to Adam Glasser; William, and Margaret. Conrad was in company B, 74th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers about four months. Our subject's children were: John, m. to Lydia Pifer; George, d.; Caroline; Sarah, m. to Jacob J. Gall; Jacob; Mary; William; Samuel; Annie, and Margaret. Conrad Zener has resided on his farm since 1859.

CASPERT WORTMAN was born in Hesse Cassel, Germany, in 1800, and was the son of John and Cathrine Wortman. Our subject migrated to Zelienople, Butler county, in 1835, and to what is now North Mahoning township in 1836; his first wife was Catharine Fail, who died in 1845, at the age of fifty; his second was Mrs. Mary Sweitzer, born in 1808. Caspert Wortman's children were: Barbara, m. to John Emerick; Catharine, m. to George Kuhnley; Adam, d.; John, b. in Zelienople, m. in 1861 to Elizabeth Curry; Elizabeth, m. to John A. Henry; Margaret, m. to David Sloppy; Caroline, d.; and Caroline, m. to Michael Wining. Our subject served ten years in the Hessian army. The children of John, a son of Caspert Wortman, were: Samuel A., Calvin M., and Nannie Dell. The Wortman tract was originally Holland-land. It was purchased by our subject in 1842.

MARTIN HOP was born in Hesse Cassel, in 1809, and was the son of Henry and Mary Hop *nee* Bostionce. Our subject came to America in 1834, and worked for some time on the canal which was then being built between Newcastle and Erie, Pa.; he settled in the township in 1838, and was married in 1839 to Mrs. Mary Loos *nee* Wining, who died in 1848. His second wife was Mary C. Kippert. The children were: Elizabeth, m. to Jacob Priester; John, m. first to Martha J. Hicks, and second to Mary Pfiffer; Catharine, m. to John C. Beck; Margaret, d.; Martin, d.; Mary, and Henry. The Martin Hop land was patented to the Holland Land Company. On this land there was, about forty years ago, an old octagon school-house, which was situated near where a single oak now stands, and about twenty-five rods east of the Wortman farm. James Chambers was the first teacher.

ARCHIBALD SMITTEN was born in Dundee, Scotland, in 1780; landed at Philadelphia in 1820, and located in 1823, on the Smitten homestead, North Mahoning township; he was a stone mason by occupation; he died in 1856; his second wife is still living, being over seventy-eight years of age; she was Mrs. Hannah Thompson, widow of Thomas Thompson; his first wife, Jane Smitten, died in Scotland. His children were: Agnes, m., and Jane, m., who live in Scotland; Sarah, m. to Isaac Simpson; J. Y., m. in 1846 to Martha A. Walls, d. in 1847, and second in 1848 to Nancy A. McComb; Evaline, m. to George S. Haney; Mary Ann, m, first to John Mitchell, d., and second to William Mahan, and Archibald, m. to Mary J. Spor. J. Y.'s children were: Rhoda, d.; Archibald, J. G., John Y., White Cloud, S. H. L., Mary E., Richard D., George M., and Hannah F. Q.

ROBERT MCISAAC was born in the county of Wigton, Scotland, in 1823, and was a son of Hugh and Jane McIsaac *nee* McIsaac. The father of the former was Robert McIsaac, his wife being a Macready. Hugh came to America in 1827, residing for five years in Frankfort, now a part of Philadelphia; he then removed to Unity township, Westmoreland county, and settled on the old Silders farm. In 1843, the family removed to the land now occupied by our subject. Hugh died in 1865, at the age of eighty-three; his wife in 1853, about seventy-two years old. The children were: Matilda, m. to Jos. Murphy; Hugh, d., Agnes, d.; Jane, m. to Robert Pollock; and Robert, m. in 1851 to Mary McEwen. Robert's children are: Martha, Matilda, Hugh Alexander, Robert James, and John Brown. Our subject has been an elder in the Reformed Presbyterian Church for twenty years.

ALEXANDER DOWNEY.—He was born near what is now West Lebanon in 1822; he learned the trade of a blacksmith with John Black, a noted worker in the craft, who had shops successively in Young and East Mahoning townships. Mr. Downey was married in 1842 to Ellen McQuown. Their children are: William C., m. to Margaret Kelly; Mary E., m.; D. S., m.; M. A., m. to Thomas Lunger; Ellen; Hiram A.; S. C., m. to Ada Powell; and Jane. William C. served in 2d battalion Pennsylvania six months volunteers, and in company C, 206th Pennsylvania volunteers about one year. D. S. also served in both the battalion and the 206th for the same time. Our subject erected the seventh house in Marchand. S. C. Downey's children are: Stanard Clay and Homer.

J. WILSON MORROW, M. D., was born near Plumville, South Mahoning township, in 1849, and was a son of David and Margaret Morrow *nee* Lytle. The former served as justice of the peace for two terms, and held several other positions. He died in 1851, at the age of forty-four. His widow married in 1874, a Mr. Laney, and is now residing near Crete Church. David's children were: Jane, Catharine, m. to Jesse Williamson; Robert, d.; Thomas, m. to Nancy Stewart; J. Wilson, and David, m. to Clara Cochran. Our subject read medicine for two years with Dr. C. McEwen, of Plumville. He was educated at the Dayton Union Academy. He attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, in the sessions of 1872–3 and 1874–5, graduating in the spring of 1875; he located in Marchand in March, 1873.

C. B. SUTTER was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1823, and was a son of Jacob and Catharine Sutter *nee* Wagner. The former died in Germany, and the latter and family came to America in 1836, locating near Zelienople, Butler county. The children were: Jacob, m. to Elizabeth Hall; Catharine, m. to Jacob Martin; Daniel, m. to Catharine Fite; Julia Ann, m. to Adam Blinn; Elizabeth, m. to Jacob Fite; Philip, m. three times, the last wife being Susan Pershing; Margaret, d.; C. B., m. in 1847 to Mercy Peffer; Henry, m. to a Miss Imhoff, and Margaret, m. to Joseph Means. Our subject came to America in 1835; he has resided on his present homestead since 1849. Prior to that he worked in the South, boated on the rivers, labored on the Ohio and Pennsylvania furnaces, on the canals, &c., in order to raise money to buy him a home. His children were: Henry M., m. to Isabella Jordan; Elizabeth, d.; George, m. to Hannah Jane White; Joseph, m. to Martha Gearhart; Jacob L., Daniel W.; La Fayette; John B. M.; James R. W.; Andrew P.; Mary; and Ida Bertha.

HUGH SHARP was born on the Sharp homestead, Armstrong township, in 1817, and was a son of Joseph and Sarah Sharp *nee* Ramsey. The former was a son of Captain Andrew Sharp, of whom see sketch. Our subject was married in 1844 to Nancy Johnston. Their children were: Sarah E., d.; Nancy J., Mary Rachel, and an adopted child, William L. Hosac. Mr. Sharp has resided on his farm since 1844. A part was part of a tract patented to Paul Buste, of the Holland Land Company, and the remainder was a portion of the lot patented to Herman LeRoy, also of the same company, the date of each being 1813; he has a rifle which his grandfather, Captain Sharp, carried in the Revolutionary war; he also has a mattock which was on the boat at the time of the massacre of 1794.

PETER WALKER was born in New Jersey, near Easton, Pennsylvania, in 1816, and was the son of William and Lydia Walker *nee* Drake. The former was a native of New England, and the latter of New Jersey. In 1819, the family removed to Indiana county, and located on what is now the David Simpson farm near Georgeville. William died in 1852, about seventy-six years of age—his wife in 1858, eighty-two years of age. The children were: Matilda, d., m. to James Ray, d.; Nelson, d., m. to Lavinia Butterfield, d.; Lavinia, m. to John Bechtel, d.; Mary Ann, m. to Barny McCann, d.; Peter, m. in 1840, to Phebe

Wilhelm; Stinson, d.; Harrison, d., m. to Jane Brown; Adam, d.; and Susannah, m. to Daniel Bush. Peter and the latter, Harrison, served in the regular army, being stationed at the Pittsburgh Arsenal. Peter also served in company A, 105th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers during the war of 1861, for nine months. He was discharged for disability, and is to-day a pensioner. He has served for five terms as road supervisor of one district. Peter's children are: John, d.; Alfred Nelson, m. to Rebecca J. Wall; Elizabeth, d.; Lydia, m. to Charles Spindler; George W.; Christeann; Jacob; Clark; and Caroline, d. Alfred Nelson was a member of Captain Brown's company, 206th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers about a year. Our subject has a Revolutionary relic in the shape of a five pound cannon ball, which his father picked up on one of the old New Jersey battle-fields.

Philip H. Hoffman was born in Jefferson county, in 1844, and was the son of Henry and Catharine Hoffman *nee* Henkle. The former was b. in 1807, and the latter in 1812, both being natives of Germany. The former served four years in the Hesse Cassel army, acting as orderly sergeant. The family removed to Beaver county, in 1840, to Jefferson county in 1842, and to north Mahoning township in 1850. Mr. Hoffman has been a deacon of St. Paul's Reformed Church, for several years. His children are: Elizabeth, m. to Hartman Knauff; Philip H., m. to Sadie J. Clyde; and Mollie C., d., m. to Marion E. Stear, d. The children of Philip H. are: Orvis Clyde, and Leon Hail. Philip H. Hoffman has been the proprietor of the Davidsville Hotel, since 1876. The hotel was erected by Judge Peter Dills, jr., in 1854.

John C. Peffer was born in Hesse Cassel, Germany, in 1828, and was a son of Peter and Elizabeth Peffer *nee* Homan. The former's second wife was Anna Homan. Our subject came to the county in 1845, and his father and family in 1847. Peter Peffer died in 1878, seventy-seven years of age. His location was on the farm now occupied by Harman Peffer. Peter Peffer's children were: Jacob C., m. to Margaret Maul; Lena, d.; Margaret, d., m. to John Kohlhepp; Elizabeth, m. to John Kohlhepp; Peter, d.; Harman, m. to Mary Philhart; Eve, d.; Sydney T., m. to Sarah Holderman; and Frederick. Our subject located on present premises in 1852. He served in company G, 74th Pennsylvania volunteers for six months. He was Noble Grand of Amor Lodge No. 608, I. O. O. F., of Marchand, for three terms, and has filled all the positions of the lodge, but treasurer. His children are: George W.; John H., d.; Elizabeth, d.; Mary Sophia; Sarah E.; and Lily A. The Peffer farm is Holland Land, being patented to the Holland Company in 1802.

Joseph A. Jordan was born in Jefferson county in 1852, and was the son of Robert G. and Elizabeth Jordan *nee* Fetterhoff. The former was born in Jefferson county in 1820, and died in 1876. He located on the farm in North Mahoning township, where his widow now resides, in 1862. His father, Samuel Jordan, was among the early settlers of McCalmont township, Jefferson county. Robert G.'s children were: Joseph A., m. to Wilmina Sutter; John S., Mary M., S. C., J. B., Annace L., and William M.

Solomon F. Shaffer was born in Bedford county in 1828, and was the son of Peter and Catharine Shaffer *nee* Flegal. The former served in the war of 1812. Peter's children were: John, m. to Susan Miller; Jacob, m. to Dolly Miller; Mary A., m. to Benjamin Miller; George, m. to Elizabeth Fetter; Peter, d.; William F., m. ——; Solomon F., m. to Mary A. Beck; Henry, d., m.; Samuel, d.; and Levi, m. Henry was first lieutenant in an Iowa regiment, and was killed at Arkansas Post. Solomon F. was in the 21st Pennsylvania militia during the Chambersburg raid, and also in company G, 206th Pennsylvania volunteers, about one year. He was postmaster of the latter regiment. Solomon F.'s children were: Rebecca J., m. to Alexander A. Gorman; Simpson, m. to Anna Hoover; Joanna M., m. to David Sutter; Augusta C., m. to Silas Lydick; Flora G., Adda Dell, Lorena Maud, Ord Danks, Harry D, and Bertha Bell. Our subject located in the county in 1851, and on the present farm in 1865. A part of the Shaffer tract became the property of the Holland Land Company in 1820.

Hartman Bartholomew was born in Hesse Cassel, Germany, in 1799, and was a son of George and Elizabeth Bartholemew. Our subject migrated to America in 1833, and for two years was located at Zelienople, Butler county. He then removed to the tract now occupied by him in North Mahoning township. His wife was born in 1803. His children are: Dorothea, m. to John Euyler; George, m. first to Dorothea Hefflick, d., and second to Mrs. Sayres; John, m. to Christina Stever; and Jacob, m. to Margaret Behm.

Frederick Walker was born in Huntingdon county, in 1828, and was the son of Frederick and Rebecca Walker. The latter died in 1831; his second wife was Mary A. Sheffy. Frederick, sr., was a native of Germany. He came to the tract now occupied by our subject in 1838. His children were: John, Frederick, m. to Hannah Barr; and Mary A., m. to Samuel Ire. John was in the late war. Frederick was in company B, 74th Pennsylvania volunteers, for six months. Frederick, jr.'s, children were: Harrison, William Thomas, John, Mary J., Samuel B., Clara A., Sarah, Anna, and Peter F.

George Fetterhoff was born in Huntingdon county, in 1832, and was a son of John and Mary Fetterhoff *nee* Sprankle. The former settled, in 1839, on the farm now occupied by our subject, where he died in 1867, about sixty-seven years of age. His wife is still living, and is over seventy-five years old. Their children were: Susan, m. to George Sprankle; Elizabeth, m. to Robert G. Jordan; Mary A., m. to James McHenry, d.; Sarah, m. to M. S. Sprankle; George, m. to Christeann Crissman; and John, d. Our subject's children are: William Monroe, m. to Laura B. Pearce; John W., Ida M., Mary Alice, Minnie D., Joseph M., Nancy J., Daniel R., and Clarence C.

William Muth was born in Hesse Cassel, Germany, in 1815, and was the son of Conrad and Elizabeth Muth (or Moot) *nee* Kerchhoff. Our subject came to America in 1840, and leased for a number of years a tract of land belonging to Casper Wortman, now in North Mahoning township. In 1845, he moved to the tract now occupied by himself. His wife was Elizabeth Bradenbach, whom he married in Germany. Their children were: George, m. to Elizabeth Enterline; Martin, killed at the battle of the Wilderness, John, d.; Casper, d.; William H., Mary, m. to Rev. Samuel Milliron; Elizabeth, d.; Hartman, d.; Henry, d.; Frederick, and Margaret. Martin served in company A, 61st Pennsylvania volunteers, and was killed. George was in company C, 206th Pennsylvania volunteers about a year.

William Blose was born in Kittanning township, about five miles from Kittanning, Armstrong county, in 1825, and was a son of Michael and Sarah Blose *nee* Waugaman. The latter's grandfather was an emigrant from Germany. Michael was a native of Northampton county, and was a miller by occupation, his father owning a mill in that county. While a young man, he emigrated to near Salem Church, Westmoreland county, and was there married to his wife, removing, in 1809, to the vicinity of Kittanning, where he located on what is now the David Shoemaker farm; he died in 1862, about eighty-one years of age; his wife in 1865, about seventy-six years old. Their children were: Elizabeth, d., m. to Isaac Fitzgerald, d.; Daniel, m. to Martha Sinclair; Rebecca; d., m. to Robert Sinclair; John, d., m. to Hannah Hileman; Michael, m. first to Catharine Briney, d., and second to Susannah Walls; William, m. in 1845, to Elizabeth Shaw, daughter of Thomas Shaw, an emigrant from Ireland, who located in Armstrong county; and Sarah, m. to David Shoemaker. Michael was in the war of 1861. William served in company B, 67th Pennsylvania volunteers about five months; he located on his present farm in 1854. Our subject'e children were: Sarah Ann, m. to Phineas A. Work; Henry K., m. to Nancy Jane Work; Calvin, m. to Sarah A. Blakeley; Daniel Albert; Joseph U., M. D., m. to Lily T. C Brown; William Thomas; James Miles; Elizabeth Jane; Ella Myrtilla, and Edwin Franklin. Daniel Albert Blose is a graduate of Glade Run Academy, in the class of 1875; and of Lewisburg University, in the class of 1878, and is now a student of the Auburn Theological Seminary (Presbyterian), in the class of 1880. Joseph U. was educated at Glade Run Academy; he read medicine with Dr. J. W. Morrow, of Marchand, and has taken his first course of lectures at the Columbus, Ohio, Medical College.

Jacob Shaffer was born in Berks county in 1795, and was the son of John and Eve Shaffer *nee* Dumas. The former's father came from Saxony, Germany, to America, in 1755; he had ten sons, of whom John was the youngest; he and two of his sons served in the Revolutionary war. John Shaffer settled in Huntingdon county in 1803; he died in 1848 in Shaffersville, Morris township, in that county, about seventy-seven years old; his wife in 1843, about seventy-six years old. Jacob Shaffer was married in 1818 to Elizabeth Fetterhoff, who was born in York county in 1794. They removed from Huntingdon county, and located on his present farm in North Mahon-

ing, in 1838; he served as justice of the peace for ten years. Their children were: Eve, m. to Chas. Wilhelm, d.; Michael, (see sketch in West Mahoning,) m. to Martha Thomas; John J., m. to Mary Means; George, d.; Elizabeth, m. to S. S. Beck; Joseph, m. to Mary Snyder, d.; Alfred, m. to Mary C. Chambers, d.; Margaret Ann; and Jacob, m. to Minerva Frampton. Joseph was in Co. C, 206th Pa. vols. about one year. Alfred was in Co. I, 135th Pennsylvania volunteers about eleven months, and in company B, 206th Pennsylvania volunteers about one year. Charles and Eve Wilhelm's (a daughter of Jacob Shaffer) children were: Elizabeth; John J., d.; Henrietta; Catharine; Margaret A., d.; Caroline Eve; Mary C.; and Emma E. John J. Shaffer's children were: Elizabeth C.; Jacob T., m. to Isabella J. Lafferty; George L., m. to Minerva J. McHenry; Mary C., d.; William H., d.; Thomas B.; C. C., and J. T. Jos. Shaffer's (a son of Jacob) children were: George S.; Jacob L., d., John A. and William H. The children of Alfred (a son of Jacob) Shaffer, were: J. C., James A., Sarah E., Margaret A., Jacob H., Della J., d.; John L., and Osborne M.

T. B. ALLISON was born in Centre township, about a mile from what is now Homer city, in 1813, and was a son of Robert and Nancy Allison *nee* Riddle. The former died in 1832, at the age of sixty-four. He was married four times; his first wife was a Miss Simpson, d.; the second was Ann Ramsey, d.; the third was Nancy Riddle, d., and the fourth was Rhoda Anderson, d. Robert Allison was the son of Robert and Rebecca Allison *nee* Baird, both natives of Ireland, who located on what is now the McConaughey farm, near Homer City, at an early date. Robert and Nancy Allison's children were: Robert T., d., m. to Isabella Brown, d.; David R., d., m. to Lydia Roney, d.; John R., d., m. to Rebecca James; William B., m. to Ann Brown; T. B., m. first to Hannah Dickey, d. in 1862, forty-nine years of age, and second to Isabella Kinter; Andrew B., d.; Rebecca J., m. to George Bratton; Margaret, m. to George Hammers; and Samuel A., d. in 1869, m. first to Mary E. Bothel, d., and second in 1868, to Jennie McCluskey. T. B. was associate judge of county one term. He has been the postmaster of Marchand, with the exception of three years, since the office was established. He has been a merchant for forty years, commencing in 1839, on the Bell farm, East Mahoning township, and locating in 1843, on the east end of the Allison farm, adjoining what is now Marchand. T. B. Allison's children were: Hannah J., m. in 1855, to Samuel C. Brown, d. in 1873, fifty-six years of age; Nancy A., m. first to T. R. McComb, d., and second to Robert St. Clair; Clark D., d., David B., m. to Jemima Coulter; and Thomas, d. Clark was a drummer in the second battalion six months volunteers and the clerk of the colonel, being enlisted in company C, Pennsylvania volunteers. He died at Point of Rocks hospital. The children of Samuel A., a son of Robert and Nancy Allison, were: James C., m. to Amanda Simpson; Robert B., m. to Lizzie Chambers; Martha A.; Joseph Row; William E., m. to Zetta Stuchal; Samuel A., d.; T. B.; Rebecca Jane; David B.; and Mary, d.

IRWIN ROBINSON was born in what is now West Wheatfield township, in 1808, and was the son of Irwin and Catharine Robinson *nee* Elloitt, daughter of John Elliott, who located in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, in 1779. Our subject's parents were natives of Ireland. His father when a boy of sixteen years, migrated to Pennsylvania. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was wounded severely with buck-shot. About 1783, he removed to Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, and in a few years later, removed to the place now occupied by Elliott Robinson. He died at the age of seventy—his wife, about seventy-two years of age. The childre were: George, d., m. to Susan Brinker, d.; John, d., m. to Rebecca Yalton, d.; Jane, m. to John Long, d., the "hunter;" Hance, d., m. to Helen Spears; Gilmour Craig; Thomas, d., m. to Susannah Long, d., a sister of John Long; William, d., m. to Caroline Talmadge, d.; Irwin, m. first to Martha Armstrong, and second to Mary Crossman; James, m. to a Miss Stear; Elliott, m. three times, first to Margaret Nixon, d., and third to Mrs. Sutton; Mary, d., m. to Jas. S. McCullough; Christopher, m. to a Miss Lynn; and Elizabeth, m. to Smith Lynn. James was in company B, 105th Pennsylvania volunteers about four years. Elliott served in the same conflict. Irwin was in the 2d Battalion, six months volunteers, and in company F, 105th Pennsylvania volunteers about two years. He was wounded at Petersburg. He served as justice of the peace, county auditor, and county commissioner of Jefferson county, where he resided for forty-three years. In 1874, he removed to North Mahoning Tp, Indiana county. Irwin's children are: Sarah Catharine, m. to Frank W. Bell; Babara H., d.; Geo. A., d.; Mary; Martha Melissa, m. to William Barlin; William S. McCullough, d.; and Matilda J., m. to Michael Herwig.

JOHN GOURLEY was born in county Derry, Ireland, in 1808, and was the son of George and Rosanna Gourly *nee* McNeil. The family came in 1817, to Nova Scotia, and in 1819, to Philadelphia. In 1821, they removed to Huntingdon county, and in 1830, to the farm now occupied by John Kerr, in West Mahoning township. George Gourley was a blacksmith, and our subject pursued the same calling for several years. George died in 1853, at the age of eighty-four—his wife, in 1873, seventy-four years of age. The children were: Thomas, d., m. to Eleanor Adams; John, m. in 1831, to Jane A. Russell, d. in 1862, forty-nine years of age, and second in 1866, to Margaret Crawford; Margaret, d., m. to Samuel Potts; James, d. m. to Margaret Travis; Alexander, m. first to Margaret Gillespie, d., and second to Margaret Henry; Rosanna, m. to Israel Kerr; George, d., m. to Mary Elliott; Robert, d.; Nancy, d., m. to John McClelland; Armstrong; and Mary A., d., m. first to Anthony Miller, and second to James Wachob. James served in the war of 1861. Thomas was county Auditor. John served as county commissioner, and also as elder in the Presbyterian Church, for thirty-nine years—fifteen being at Perryville, and twenty-four at the Covode Church. Our subject's children were: Samuel Robert, d.; George A., m. first to Margaret Coulter, d., and second, to Mrs. Martha J. Sartwell *nee* Gregg; and Emma J., d. Our subject was the first tax collector of North Mahoning township. In that year, (1846), the township preceded all others in its settlement with the county. The Gourley land was patented to the Holland Company. Mr. Gourley settled on this tract in 1839.

ALLEN CRAWFORD, was born in what is now East Wheatfield township in 1804, and was a son of Moses Crawford and Nancy Scroggs. The former was born in Kentucky in 1772, migrated to Wheatfield township in 1798, and removed to what is now the Moses S. Crawford farm, East Mahoning township, in 1818. He died in 1831, at the age of fifty-nine. His second wife was Mary Jamison, born in Wheatfield township, in 1790, and died in 1864. Moses Crawford's children were: Mary, d., m. to James Donaldson, d.; Samuel, d., m. ———; Jane, d., m. to William Hartman, d.; John, m. ——; David, d.; Allen, d. in 1872, m. in 1826 to Nancy Brown, b. in what is now East Mahoning township, in 1806, daughter of John Brown and Margaret Wiggins, the former was born in the Wiggins settlement, and was a son of John Brown; Ann, m. to William Robb; James, d., m. twice, first wife was a Miss Wallace; Elizabeth, m. to William Matthews; A. J. T., m. to Emily Sprankle; Rachel, d., m. to Andrew Spalding; Margaret, m. to John Gourley; William, m. to Mary Gourley; Isabelle, Martha, and Moses Scott, m. to Rachel Pollock. A. J. T. has served as justice of the peace, and in other important positions. Allen's children were: Margaret, m. to Mr. Rishell; Moses, m.; John, m. first to Jane Black, d., and second to a Miss Milliron; Samuel, m. to Mary Ratcliff; Alexander S., m. to Lizzie Anderson; James L., M. D., m. first to Zermiah Griffith, d., and second to Alice Blinn; Mary Jane, m. to Samuel McGee; Nancy Ann, d., m. to James Wilkins; and Lucinda, d. The children of A. S., a son of Allen Crawford, were: Lula Belle, Byron Porter, d.; and Nancy. The children of A. J. T., a son of Moses Crawford, were: Amelia, m. to Henry Peffer; Sebilla, m. to M. D. Shields; and Frederick J., graduate of Westminster College, New Wilmington, Lawrence county, Pa., in the class of "1876," and of the Western Theological Seminary in the class of "1877."

W. C. BROWN was born near Mahoning Church, in what is now East Mahoning township, in 1831, and was a son of David C. and Martha Brown *nee* Thompson. The former was a son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Brown *nee* Cummins. Jeremiah was the son of John and Ann Brown *nee* Wilson. John Brown settled in the Wiggins neighborhood, not far from the present site of Indiana, about 1790. He was a native of Ireland, and had been a soldier in the regular army of that country. His children were: Jeremiah, d. in 1830, fifty-four years old, m. to Elizabeth Cummins, d. in 1853, in her seventy-fourth year; John, m. to Margaret Wiggins; and Elizabeth, m. to James Thompson; all dead. Jeremiah, in 1813, located on what is now the John Craig farm, East Mahoning township. Jeremiah's children were: John W., d., member of class of 1823, died a month before graduation; David C., d. in 1843, about forty years old, m. to Martha Thompson, d. in 1847, about forty-two years of age; William, m. to Sarah Ellis; Joseph, m. to Jane Gibson; Nancy, d., m. to William Work, d.; Mary, m. to John Craig;

Elizabeth, d., m. to John Mabon; Jane, d., m. to Joseph Davis; and Samuel C., d., m. to Hannah J. Allison. David C.'s children were: John, m. to Sarah Wetsel; W. C., m. to Mary M. Allison, daughter of Dr. David R. Allison, of Saltsburg; Robert, d.; David, d.; Francis M., d.; and Eliza Jane, m. to Zebulon Baird. W. C. entered the army as second lieutenant in the second battalion six months volunteers, and was subsequently promoted to first lieutenant. He was captain of company C, 206th Pennsylvania volunteers about one year. He was sheriff of county from 1875 to 1878. Francis M. was an orderly sergeant in company A, 61st Pennsylvania volunteers, being successively promoted to second and first lieutenant. He was killed at the battle of the Wilderness. The children of W. C. are: Frank E., Harry W., Burt A., and David Earl. The children of Samuel C. (a son of Jeremiah) and Hannah J. Brown were: Lily T. B., m. to Dr. Joseph W. Blose; Melborn A.; Clark W., Hannah Mary, Lauretta Elizabeth, d; Wilbur C., and Samuel T.

Samuel S. Beck was born on Spruce creek, Huntingdon county, in 1825. He was married in 1853 to Elizabeth Shaffer, who was born in Huntingdon county in 1829. Their children were: Martin Luther, Anna M., Jacob Streamer, William H., d., and Laura M. White.

Rev. W. F. Gibson was born near New Wilmington, Lawrence county, in 1852, and was the son of Francis and Melvina Gibson, of Scotch-Irish Presbyterian descent. Our subject was a graduate of Westminster College, New Wilmington, in the class of 1874, and of the Western Theological Seminary in 1877. His first charges were Gilgal, Mt. Pleasant and Rockbridge Presbyterian churches of Indiana county, of which he has continued the pastor, He was married in October, 1876, to Mora R., daughter of Capt. R. I. Boggs, of Allegheny City,

Abram Hicks was born in Centre county in 1807; he was married in Indiana county in 1834, to Nancy McKee, who died in the county in 1845; he was again married in 1847, to Martha Hall, who survives her husband. The children were: Simmons, m. to Nancy Slaughengar; Nelson T., m. to Jane Drummond; Mary A., d.; Jemima J., m. to Joseph McCreight; Charles M., m. to Rebecca McSparran; James Emerson, d; Eliza J., d; Nancy, d.; Abram, m. to Ann Barrick; Martha J., d., m. to John Hop; Mary Margaret, m. to J. A. Shields; Geo.; Washington, and Grant, d. Nelson T. served in company B, 174th Pennsylvania volunteers about nine months. Charles M. served in the same company for the same time. The only child of Abram (a son of Abram) Hicks is William Jesse. The Abram Hicks farm was originally Holland land. John Zener made the first improvement. Mr. Hicks purchased the property in 1854.

David Snyder was born on the homestead in 1852, and was the son of John Adam and Caroline Snyder *nee* Wilhelm, both of whom were born near Hamburg, Germany. The former settled on the homestead in 1843; he died in 1875, at the age of sixty-eight; his wife is living, though over seventy-four years of age, and is as active as a woman of twenty-five years. The children were: Philip, d.; John, m. to Margaret Sutter; Caroline, d.; Elizabeth, d.; Mary, d., m. to Joseph Shaffer; Catharine, m. to George S. Weaver; and David, m. to Martha D. Bowman. John was in company G, 105th Pennsylvania volunteers about three months; he was wounded, and his name appears among the missing. In the early days lead was supposed to exist on the Snyder farm. An old lady by the name of Widow Foster, who was a captive among the Indians, related many stories tending to this belief. The Indians, according to her stories, often made their bullets near a tree whose dead and shrunken trunk is still standing on the Snyder premises.

Jacob J. Gall was born in Washingtonville, Columbiaaa county, Ohio, in 1852, and was a son of John, a native of Austria, and Margaret Gall *nee* Pifer. The former was a member of the 74th Pennsylvania volunteers for six months. John Gall's children were: Jacob J., m. in 1878, to Sarah C. Zener; W. H., Sarah C., John A., Elizabeth, and Charles.

Alfred Prescott was born in Kennebec county, Maine, in 1819, and was a son of William and Tryphena Prescott *nee* Wilbur. The former is over eighty-seven years of age; he was a soldier in the war of 1812, and has for a year been drawing a pension. Our subject was educated at Vassalboro Academy, Maine, and was for several years engaged in teaching in Maine, Pennsylvania and Virginia. In October, 1871, he removed to the old Wall tavern stand, on the Punxsutawney road, one mile northwest of Covode, where he has been engaged in keeping a hotel; he was married in 1858, to Hannah Y. Conser, daughter of Jacob and Ruth Conser *nee* Robinson. Our subject's children were: William Alfred; Sarah E., d.; John O.; Edwin C.; Ruth C., d.; and Samuel Miles. Our subject was one of the constituent members of the Soldiers' Run Baptist Church, of Jefferson county.

SOUTH MAHONING TOWNSHIP.

Probably the first white man to locate above the "purchase line," was John Ross, an Indian trader who had a cabin on the present Samuel K. Lockhart farm, in this township. Tradition reports that this stood about ten rods north of the run which bears his name, near a spring, between an oak and a pine, where a pile of stones is said to be the monument of the ruins of an old house. Not far from this spring, an Indian trail extended from the south toward the north.

THE FIRST SCHOOL HOUSE

Was located at the foot of the Marshall lane, on land now owned by Jacob Keel. It was of the usual round log type, with greased paper windows, in spaces cut out of the logs, puncheon floor, log chimney, and puncheon desks and seats. This building was erected in 1819 or 1820. Paddles with letters pasted on them were used by the infant scholars. The "Dilworth Speller" or "United States Speller," "Western Calculator," and testament, were the text books of the older pupils.

As far as can be learned, Samuel Criswell was the first teacher. Masters Craig, Brown and James were also early teachers in this house.

Mrs. Marabay Hayes was born in 1807, on the James Wells farm, South Mahoning township, and was a daughter of David and Deborah Price *nee* Smith. The family, with David's brothers, John, Joseph, Job, Jacob, their sister Lydia and their mother, early in the present, or the latter part of the last century, had located in what is now Indiana county. John was married to Mary Stout; Joseph to Elizabeth Fish; Job to Mary Pierce; Jacob to Elizabeth Colkitt; and Lydia was married to an unknown party, and died prior to 1807, on the Mogle homestead. David settled on the James Wells farm; Job on the Henry Crib farm, South Mahoning township; Jacob on the Mrs. Elizabeth Wells farm, same township; and John and Joseph located on Blacklegs, near the site of West Lebanon. David Pierce's children were: George, d., m. to Sarah Pierce, d., John, m. to Ellen Colkitt, d.; Jacob, d., m. to Margaret Hallowell, d.; Sarah, d., m. to John Neff, d.; Lydia, d., m. to Joseph Kerr, d.; Hannah, m. to Peter Hoover, d.; Deborah, m. to John Neal, d.; Elizabeth, b. in 1804, on the farm now occupied by her, m. to James Wells, d.; and Marabay, m. to Thompson Hays. Job Pierce's children were: Lydia, d., m. to Elisha Stout, d.; Lewis, d., m. to Mary Sutton, d.; Mary, d., m. to William Pierce, d.; Sarah, d., m. to George Pierce, d.; Abram, d., m. to Rachel Pierce, d.; Job, d., m. to Jane Wilson, d.; and Margaret, m. to Andrew Spencer, d.

Jacob Weamer was born in 1806, on the farm now owned by Dr. C. Ewen, and was a son of Andrew and Elizabeth Weamer *nee* Mench, who were natives of Bucks county, who came to the above named tract in 1803. Mr. Weamer purchased the land in 1802, having exchanged a blacksmith shop and a few acres for the tract which contained three hundred acres. He and his family came over the mountains in a wagon, and the winter of 1802–3 was passed at Absalom Woodward's, in Armstrong county, where he worked at his trade. He sold a horse and his wagon in order to provide for the construction of buildings on his land. He packed and carried in the spring of 1803 his goods from Woodward's to his land, over a blazed path, a distance of fifteen miles, the only building on the route being that of Peter Thomas, about four miles from Woodward's. Later in the year, Job Pierce, a Mr. Cochenour, and Joseph Wadding came into the same township and made improvements. Andrew Weamer's children were: Abraham, d., m. to Margaret John, d.; John, d., m. first to Louisa Clark, d., and second to Mary Getty; Susan, d., m. to John Russell, d.; Adam, d., m. to Nancy Shanks, d.; Jacob, m. to Margaret Roof; Nancy, d., m. to James Marshall; Daniel, d., m. first to Matilda Repine, d., and second to Mrs. Mary Wagner; Sarah, m. to Fred. Harmen, d.; George, m. to Mary A. Wagner; and Mary, m. to George Huber.

Our subject's children were: Andrew, m. to Jane Stuchell; Mary, m. to Jacob Clouse; William H., m. to Mary Forrester; John G., d.; George, m. to Elizabeth Eiler; J. C., m. in 1871 to Clarissa C. Hopkins; Margaret; and Geddis, d. William H., John G., George, and J. C. were soldiers in the war of 1861. John G. died of disease, while in the service. J. C. served in company B, 67th Pennsylvania volunteers, for seven months. The children of John (a son of Andrew) Weamer were: Jos., d., m. to Eliza Stear; John, d., m. to Martha Miller; Andrew, d., m. to Isabella Mahon; William, d., m. to Mrs. Eliza Weamer *nee* Stear; David, d., m. to Elizabeth Wagner; George, d.; Alexander, d.; and Louisa, d. J. C. Weamer (a son of our subject) was born in 1845. His children are: Austin L., Josephine Candace, and Chauncey Earnest.

AARON WELLS was born in 1834, on the James Wells homestead, in this township, and was a son of James and Elizabeth Wells *nee* Pierce. The former is dead and the latter is living, nearly seventy years of age, on the farm where she was born. Their children were: Christopher, m. first to Margaret Kelly, d., second to Hannah Kerr, d., and third to Mrs. Nancy Kelly; Allen, d.; Hiley C.; Eliza, d., m. to Jacob Bair; John, d.; Maria, d., m. to Henry Van Horn; Aaron, m. to Sarah J. Rishel; Lydia, m. to H. McKee; Jacob P., m. first to Susan Hall, d., and second to Emily Pilson; and James M., m. to Susan Dibler James Wells was the son of Christopher Wells, an early settler of Indiana county, and who located at an early date in what is now South Mahoning township. His children were as follows: Ann, b. October 8, 1757; Margaret, b. March 28, 1759; Esther, b. September 5, 1760; Isaiah, b. April 2, 1762; Levi, b. November 14, 1763; Sarah, b. June 13, 1765; William, b. December 2, 1766; Elizabeth, b. July 12, 1768; Jesse, b. October 2, 1770; John, b. May 11, 1772; Rachel, b. June 10, 1775; John, b. April 15, 1777; Nathan, b. February 8, 1780; Mary, b. September 30, 1781; Ann, b. March 10, 1783; Christopher, b. April 21, 1785. Amy, b. August 12, 1787; Edward, b. August 5, 1789; Sarah, b. March 19, 1792; Peter, b. April 18, 1794; Elizabeth, b. June 3, 1796; and James, b. November 10, 1798. Our subject has resided on the present farm since 1834. His children were: John C., James Aubert, and Elmer Ulysses.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL BRADY.—The name of Captain Samuel Brady was, for many years, a terror to the untutored savage. He was peculiarly fitted to carry out the task which he had undertaken. His father and a favorite brother, within the space of one year, had fallen by the hands of their Indian foes, and he vowed to avenge their death. He was tall, muscular and athletic, with the agility of a tiger, and a physical endurance far beyond that usually allotted to man. Added to this, he was possessed of a courage that never quailed in the hour of danger. So consummate had become his knowledge of the traits of the Indian that the scream of the blue jay and the flight of the crow admonished him that some lodge of the foe was near; but at such times he never lost that coolness which was a distinguishing feature in his character, and never shrunk from the danger which more timid men would have dreaded. He started out in life with but one purpose in view, and that was to strike the foe wherever he could be found. He was alike indifferent to the summer's heat and the winter's cold, and when the tempest raged fiercest and the gloom of night was thickest, he would push out into the dark forest in search of his prey. His grandfather, Hugh Brady, emigrated to the state of Delaware from the north of Ireland, about the year 1732, where his oldest John, father of Captain Samuel, was born in the following year. Sometime between 1733 and 1738, he came into the valley and settled on the banks of the Canodoguinet creek, in what is now Hopewell township, on a farm subsequently owned by James Hemphill.

John and Hugh studied surveying, and were occasionally called upon when a new settler came, or when lands were to pass from one to another, to survey the new purchased premises. John, in 1755, at the age of twenty-two, married Mary Quigley and removed to Shippensburg, where he became the owner of lot No. 17, now the property of John C. Martin. He then built a house, in which his son was born in 1756. This house, with one or two others, was destroyed by fire in 1770, but John Brady was not then in possession of it. Some time prior to 1768, he removed with his family to Standing Stone, now Huntingdon, where his son, Genreal Hugh Brady, was born, July 29th, 1768. He had six sons, viz: Samuel, James (who was killed in 1778), John, William P., Hugh, and Robert; and four daughters, viz: Mary, Jennie, Hannah, and Liberty. Hugh and Jennie were twins. John Brady removed from Standing Stone to a point on the west branch of the Susquehanna, ten miles above the town of Northumberland. He was killed by an Indian on April 11th, 1779, within half a mile of his home. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Brady returned to her father's house, in Cumberland county, in May, 1779, and remained until the following October, when she returned to Buffalo valley, and died in 1783, at the age of forty-eight. In 1784, Capt. Samuel Brady married a Miss Swearingen, of Washington county, where he resided till about 1790, when he removed to Virginia. He died, as above stated, on the 25th of December, 1795, at his home, about two miles west of West Liberty, Ohio county, Virginia, leaving a widow and two sons, and leaving behind him a record for heroism, of which but few in our country could boast.

THE BRADYS.—Silas W. and George W. were born on J. Y. Brady's homestead, and are sons of James Young Brady and Sarah Ricketts. The latter died in 1864, at the age of eighty-eight. The former was born in Huntingdon county, in 1783, and died at the age of eighty-five. They were married in 1814. James Young Brady was a son of James and Jane Brady *nee* Young. The former was a cousin of Captain Samuel Brady, and a captain of a company in the Indian wars. (See sketch Joseph Brady, Marion.) James Young Brady was a justice of the peace from Dec. 1st, 1823, to 1866. His children were: Andrew Jackson, b. 1815, m. to Catharine Long; John, b. 1818, m. to Catharine Lee; Mary J., b. 1820, m. to Robert Chambers; Julia Ann, b. 1823, m. to Thomas Stewart; James C., b. 1825, m. to Elizabeth Patterson; Oliver, b. 1827, m. to Margaret Long; Eveline, b. 1829, m. to Samuel T. Means, d.; William W., b. 1831; George W., b. 1833, m. to Mary Ann Webster; and Silas W., b. 1836, m. to Lucinda Hastings. George W., was second lieutenant, company A, 61st Pennsylvania volunteers for one year. He was wounded at Fair Oaks, and resigned on account of disability. George W.'s children were: Emma Edith, Mansfield Webster, James Sherman, Harvey Dahlgreen, Howard Judson, Silas Lester and Amada. Silas W.'s children were: Thetta Eveline; James Hastings, d.; in 1868, three years old. Reuben Clark, and Sarah Margaret.

ROBERT MARSHALL was born in 1831, on the Marshall homestead, South Mahoning township, and was a son of James W. and Margaret Marshall *nee* Marshall, a daughter of Archibald Marshall. James W. was born in 1796, on Blacklegs creek, Conemaugh township. He died in 1844. His wife died in 1873, at the age of seventy-seven years. James W. was a son of William Marshall, who migrated at an early date from the Blacklegs settlement to the vicinity of Glade run, Armstrong county. James W. located on the Marshall homestead, South Mahoning township, in 1820. William Marshall's children were: Joseph, d., married to Elizabeth Marshall, d.; William, d., m. to a Miss Lewis, d.; John, m. to Martha Kirkpatrick, d.; Elizabeth, m. to Jno. McClelland; Mary, d., m. to Abel Findley; Margaret, d., m. to Benjamin Irwin, d.; James W., above noted; Robert, married to Mary Hindman; and Samuel, d. March 19th, 1880, in his seventy-seventh year, m. to Julia Lantz. The children of Archibald Marshall, the father of Margaret Marshall were: John, d., m. first to Elizabeth Stewart, d.; and second to Martha Morrow; William, d., m. first to a Miss Russell, d., and second to Isabella Clyde, d.; Catharine, d., m. first to Lewis Marshall, d., and second to Henry Bowser, d.; Margaret, above noted; James, m. first to Miss Richey, d., and second to Nancy Weamer, d.; Archibald, d., m. to Rebecca Taylor; and Samuel, d., m. to Mary Wadding. James W. Marshall's children were: William, d.; Margaret W., married, first to Thomas Davis, d.; and second to Nathaniel Doty; Joseph W., b. in 1827, m. in 1850, to Jane Davis, d., and second in 1865, to Mary Stewart, daughter of Thomas Stewart; Archibald, d. in 1858, in his thirtieth year, m. to Mary Ann Wadding; Robert, m. to Eveline Roland; and Catharine, m. first to Lewis Marshall, d., and second to Henry Bowser, d. The children of Joseph W., a son of James W. were: Adoniram J., married first to Clara Irwin, d., and second to Jane Orr; Louise Ann, d., m. to J. W. Luckart; Clark G.; Lydia C. d.; Rebecca J.; Margaret E.; Harvey S.; Nettie Irwin, d.; Alice, R.; Minerva Mary; Lawrence J.; Ramey W.; Rosella Sarah, d.; Mason Forbes; Esther Francis; and Bertha Dean. Jos. W. made the first improvement on his farm. The children of Archibald Marshall (a son of James W.) were: George Scott, m. to Amanda J. Doty; and Archibald B. The children of Robert Marshall (a son of James W.) were: Onessimus, d.; James F.; Benjamin R.; and Alvertus Preston.

ROBERT L. MABON was born on the old Liggett homestead, West Wheatfield township, in 1810, and was a son of John and

Margaret Mabon *nee* Liggett, a daughter of Robert Liggett. The former was a son of William Mabon and Margaret Brown, natives of Scotland, where they were married. In 1784 or '85, they settled in what is now West Wheatfield township. William Mabon's children were: George, d., m. first to Ann Steele, d., and second to Margaret McDonald; John, d., m. to Margaret Liggett, d.; James, d., m. to Mrs. Jane Smith *nee* Wachob; Janet, d., m. first to John Graham, d., second to Robert Sutton, d., and third to William Baird, d.; William, d., m. to Esther Steele, d.; and Thomas, m. to Jane McLeary. George and James were soldiers in the war of 1812. John settled on the present Robert C. Mabon farm, South Mahoning township, in 1811. John Mabon's children were: Robert L., m. in 1837 to Mary E. Lewis, d. in 1879, in her fifty-ninth year; Janet B., m. to William Clyde, d.; William, b. in 1813, m. first in 1836 to Sarah Leasure, d. in 1855, at the age of forty-two, and second in 1858, to Nancy Anderson; John, m. first to Elizabeth Brown, d., and second to Sarah Brown; James, m. first to Margaret Lydick, d., and second to Rebecca Lewis; Nancy, m. first to Jos, Lydick, d., and second to Charles Barr, d.; Geo. m. to Jane Leasure; Thomas, M. D., m. to Mrs. Agnes Liggett *nee* Wilson; Francis, d., m. to Catharine Ansley; Margaret, d., m. to Geo. Aul; Mary, d., m. to Patterson Hopkins; Ann, d., m. to Hugh Pollock; and Alexander, d. Robert L. located on his present farm in 1837, and made the first improvements; he has a watch which has been for over one hundred years in the possession of the family. The children of William Mabon (a son of John Mabon) were: Margaret, m. to Andrew McCall; John L., (for marriages, &c., see his sketch); Jane, m. to Joseph Fisher; Sarah, m. to George Orr; William, m. to Margaret Dunlap; Ann, d.; Mary, d., and Amos A. James Kirkpatrick made the first improvement on the William Mabon farm. It was patented to James, a son of the aforenamed James Kirkpatrick.

Benjamin B. Van Horn was born in 1819, on the farm now occupied by Clemson Aul, East Mahoning township, and was a son of Joshua and Fannie Van Horn *nee* Briggs. Their children were: Benjamin B., m. to Phebe Neff; Christian, m. first to Rachel Pierce, d., and second to Mrs. Caroline Houser; Henry, m. twice, first to Maria Wells, d.; Mary A., d., m. to Robert Stewart; Dorcas, m. to Isaac Keck; Samuel, m. to Miriam Steele; and Sarah, m. to Jacob Sink. Samuel was in the war of 1861. Our subject's children were: John N., m. to Jane Campbell; J. H., m. to Isabella Fry; Alexander Milton, m. to Rosalie Kerns; and Sarah S., m. to Turner Lukeart. Jno. was a member of the 105th Pennsylvania volunteers, United States signal corps, 2d battalion, being second lieutenant company A, and 206th Pennsylvania volunteers, being second lieutenant of company A; in the first term he was wounded at Fair Oaks. The B. B. Van Horn farm was first improved by himself and his father.

Joseph S. Stewart was born in 1811, on the James George farm, Armstrong township, and was a son of William and Nancy Stewart *nee* Scott, a daughter of Joseph Scott. William died in 1839, about fifty-four years old; his wife was a native of Ireland, and her family were among the pioneers of Armstrong township. William was a son of William and Mary Stewart *nee* Walker. The former was a school teacher and an early settler of this section. His children were: Millie, d., m. to William Hice, d.; Ellie, d., m. to Thomas Jones, d.; William, d., m. to Nancy Scott, d.; Jane, d. m. to John Marshall, d.; Elizabeth, d., m. to John Marshall, d., (a cousin of the aforenamed); Watson, d., m. to Hettie Bell, d.; and Alexander, d., m. to Susan Sutton, d. Our subject's father located in Armstrong township about 1806. His children were: Joseph S., m. to Isabella Robinson, d. in 1862, at the age of fifty-four; William, d., m. to Martha Robinson, d.; Sarah, m. to Daniel Ralston; Alexander K., m. to Rachel Harmon; and Mary Ann, m. to James Black. Our subject's children were: John R., m. first to Jennie J. Marshall, d., and second to Mrs. Annie Smith *nee* Flemming; Nancy J., m. to Thomas Morrow; Sarah E., d.; William W., m. to Susan Jones; Robert T., d.; Joseph H., m. to Mary K. Miller; and Sarah I. John was in company A, 78th Pennsylvania volunteers for four years and four months.

Mrs. Elizabeth Snyder was born in 1798, in Lewistown, Pennsylvania, and was a daughter of Robert and Mary Boyles *nee* Johnston, who removed to Indiana county in 1802 or 1803, and located about two miles north of the site of the county seat. Robert was for seven years in the Revolutionary army; he died about fifty-seven years of age, and his wife at the age of sixty. Their children were: Ann, d., m. to Thos. Smith; Jane, d. m. to James Lydick; Margaret, m. to Joel Stout; Sarah, d., m. to Thomas Burns; Elizabeth, m. to Caleb Snyder, d. in 1879, at the age of eighty-two; Mary, d., m. to George Shields; Rebecca, d., forty-one years old, m. to Joshua Snyder, d., seventy-four years old, the latter's second wife was Mrs. Margaret Coulter *nee* Craig; Nancy, m. to Solomon Braughler; John, d., m. to Nancy Lockland; Johnston, d., m. to Eliza Shields. Our subject's children were: Robert, m. to Sophia Serene; Mary A., m. to Robert Shields; Elizabeth, d.; Nancy J., m. first to Wm. McHenry d., and second to Milton Sloppy; Thompson, m. first to Catharine Strathuf, d., and second to Maria Ritchie; and Fannie, m. to Joseph Nolan.

Samuel Wingard was born in Brush Valley township, Somerset county, in 1816, and was a son of Christopher and Julia Wingard *nee* Hoyman. In 1862, Samuel removed to Rayne township, and in 1869, located on his present farm. He was married in 1863 to Mrs. Keziah McQuown *nee* Snyder; daughter of Joshua Snyder, of Rayne township, and widow of Samuel McQuown. Her only child by her first husband was Ann Rebecca, m. to R. J. Richardson. The children by Mr. Wingard were: Robert Franklin; Charles Joshua; and Ira Preston, d. August 22, 1877, about two and a half years old.

G. H. Hayes was born in 1847, in Cowanshannock township, Armstrong county, and was a son of John and Jane Hayes *nee* McCaulay. The former was born in 1816, and was a brother of Thompson Hayes, of Plumville. His children were: John, m. to Elsina Martin; Agnes, d., m. to Jesse Alcorn; William B., d.; James W., m. to Jennie Wilson; H., m. to Lavinia Pringle; Luther, m. to Adella McGranahan; Joseph, m. to Adella Hendrick; Almond; and Margaret. G. H.'s children were: Lizzie, Edward, John, Joseph, and George. He has resided on his present farm since 1878. "He is a general mechanic, and all trades seem as one to him."

James McCall was born in 1809, on the farm now occupied by Milton Work, South Mahoning township, and was a son of William and Jane McCall *nee* Brady. The former made the first improvements on the John Craig and Milton Work farms, and was among the earliest settlers of the township, having migrated from the Ligonier valley. His children were: Rebecca, d., m. to James Haddon, d.; Jane, m. to James Hamilton, d.; Margaret, m. to Peter Kinter, d.; Elizabeth; James, m. to Eliza F. Shields, d. in 1869, fifty-six years old; Hannah, m. to John McGaughey; Mary, m. to John Lemon, d.; and John, m. to Mary Y. Travis. Our subject's children were: John S., d.; William T., m. to Martha Van Horn; Andrew S., m. to Margaret Mabon; Austin, m. to Eleanor McMillan; Mary B., d., m. to Alexander Walker; Elizabeth J., m. to Daniel Baylor; Martha A., m. to James C. Dilts; Maria C., d.; Margaret E., m. to Abram Craft; James M., m. to Anna Ross; and Sylvester, m. to Marilla Work. Andrew S. and Austin, were in the war of 1861.

Thomas Wadding was born in 1816, on the present Smail farm, West Mahoning township, and was a son of Joseph and Jane Wadding *nee* Travis, a sister of William Travis. Joseph Wadding was a native of England, and came to America when a youth. About 1807, he settled on the present Joseph Lukeart farm, South Mahoning township, and later, removed to West Mahoning. He died in 1817, about fifty years of age—his wife in 1865, at the age of eighty-three. The children were: James, d.; Mary, m. to Samuel Marshall, d.; John, m. to Annie Hendman; William, m. to Mary Rambaugh; Elizabeth, m. to David Rambaugh; Rebecca, m. to David Milliron; and Thomas, m. to Eliza Johnston, daughter of John Johnston. Our subject's children were: James, m. to Mary A. Olwiler; Joseph, m. to Sophia Colkitt; Margaret, m. to Robert Allison, d.; John, m. to Jane Cribbs; and Franklin. Joseph was a member of company A, 2d battalion Pennsylvania six months volunteers. The Wadding farm was patented to John Brodhead.

Mrs. Mary Stewart was born in York county, in 1800, and was a daughter of Archibald and Mary Findley *nee* Poe. In 1800, the family removed to Westmoreland county, and in 1806, to the vicinity of what is now West Lebanon, Indiana county. The former died in 1809, at the age of sixty, and the latter in 1851, at the age of ninety. Their children were: Abel, d., m. to Mary Marshall, d.; Alexander, d., m. to Catharine Deemer, d.; Martha, living, eighty-nine years old, in Brush Valley township, m. first to Robert Adams, d., and second to Findley Cameron, d.; David, d., m. to Margaret McCormick, d.; John, d., m. first to Jane Hutchison, d., and second to Nancy Trimble, d.; Mary, m. to Joseph Stewart, b. in 1802 in Maryland, (a son of William Stewart,) d. in 1877; Jane, d., and Anna, d. Early in the century, Joseph Stewart located in Brush Valley, about

three miles north of the site of Mechanicsburg. His children were: Archibald, d.; William, m. to Sarah A. Goodrich; Abel, m. first to Margaret Stewart, d.; and second to Eliza Riddle; Martha J., m. to Simon Lewis; Elizabeth, d.; Samuel, d., m. to Jane Hart, d.; Joseph, M. D., d, m. to Christina J. Graham; Mary, m. first to Rueben Reegor, d., and second to Thomas Taylor; Hannah, m. to H. H. Hamilton, d. in 1876, fifty-two years old; George, m. to Jane Findley; David, m. to Ann Askine; and Sarah A. P., m. to Shadrach Askine, d.

CAPTAIN P. C. SPENCER was born in 1840, on the farm now occupied by him, and was a son of Andrew and Margaret Spencer *nee* Pierce, a daughter of Job Pierce. Andrew Spencer died in 1855, at the age of fifty-six; his wife is living, at the age of seventy-eight. Andrew was a son of Zachariah and Margaret Spencer *nee* Biddle, early settlers of the Mahoning country. Andrew's children were: Mary, m. to Jesse Spencer; Nancy, m. to John Montgomery, d.; Margaret, m. to Edward Pierce; Sarah, m. to James Neal; Rebecca, m. to Ephraim Price; Elizabeth, m. to Aaron Work; Julia Ann, m. to Arr. Neal; P. C., m. to Sarah A. Davis; Sophia, d.; and Miles, m. to Anis Braughler. Our subject was a private in company F, 105th Pennsylvania volunteers for fifteen months, being wounded at Fair Oaks; corporal in company A, 2d battalion Pennsylvania six months volunteers; second lieutenant company B, 100 days' service, and captain company B, 74th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers for seven months. Captain Spencer's father located upon the farm in 1835.

EBERT KINTER was born at the Mahoning mill, West Mahoning township, in 1835, and was a son of A. F. and Catharine Kinter *nee* Peter. The former was a brother of John and Isaac Kinter, and died in 1846, at the age of forty-four; his wife died in 1876, seventy-five years old. The children of A. F. Kinter were: I. R., m. to Miranda Crissman; Christianna, m. to S. T. Hoover; Ebert, m. to Addie E. Allison, and J. A.

SOLOMON W. WEAVER was born in 1857, on the farm now occupied by the Weaver heirs, and was a son of Solomon and Nancy A. Weaver *nee* Rishel. The former was a son of William and Nancy Weaver *nee* Ferrier, who removed in 1824 from Unity township, Westmoreland county, to the present Henry Weaver farm, South Mahoning township. The former was a soldier in the war of 1812, and a son of Adam Weaver, a captain in the Revolutionary war, and an early settler of Westmoreland county. His wife was Elizabeth Fiscus. William Weaver's children vere: Solomon, d. in 1876, sixty-six years old, m. in 1849 to Nancy A. Rishel; Catharine, d., m. to Robert McQuilkin; Daniel, m. to Mary McKee; William, m. first to Sarah Clyde, d., and second to Nancy Cameron; and Henry, m. to Martha Clyde. Solomon Weaver located on the farm now occupied by his heirs, in 1844. His children were: Esther; Nancy F., d.; Solomon W.; Saloam E., Ruth, John, and Zebia.

W. A. WILSON was born in 1846, in Porter township, Huntingdon county, and was a son of John S. and Eliza Wilson *nee* Stewart. The former was born in Huntingdon county in 1824. The family removed to Plum Creek township, Armstrong county, in 1863. John S. was a member of the 199th Pennsylvania volunteers for ten months. Our subject was married in 1867, to Nancy Harren, daughter of William Harren. His children were: William Preston, John Todd, Margaret E., and Lottie J. He removed to Washington township in 1868, and to present home in 1871. Our subject for some time has been engaged in the breeding of thoroughbred and graded sheep.

SAMUEL R. FISHER was born in 1832, in Hempfield township, Westmoreland county, and was a son of John and Barbara Fisher *nee* Errett, a daughter of Adam Errett. John Fisher was a son of Philip Fisher, who migrated from Montgomery county to Jacob's creek, Westmoreland county, about 1800. Philip's wife was a Miss Royer. John removed in 1836 to the farm now occupied by Christian Hoover, Plum Creek township; Armstrong county, where he died in 1853, at the age of fifty-seven; his wife died in 1843, at the age of thirty-three. His second wife was Rebecca Yarger. His children were: Philip, m. to Mary Ritchie; Elizabeth, m. to John Marshall; Samuel R., m. to Maria McGaughey; Mary Ann, m. first to Jos. Hamilton, d., second to Hance Robinson, d., third to a McLeod, d., and fourth to a Pagan; Catharine, m. twice, the first being to Joseph Mills; Sarah, m. to James Stephens; John, m. to Mrs. Allhouse *nee* Dry; Jacob, m. to Nancy Fisher; Barbara; Margaret A., d.; and Nancy J., m. to William Smail. Philip, John and Samuel R. were in the war of 1861, the two latter being in the 206th Pennsylvania volunteers; John was in company E, and Samuel R. company A. The latter's children were: Josiah, Miles, John, Mary Ann, Charles, Effie Mabel, and James. He has served as township auditor for ten years; he located on his present farm in 1864, having removed to the county in 1856. The first improvement was made by Thomas Clyde.

PATRICK LYDICK was born in 1806, on the old Patrick Lydick homestead, or Philip Rice farm, Rayne tp., and was a son of Patrick and Mary Lydick *nee* McHenry. Their children were: John, d., m. to Elizabeth Chapman, d; Isaac, d., m. first to Ann Turner, d., and second to Eliza Sutor; James, d, m. first to Sarah Chapman, d., and second to Rebecca Johnston, d.; William, m. to Mary Neff; Patrick, m. in 1830, to Jane A. Hamilton, b. in 1811 in Centre township; Samuel, d., m. first to Ellen Harrison, d., and second to Sarah Miller; Joseph, d., m. to Nancy Mabon; Mary, d., m. to Archibald Jamison, d.; Nancy, d., m. to Edward Turner, d.; Hannah, m. to Samuel K. Lockhart; and Margaret, m. to James Mabon. Our subject's children were: William H., m. to Jane Bell; Edward T., d.; John, d.; James, d.; Mary J., d.; Sarah E., m. to Edward Wells; Samuel A., m. to Rachel A. Hamilton; Benjamin Franklin, m. to Jane E. Shields; Silas Clark, m. to Sarah E. McCausland; Ann E., and George A., d. Samuel A. served in Hampton's battery, F, Pennsylvania light artillery. Our subject located on his present farm April 1, 1839. Samuel A.'s children were: Mary J., Minnie Ella, Hubert Orlando, John Martin, Vernie Bell, and Cora. Benjamin Franklin's children were: Joseph Edward, Olive Myrtie, Marvey Lorenzo, and Franklin Wilbur.

JOHN MCGAUGHEY was born in 1808, in Armstrong county, and was a son of Thomas and Martha McGaughey *nee* Reed, who removed to the vicinity of the canal tunnel, Conemaugh township, Indiana county, in 1817. The former was born in Westmoreland county, in 1776, and died in Conemaugh township, Indiana county, in 1852. The latter was born in what is now Conemaugh township about 1780, and died in 1837. Thomas was a son of Thomas McGaughey, an early settler of Westmoreland county. Thomas and Martha McGaughey's children were: Thomas, d., m. to Mary McLain, d.; Mary, d.; John, m. to Mrs. Hannah McCall; Margaret, d.; Robert, m. to Mary Thompson; and Rachel, m. to Franklin Cruikshank. Our subject's children were: Albert (step-son), m. to Jane Shoemaker; William, d., m. to Martha A. Hamilton; Jane, m. to William H. Hazlett; James, m. to Charity Kirkpatrick; John Scott, and Mary. He located on his farm in 1837. The tract was patented to Dr. James Hutchinson. The first improvement was made by Jacob Neff.

WILLIAM MCMILLEN was born in 1808, in Derry township, Westmorelan l county, and was a son of Daniel and Mary McMillen *nee* Reynolds, a daughter of John Reynolds, who was driven away by the Indians. Daniel was a son of John and Mary McMillen, natives of Ireland, who settled in Westmoreland county about 1795. Daniel was born in 1777, and died in Armstrong county, where the family had located in 1801. Our subject was married in 1834, to Elizabeth Cessna, daughter of Charles Cessna. His children were: Mary, (forty years old, weighs 266 pounds), m. to James C. Kirkpatrick; Catharine, m. Charles Juart; Jackson, m. to Rebecca Sink; Elmira, m. to Austin McCall; John, m. to Mary P. Morrow; and Silas, d. John McMillen's (father of our subject) children were: William, above named; John, m. to Martha Forster; Robert Beatty, d., m. to Catharine Helman; Samuel, m. to Elizabeth Juart; and James, m. to Martha Powell. William located on his farm in 1838, and made the first improvement.

GEORGE LOGAN VAN HORN was born in 1813, on the farm now owned by John Hamilton, East Mahoning township, and was a son of Isaiah and Dorcas Van Horn *nee* Logan. His wife was Mary Brady, a daughter of John Brady, a son of William P. Brady. Their children were: Elizabeth, d.; Melissa J., d.; Bennett W., m. to Mary B. Warden; Mary A., d.; and Margaret Emily, d. Bennet W. was in company A., 67th Pennsylvania volunteers for four months. His children were: Addie Myrtle, George P., Mary Caroline, and Cora Bell.

JAMES T. BRADY was born in 1846, on the Samuel T. Brady homestead, East Mahoning township, and was a son of Samuel and Mary E. Brady *nee* Leasure. He was married in 1874 to Amanda Stuchell, daughter of Christopher Stuchell. Their only child is Roy Glenn. The Brady farm was formerly known as the H. K. Leasure and John Leasure homestead.

MOSES KIRKPATRICK was born in 1806, on the farm now occupied by Simms Kirkpatrick, Cowanshannock township, Armstrong county, and was a son of James and Mary Kirkpatrick

nee Larrimer, who were married in Westmoreland county, and not long after the Revolutionary war, settled in Armstrong county. Their children were: John, killed by the Indians when an infant, in Armstrong county; James, d., m. to Nancy Coulter, d.; David, d., m. first to a Miss Barnes, d., and second to Mary Thompson; John, d., m. to Nancy Larrimer, d.; Moses, m. to Sarah Clyde, d.; Jane, d., m. to Samuel Gasten, d.; Nancy, d., m. to David Sloan, d.; Sarah, d., m. to John Simpson, d.; and Mary, d., m. to Thomas Hilberry, d. James was a soldier in the war of 1812. Our subject's children were: James, C., m. to Mary McMillen; Jane, m. to Joseph Kuhn; Nancy, d.; John, d.; Martha, d.; Joseph, m. to Mary A. Allison; Lydia; and Ephraim, m. to Mary Spencer. Joseph was in company A, second battalion Pennsylvania six months volunteers. James C.'s children were: Elizabeth, d., m. to Thomas Jamison; Charity, m. to James McGaughey; William; Ephraim; Sarah J.; Arabella; Catharine Ann; Maranda Rose; David; Almira; and John Berkeley.

Robert J. Hopkins was born in 1824, on the John Hopkins farm, East Mahoning township, and was a son of John and Margaret Hopkins *nee* Jamison. (See Hopkins notes, East Mahoning.) He was married in 1849 to Margaret Thompson, daughter of John Thompson, of the "Stone House," who settled on the present J. G. Thompson farm, East Mahoning township. His children were: Harvey, m. to Annie Holman; Martin, m. to Bessie Pennell; Linus, Giles, Alexander, and Laura. Harvey was in the 100 days' service. Martin served for five years, in the U. S. regulars. Our subject located on his present farm in 1866.

Andrew Morrow was born in 1804, in county Down, Ireland, and was a son of John and Margaret Morrow *nee* Gillespie. The family, in 1812, removed to what is now the vicinity of West Lebanon, Indiana county, and two years later to Armstrong county. John Morrow's children were: Andrew, m. first to Mary Cochran, d., and second to Isabella Rankin; James, m. to Mary Meanor; William, d., m. first to Martha Hutchinson, d., and second to a Miss Gillespie; Martha, m. to John Marshall, d.; Elizabeth, m. to Abel Stewart; John, d.; Margaret, d., m. to Thomas Orin; Nancy, d., m. to Samuel Lytle; and Wilson, d., m. to Margaret Stuchell.

Thomas Stewart was born in 1808, at the "Spruce springs," Westmoreland township, Huntingdon county, and was a son of James and Jennett Stewart *nee* Gray, daughter of Thomas Gray, who located in Sherman's Valley in 1765, and participated in the Indian wars. James Stewart was a son of Robert and Mary Stewart *nee* Spencer, who migrated from Kennett Square, Chester county, to Huntingdon county, about the time of the Revolution. Our subject was married in 1839, to Elizabeth C. Canan, daughter of John Canan, a son of Col. John Canan. He located on present homestead in October, 1848, having come to the township on the previous 13th of May. Their children were: mary M., m. to J. W. Marshall; Frances, m. to Joseph Beyer; James Alexander, m. to Martha Kelly, d.; Sarah W.; Ann M., m. to William H. McAfoos; Matthew A.; William A.; Margaret E.; Caroline E.; and Amos S. Miller, an adopted son; James A. was in battery F, Pennsylvania light artillery, from Feb. 16, 1864 to June 16, 1865. Amos S. Miller was also in the same war. The Stewart farm was first improved by Robert Hopkins—it was patented in 1813, to Paul Busti. Our subject has introduced into the northern portion of the county, by grafts, from 1848 to 1854, many of the most valuable apple, peach, plum, apricot and other fruit trees, as well as grapes, &c. Among the apples were: the Baldwin, bell-flower, Peck's pleasant, northern greening, green sweeting, Bailey sweet, northern spy, green catlin, fornwalder, Patterson sweet, Gravenstein, Porter, fall pippin, imperial rambo, gloria mundi, sweetbough, Newtown pippin, maiden blush, and several other varieties. He has now over one hundred different specimens of the apple tree. Among the peaches introduced by him were: yellow rareripe, snow, early York, early and late malocatan, and twenty other choice specimens. His most noted plum was the French D'Agen.

North Seanor (or Zener) was born near New Stanton, Westmoreland county, in 1844, and was a son of George and Sarah Ann Seanor *nee* Ansley. The former died in 1851, at the age of thirty-five. The latter is living, sixty years of age. The widow, with her family in 1864, settled on the old Thomas Hockenburg farm, South Mahoning township. Her children were: Mary, m. to Jacob Davison; Harrison, killed at Fair Oaks, while a member of company E, 105th Pennsylvania volunteers; Noah, m. to Barbara Ellen Kinan; Lemuel, d.; and Sarah Jane. Noah was in company H, 18th Pennsylvania cavalry, for nine months—was a prisoner of war one day, and was also in company F, 28th Pennsylvania volunteers for six months. Noah's children were: Sarah Jane, Harrison, Sherman, Ella, Emma and Anna. George Seanor was a son of Michael and Elizabeth Seanor *nee* Werhle. The latter is living, ninety-eight years of age, at Grapeville, Westmoreland county. Their children were: George, d., marriage above noted; Mary, d., m. to Jonathan Null; Eliza, d., m. to William Pool; Lydia, d., m. to Thomas Carpenter, d.; Sophia, d., m. first to John Walker, d., and second to George Mechlen; and Michael, m. first to Margaret Agnew, and second to Lizzie Miller. Michael Seanor was a son of George Seanor, who, about the close of the Revolutionary war, made the first settlement in what is now the Seanor neighborhood, Hempfield township, Westmoreland county. His children were: Michael, above noted; Adam, d., m. to Elizabeth Harrold, d.; George, migrated to Kentucky; Jacob, d., m. first to a Rugh, d., and second to Ann Simpson, d.; John, d., m. to Elizabeth Watt, d.; Philip, m. to Susan Smith, d.; Christopher, d., removed to Sandusky, Ohio; Mary, m. first to an Arrett, d., and second to Adam Horn, d.; and Elizabeth, d.

John Trusal was born near Pittsburgh, in 1827, and was a son of William and Mary Trusal *nee* Boyd, natives of Ireland, who came to America in 1820, and located in Allegheny county. In 1834, the family removed to the homestead now occupied by our subject. William Trusal died in 1856, at the age of fifty-nine; his wife in 1867, at the age of sixty-eight. Their children were: Bell, d., m. to Andrew Anderson; Mary, d.; Mary Ann, d., m. to Robert Stewart; Robert, m. first to Mary McQuown, second to Kate Harmon, and third to Mary Neal; John, m. in 1858 to Elizabeth Cline, daughter of John Cline, of Westmoreland county; William, m. to Susan Reddon; Nancy, d.; Esther J., d., m. to Elijah Nash, d.; Lydia A., d., m. to Cunningham Kinley; and Eliza, d. Robert was a soldier in the war of 1861. Our subject's children were: Elizabeth Matilda, d.; Amos C., Mary Bell, and William Robert. John Cline was a son of Peter and Elizabeth Cline *nee* Bair. The latter's father was captured in Westmoreland county by the Indians, and remained a prisoner for many years. Of John Cline's children, Andrew was a captain in the late war and wounded twice; Zachariah was a second and first lieutenant, and killed; Amos was killed; David was among the missing, and William was wounded.

The Schrecongosts, or Schreckengosts.—Conrad Schrecongost, a native of Germany, and a "Redemptioner," and his wife Catharine, also a native of Germany, with their family, between 1790 and 1800, migrated from eastern Pennsylvania and located on the present Peter Hill farm, Valley township, Armstrong county. Conrad died in 1840, at the age of eighty-two, and his wife at the age of seventy-seven. Their children were: Catharine, d., m. to Martin Neece, d. Martin, d., m. to Christina Orey, d.; Benjamin, d., m. to Susan Orey, d.; John, d., m. to Sarah Turney, d.; Elizabeth, d., m. first to John Williard, and second to Daniel Shirey, d.; Mary, d., m. to Michael Truby, d.; Eve, m. to Jacob McAfoos, d.; Peter, m. to Mary Myers; Christopher, m. first to Barbara Forster, d., second to Mrs. Sarah Turney *nee* Craft, d.; and third to Mrs. Willis; and Daniel, m. to Mary Crub. Daniel was born in 1806, and his wife in 1800. Their children were: Emanuel Z., m. first to Sarah Hurtman, d., second to Anna McCurdy, d., and third to Mary Richards; Zephaniah C., m. first to Sarah Houser, d., and second to Mrs. Nancy M. McAfoos *nee* Hurtman; Isabella, d.; Solomon S.; Johnston, d.; Rosanna, d., Daniel W., m. to Mary M. Olinger; and Aaron C., m. to Catharine Hill. Emanuel Z. was in the 105th Pennsylvania heavy artillery for ten months. Daniel W. was in company B, 139th Pennsylvania volunteers for three years and was wounded at the first battle of Fredericksburg and in the Wilderness. Solomon S. served in the late war for one year. The children of Emanuel Z. were: Philander W., m. to Mary C. Lias; Mary N., d.; Nancy L., m. to John White; Melissa A., m. to James Patterson; James L., d.; Emma Virginia; Leander Curtis; and Maggie A. Zephaniah C.'s children were; Anna B., Elmer E., Margaret, Ira Grant, John M., Vernie Etna, d., and Bert Clark. Daniel W.'s children were: Harry Edwin, d.; Albert L., Charles M., Lottie May, and Cora Etta, d.

John S. Spargo was born in 1031, in the city of Pittsburgh, and was the son of James and Mary Spargo *nee* Jones. The latter was born in 1800, in Cardiganshire, Wales, and is a resident of the township. The former was killed at the age of forty-two in 1844, on "Incline No. six," on the Portage railroad. He was a native of England, and a son of James and Mary

Spargo *nee* Thomas. James Spargo was a native of Cornwall, England. He drove the "great heading" in the Antegloro coal mines between 1800 and 1808. In the latter year he and his family migrated to America. James, jr.'s children were: Mary, m. to John Carrich; William J., m. to Caroline Applegate; James, d.; John J.; Anna J., m. to Joseph L. Kirby; Amelia, m. to Andrew Cunningham; Stephen T., m. first to Margaret Vaughan, d., and second to Esther Isenaur; Ann E., m. to Lewis A. Welch; and Peter, m. to Ann M. Seth. Peter served in the 57th Pennsylvania volunteers and in the signal corps. William was in the United States Navy. Our subject located on his present farm 1847.

ABRAM STEFFY was born in 1844, in Pine township, and was a son of John and Elizabeth Steffy *nee* Wyke. His children are: Arwillow, Tobias, Camith, Etrulia, and Swartz. He served in company E, 2d battalion Pennsylvania six months volunteers, and company F, 55th Pennsylvania volunteers for one year and eight months.

T. M. DAVIS was born in 1851, on the present Miles Luckart place, South Mahoning township, and was a son of D. C. Davis, of whom see sketch in Washington township. He was married in 1872, to Floretta L. Ansley, daughter of Daniel Ansley. Their child is Maud M. Abram Davis, the father of D. C. Davis, made the first improvement on the farm now occupied by T. M. and Madison Davis.

REV. AARON NEFF was born in 1816, on the farm now occupied by Abram Sink, South Mahoning township, and was a son of John and Sarah Neff *nee* Pierce. The former was a native of Maryland, and was a son of Abram and Mary Neff, who about 1805 or 1806, settled on the farm now owned by Joseph Lydick, in South Mahoning township. Abram Neff deid in 1833, at the age of ninety-eight. John Neff in 1810, made his first settlement on the Abram Sink farm. Abram's children were: Elizabeth, d., m. to George Richard, d.; John, d. in 1850, sixty-five years old, m. to Sarah Pierce, d. in 1878, at the age of eighty-two; Michael, d.; Jacob, d., m. to Sarah Colkitt, d.; Susan, d.; Catharine, d., m. to Adam Mogle, d. Our subject was self-educated. In 1845, he commenced the work of a minister at the Mahoning Baptist Church, with which he was connected for eight and a half years. He was also pastor of the following churches: Bethesda, for two years; Shiloh, four years; Mechanicsburg, two years; West Lebanon, two years; Pine Creek, one and a fourth years; and Franklin, two years. On account of ill health, he abandoned active work for a few years, only to return to Mahoning, from which, after a career of twenty-one months, he was again forced to retire.

JACOB KEEL was born in Greensburg, Westmoreland county, in 1803, and was a son of Jonathan and Susannah Keel *nee* Fisher. The former was a native of Berks county, and the latter of Maryland. Jacob was married in 1826, to Elizabeth Dewalt, who was born in 1802, in Franklin county. In 1829, he returned to what is now South Mahoning township, subsequently removing to what is now Canoe township, and in 1868, locating on his present homestead. His children were: Susanna, m. to David Neal; Anna M., d.; Elizabeth, m. to David Pierce; Henry, D., m. to Sarah Pierce; Catharine, m. to Evan Lewis; John R., m. to Mrs. Sarah Vandivender *nee* Chambers; Margaret A., m. to Isaac Bowers; Peter, m. to Venizah Luckart; and Rebecca, m. to John S. Luckart. John R. and Peter were soldiers in the war of 1861.

JACOB O. DE LANCEY was born in 1834, on a farm now owned by Jacob Weamer, South Mahoning township, and was a son of Jacob F. and Susan De Lancey *nee* Knepper, a native of Cambria county. The former was a native of Bedford county, and came to the farm above named in 1832. He died in 1865, at the age of sixty-four. His wife is living, in her seventy-ninth year, with our subject. Their children were: Sarah Ann, d.; Mary Ann; Lavinia; Jacob Oliver; John, William S., d.; Daniel J., d. in Salisbury prison; and George W. Daniel J. was a member of company F, 63d Pennsylvania volunteers for one year, two months of which were passed in prison. Jacob O. was in company M, 5th heavy artillery for about one year. He was auditor of Armstrong county for 1870–71–72. Our subject's children were: Preston F., Clara B., Addison R., John C., Carmi B., Luella, Minnie Etta, William F., and Sydney Bayard. George W.'s only child is Susan Carlotta.

LEWIS A. WELCH was born in 1838, near Clearfield, Clearfield county, and was a son of George and Eliza Welch *nee* Hartshorn. Our subject came to Plumville in 1859. He was married in 1860 to Ann Elizabeth Spargo. Their children were: Mary, Eliza B., Carlotta Ann, Myrtie, George, Edgar and Almanda. Mr. Welch served in company E, 148th Pennsylvania volunteers for three years.

ABRAHAM PRINGLE was born in 1844, on the farm now occupied by G. H. Hayes, South Mahoning township, and was a son of David and Eliza Pringle. (See Pringle notes, Marion.) Our subject was married in 1866, to Margaret Mikesell, daughter of Joseph Mikesell. Their children were: Jos. A., Melissa and Melinda (twins), Eliza Ann, and John Austin. He served in company B, 2d Pennsylvania heavy artillery, for twenty-three months, and was twice wounded. He located on his present farm in 1877.

JOSEPH LUCKART was born in 1827, on the Kirkpatrick homestead, Cowanshannock township, Armstrong county, and was a son of Conrad and Margaret Luckart *nee* Reese. The former was a native of Maryland, and died in 1861, in his seventy-eighth year; the latter in 1822, in her seventieth year. They were married in 1808. In 1830, Conrad located on the farm now occupied by our subject. The latter was married first in 1854, to Nancy McCasland, who died in 1861, at the age of twenty-six, and second in 1863, to Martha Devinney, daughter of Daniel Devinney, of Armstrong county. His children were: Leanna Jane, m. to John Thompson; George A.; Margaret R.; John L., d.; William D.; Thomas A.; Mary B.; Sarah C., and Harry Taylor. The patent of the homestead was granted to Col. Andrew Porter.

ROBERT MILLER was born in 1830, near the present site of West Lebanon, Young township, and was a son of John and Keziah Miller *nee* Fulton, a daughter of Robert Fulton. The former died in 1862, at the age of sixty-two—his wife in 1850, forty-four years old. John Miller was born on the Miller homestead, Young township, and was a son of Henry and Rachel Miller, natives of Ireland, who after their marriage in that country, removed to what is now Young township. John Miller's children were; Rachel, m. first to Thomas Lytle, d., and second to William McCreery; Robert, m. in 1857, to Nancy Johnston, daughter of William Johnston; Alexander, d., m. to Charlotte Johnston; James, m. to Eliza Bell; Silas, m. to Mary Thomas; William, d.; and Ruth, m. to William Hammill. James was in company K, 14th Pennsylvania cavalry about three years. Our subject's children were: Rebecca, John F., William P., Mary K., Thomas B., and Vernia C. With the exception of four acres, the Miller homestead, in South Mahoning township, was improved by John Miller and his sons. The former located upon it in 1835. The tract was patented to John Brodhead, who, 1814, sold it to Matthew Wyncaop, the latter disposing of the property to Miller.

JOHNSTON MILLER was born in 1824, near Potter's Fort, Centre county, and was a son of James and Hannah Miller *nee* McCloskey. Our subject came to Indiana county, in 1851, and in 1855, was married to Adaline Tucker, daughter of William Tucker. Their children are: William T., m. to Margaret E. Elgin; James C.; George W.; and Edward J. Abraham Pierce made the first improvement on the Miller farm. Johnston Miller located upon it in 1862.

ROBERT MCLAIN was born in 1828, on the John McLain farm, West Wheatfield township, and was a son of William and Jane McLain *nee* Mack. The former came from Ireland when a young man. He died, over seventy years of age. His wife was a native of the county, and died, about seventy years of age. Their children were: Robert, m. to Jane Brandon; Samuel, m. to Mary Dickey; John; Margaret Jane, m. to John Mack; Daniel W., m. to Emma McLain; William, d; and Nancy, d. Robert served in company L, 6th Pennsylvania heavy artillery about ten months. Our subject's children were: John Elmer, Araminta, Thomas B., and Margaret J. He located on his present farm in 1869.

DAVID ADAM was born in Altamheiman, Grand Duchy of Baden, in 1827, and was a son of David and Magdalena Adam who came to New York city in 1833. The former was a tailor by trade, and while seeking for work was forced to suffer many privations. He labored also in Philadelphia, and other cities and towns. While working in Williamsburg, Blair county, he studied theology with Rev. William Eister, a Lutheran minister, and after a thorough course of study, was admitted to the ministry. In 1842, he came to North Mahoning township as the pastor of the "Round Top" Lutheran congregation, and after a year's location, removed to Mechanicsburg, where he preached three years. At this point he read medicine with Dr. Falk, and later studied the poofession in Pittsburgh, grad-

uating regularly as a physician. He practiced in Apollo, Armstrong county; Perrysville, Westmoreland county; Adamsburg, same county; Cincinnati, Ohio, where he also was a pastor of a congregation; and Milan, Ripley county, in the same state, where he served both as physician and minister. He died in 1865, at the age of sixty; his wife in 1878, over seventy years old. Our subject was married in 1850 to Lucinda Clowes, daughter of John Clowes, of Washington township. Their children were: Emanuel, d.; Clarinda, m. to Elisha Green; Elizabeth, d.; Sarah, d.; and John, d. From 1850, he worked at the tailor trade in Plumville, being the third tailor in the village. His predecessors were, first George Kern, and second, James Miller. He located on his present farm in 1873.

William Wilson was a native of New Jersey, and a son of Joseph and Elizabeth Wilson *nee* Shaw, who came to Indiana county in 1814, and settled on the Palmer (now Jacob Peterman) farm, Washington township. They afterwards removed to Canoe (now Banks) township, where they died, the former in 1859, seventy-four years old, the latter in 1842. Their children were: Jane, d., m. to Job Pierce, d.; Eliza, d., m. to James Thompson, d.; William, d. in 1865, fifty-five years old, m. to Jane McKee, b. in 1819; and Phebe, m. to William McKee, d. William Wilson's children were: Jane, d.; William McKee, m. to Margaret McCasland; Joseph M., m. to Rebecca Neal; John C., m. to Eliza Mikesell; Mary Ann, d.; Harry M., and Mary Dixon. William M. and Joseph M. were in company B, 67th Pennsylvania volunteers about six months. The children of William M., a son of our subject, were: William J. and Sarah Jane. The children of Joseph M., a son of our subject, were: Gertie J., Stella E., Zelda M. and Milda A. (twins), and Joseph H.

Robert H. Stuchel was born in 1826, on the James Little farm, Washington township, and was a son of John and Rebecca Stuchel *nee* Mahan. The former was a son of Christopher Stuchel (see Stuchal, or Stuchell, &c., notes, East Mahoning and White township). John Stuchel's children were: John, m. to Louisa Eylor, d.; Eliza, d., m. to W. H. Neal; Christopher, d., m. to Nancy Mahon; R. H., m. in 1853 to Hannah D Thompson; William, m. to Lucinda Potts; Jesse, d., m. to Elizabeth Rankin; Joseph, m. to Susan B. Look; and David, m. to Margaret Marshall. John, Christopher and William were soldiers in the war of 1861, the former dying in the service. Rebert H.'s children were: J. T., Eliza J., Rebecca Ann, Hannah Charlotte, R. J., Clara Josephine, and Effie Inez. Our subject has resided on present farm since 1858. The first improvement was made by his father who resided on the adjoining property.

Samuel Paul was born in Bedford county in 1805, and was a son of Abraham and Elizabeth Paul *nee* Fluke. He was married in 1833 to Susannah Eylor, who died in 1874, over sixty-four years old. He located on his present farm in 1865. The tract was patented to John Broadhead.

William Rowland was born in 1801, in Conemaugh township, Cambria county, and was a son of Griffith and Jane Rowland *nee* Jones, a daughter of William Jones. Griffith Rowland and William Jones, with their families, came to America in 1795 and to Cambria county in 1800. The former was a son of William and Elizabeth Rowland *nee* Ellis. Griffith Rowland's children were: William, m. to Clarissa Rundell, b. in 1809; Maria, d., m. first to John Crumb, d., and second to Joseph Craig, d.; Isaac, m. to Elizabeth Keller, d.; Jacob, d.; Griffith J., d. in 1871, sixty-one years old, m. first to Mary Mikesell, d., and second to Margaret Jordan, b. in 1811; John, d., m. to Jane Conrad; and Eliza, m. to Enoch Reese. Our subject settled on his present farm in 1838. He made the first improvement on this place. His children were: Elias, m. to Isabella Simpson; William S., m. to Mary J. Lukehart; John G., d., m. to Tabitha Milliron, d.; Isaac, m. first to Susan Neville, d., and second to Mary French; Jacob, m. to Romina Curry; Emma Jane, d.; Annie M. m. to Isaac Wisinger; Elizabeth, m. to Thomas Mitchell, d.; Mary E., m. to John Davis; Mahala, d.; M. L., m. to Nannie Hull; Amanda, m. to Thomas Jones; and Rebecca, m. to Coleman Miller. Elias was a soldier in the late war. William S. was a member of company E, 7th Pennsylvania cavalry for eleven months. John G. served two years and five months in company E, 148th Pennsylvania volunteers, and died in Salisbury prison after six months' incarceration. Isaac was in the 7 Miss nsylvania volunteers and the 7th cavalry. Jacob was m. to Pay E, 148th Pennsylvania volunteers and a western m. to M The children of William S., a son of our subject, Robert M y P., John D, Ira C., Homer, d., Elvena B., and Allura Estella, d. The children of Griffith J., a son of Griffith Rowland, were: Benjamin, d.; Clark, d., m. to Mary J. Oharra; Sarah Jane, d., m. to Daniel Fraley; Mary A., m. to William F. Kline; Thomas, m. to Hannah J. Lewis, daughter of David Lewis; James, d., m. to Elizabeth Bowser, d.; Catharine E., d.; and Charlotte, d. Benjamin was a member of company A, 61st Pennsylvania volunteers, and was killed at Spottsylvania Court House. He was a prisoner for some time. Clark was in the war of 1861. Thomas' (a son of Griffith J.) children are: Harry E., and Charles G. Thompson Hayes made the first improvement on the Thomas Rowland farm.

Christopher McEwen, M. D., was born in the site of Plumville, in 1830, and was a son of John and Margaret McEwen *nee* Cochran. John McEwen's first wife was Hannah D. Canfield. He was a son of Christopher and Elizabeth McEwen *nee* Watson. Christopher McEwen's first wife was a Miss Shaw. He and his family located on the site of Plumville, in 1816—his wife and his children were natives of Ireland, who had migrated to New Jersey. His children were: John, d., (see wives aforenamed); and Jane, m. to David Winecoop. John McEwen's children were: James, m. to Olive Wright; Hannah, d., m. to Samuel McCreery, d.; William, M. D., m. to Elizabeth McCune; Joseph, m. to Mary Gilmore; Elizabeth E., m. first to John Kessler, and second to John Sutton; Jane, m. to John Stuchell; Nancy, d., m. to Joseph Golden; Margaret, m. to Rev. Nelson Davis, M. E.; John, d.; and Emma, d. James was a soldier in the war of 1861. Our subject's children were: Charles, M. D., graduate of Jefferson Medical College in 1879; and John, d. Our subject was educated at Glade Run Academy, and read medicine with his brother William. He graduated at Jefferson Medical College, in 1854, and located in Plumville in 1856.

David Brewer was born in 1828, on the John Smelser farm, Derry township, Westmoreland county, and was a son of John and Jane Brewer *nee* Varner. The former was a son of John Brewer, a native of England, and an early settler of Derry township. John, jr., was born near Youngstown, Derry township. He died in 1872, nearly twenty-nine years old. Jane, his wife, died in 1876, at the age of seventy-nine. Their children were: John, d., and Mary, twins; Abram, m. to Elizabeth Kuhns; Jacob; Christopher, m. to Mary Johnston; James, m. to Sarah Varner; David, m. to Margaret Aukerman; Eliza, m. to Daniel Trout; and Emily. Our subject's children were; Agnes J., m. to Joseph Hollowell; Mary; Martha, d.; Ebert; and Emily. He located on present farm in 1866, and for twenty-nine years has been a blacksmith.

Capt. John Stuchell was born in 1834, on the farm now occupied by David Adam, South Mahoning township, and was a son of Christopher and Jane Stuchell *nee* Mahan. He was married in 1860, to Jane McEwen, daughter of John McEwen. His children were: Mary E.; Margaret E.; Jennie O.; Orienna; Leah D. Harry W.; Mabel and Maud, twins. He was captain of company G, 103d Pennsylvania volunteers from November 15th, 1861, to April 16th 1863, being discharged for disability. He personally recruited this company, and was elected its captain by the members.

Thompson Hayes was born in 1805 in Franklin county, and was a son of James and Mary Martha Hayes *nee* Hockenberry. The family located on the farm now occupied by Oliver Delancy, in this township in 1813. James Hayes died in 1834; his wife in 1855. Their children were: Thompson, m. to Marabay Pierce; John, m. to Jane Macauley; Margaret, m. to David Ritchie; Stansberry, m. to Nancy Wells; James, d., m. to Mary A. Davis; Mary, d.; Martha, d.; Ellen, d., m. to William Whitty; and William, d. Our subject's children were: Harrison, m. to Elizabeth Colkitt; Lucinda, m. to J. C. Pierce, d. in the army; Lydia, m. to John McGaughey; Reuben, d., m. to Elsie Clows; Melinda, m. to David McCurdy; Adaline, m. to David Johnston; Louisa, m. first to Martin Hilberry, d., and second to George Stear. Harrison was a soldier in the 206th Pennsylvania volunteers. Our subject has resided in Plumville since 1849. He was licensed as a Baptist minister in 1876. The children of James Hayes, a brother of our subject, were: Anna E., m. to Charles Searles; Pearl Rounda, d.; R. H., m. to Mattie J. Waddell; and L. E. R. H.'s children were: Marlin Preston, d.; and Georgietta.

T. R. Luckart was born in Blair county in 1809. (For parentage, &c., see sketch of Luckhart, or Luckarts, West Mahoning township.) The family migrated to the county in 1825. His first wife was Rebecca Stear, and the second Mrs. Mary Ann Marshall *nee* Wadding. His children were: George

W., m. to Susannah Fleck; Maria S., m. to Richard D. McGaughey; David F., d. in the army, a member of company E, 148th Pennsylvania volunteers; Thomas R., jr., m. in 1865 to Margaret Eamich; Louisa, m. to Henry Moser; John S., m. to Rebecca Keil; Nelson L., d.; Lizzie C., m. to J. P. Lewis; Conrad, m. to Martha Little; Rebecca Jane, m. to Jacob Fyock; and William Clinton. John S. and Thomas R., jr., were soldiers in the late war, the former for four and the latter for three years. T. R., jr., was severely wounded. Our subject has served as justice of the peace and postmaster in Plumville for many years. The children of T. R. Luckart, jr., were: Lewis Elmer, Anna Jane, Cora Myrtle, and Thomas Albert.

ALBERT WEAMER was born in Plumville in 1849, and was a son of Joseph and Eliza Weamer *nee* Stear, whose children were Albert and Wesley, d. Joseph was the son of John, who was the son of Andrew Weamer, who located in 1803, on the land now owned by Dr. C. McEwen.

GEORGE TUCKER was born on the farm now occupied by Johnston Miller, South Mahoning township, in 1830, and was a son of William and Phebe Tucker *nee* Canfield. The former was a native of New Jersey, and settled on above tract in 1816 He died in 1871, at the age of eighty-seven; the latter, in 1868, at the age of seventy-five. Their children were: Harriet, m. to George Johnson, d.; William, d., m. to Zernah Dunham, d.; Mary Amanda, m. to Alexander Jordan, d.; Matilda, m. first to David Ansley, d., and second to James Kerr; Lucinda, m. to James Spencer; Charles, d., m. to Margaret Green; Ashbel, m. to Mary J. Tubbs; Adaline, m. to Johnston Miller; and George, m. to Martha Bothel. George's children were: James, d.; William, d.; Phebe, Mary, Charles, Ada, d.; Harriet, and David L. The warrant of the George Tucker farm was issued January 26, 1774, to Joseph Fawcet. The patent was granted September 5, 1774, to Samuel Pleasants. The consideration was fifteen pounds and one shilling and one penny. The Tucker farm cost $10,000, and the remainder of the tract is valued at $13,000.

DENNIS ANDREWS was born in Lovell, Oxford county, Maine, in 1844, and was a son of Moses and Susan Andrews *nee* Charles. He served in company I, 62d Pennsylvania volunteers about one year, and lost his left leg at the Wilderness, May 6, 1864. He studied dentistry with Dr. Burr, of New Derry, Westmoreland county, and located in Plumville in 1866. He was married in 1871, to Martha Doud, daughter of Samuel Doud. His only child is Jennie Josephine.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD was born in Indiana in 1845, and was a son of Robert and Elizabeth Crawford *nee* Morrison. The former was a native of Ireland, and came to Indiana in 1824. He died in Indiana in 1879, about seventy years old. His wife was a native of Indiana county, and is still living. Our subject was married in 1873 to Ann McCannon, of Butler county. His children were: Laura M., Mary C., and Bessie J. He located in Plumville in 1875.

G. T. JONES was born in South Mahoning township in 1851. He was married in 1868 to Mary E. Hopkins. Their children were: John E., Lewis, Charles, Harry, and Benjamin C. Our subject was engaged in mining and well digging. Since 1873, he has been managing a planing mill and a lumber trade.

ISRAEL ASHBAUGH was born in Armstrong county in 1822, and was a son of John and Mary Ashbaugh *nee* Learn. The former was a son of Adam Ashbaugh, an early settler of Westmoreland, as well as Armstrong county, and a soldier in the war of 1812. He was a native of Germany. Our subject was captain of the "Maysville Guards" for seven years. His father died in 1870, at the age of eighty-three; and his mother in 1879, at the age of eighty-four. Israel came to the county in 1864, and since has managed mills at the "Ridge," Mechanicsburg, and Plumville, locating in the latter in 1875. He has been twice married: first to Susan Townsend, d., and second to Margaret Townsend. His children were; James, m. to Elizabeth McClelland; Samuel, m. to Catharine Weister; Mary, Alfred, Milton, Tryphena, Matilda, William T., Nora, and Norman.

JAMES A. LOWRY was born in Pine township in 1852, and was a son of Adam and Jane Lowry *nee* Loughrey. The former died in 1863, at the age of forty-seven. He was the quartermaster of the 78th Pennsylvania volunteers, and had served one and a half years. His children were: Sarah, m. to Geo. Ingersoll; Martin, attorney, Brown county, Illinois; Harry; James A., m. to Mina McHenry; Mary, m. to a Mr. Woolsey; John R., Jennie, and Adam. Marlin was quartermaster's sergeant 78th Pennsylvania volunteers for three years and three months. Our subject's children were: Lena W., Edith W., and Mattie T. James A. learned the tinning trade with James Turner, of Indiana, and located in Plumville in 1879.

RALPH SHIELDS was born on the farm now occupied by Bryan McSwaney, Washington township, in 1833, and was a son of James and Margaret Shields *nee* Getty. The former died in 1866, at the age of seventy-four, and the latter in 1868, at the age of seventy-three. (See Marshall Shields' sketch, Jacksonville). Their children were: Richard, m. to Nancy A. Diven; John, m. first to Susannah Lucas, d., and second to Isabella Wilson; James, m. to Mary A. Miller; Isabella, m. to William Stewart, d.; William, m. to Elizabeth Johnston; Joseph, M. D., m. to Margaret Lewis; Elizabeth, d.; Ralph, m. first to Mary E. Lydick, d., and second to Sarah E. Streams; Mary Jane, m. to Enoch Lewis; and Harrison H., m. to Mary Sutton. James, William and Harrison H. were soldiers in the war of 1861. Ralph's children were: William, Anna Mary, and Elder O. Our subject has worked at the blacksmith trade in Plumville since 1848.

WILLIAM BOND, of company F, 9th regiment Pennsylvania reserve corps, enlisted under Captain Dick, at Camp Wright, near Pittsburgh, on the 13th day of July, 1861. The first engagement was at Dranesville, on the 20th of December, 1861. The second important battle was that of Mechanicsville, on the 26th of June. On the first day we were kept back for a reserve. "In the evening we were moved to the extreme left of the line, and were soon under a very heavy fire. The line was only too deep, and was charged against, time after time, yet remained unbroken. In the next morning we were ordered into the rifle pits, to relieve the 12th regiment, and went in two hours before daylight under a heavy fire. We remained in that position till we had fired one hundred rounds of ammunition. We were also engaged with Porter's corps at Gaines' Hill and were also at the battle of New Market Cross Roads, where I received a wound in my right leg. I was left on the battle-field in the care of Union surgeons, and the subsequent day found me in care of the Confederate surgeons. As we were lying on the battle-field, Stonewall Jackson with his corps passed along. He left fourteen men to guard us and told them not to ask these wounded men what they came out to fight for; that they had fought like martyrs and he wanted them used like prisoners of war. We were next in the battles of Gettysburg and Hatcher's Run. In May, 1864, we were ordered to report at Pittsburgh, where we received our discharge."

DAVID F. STITELER, son of Peter and Elizabeth Stiteler *nee* Fleck, was born in Huntingdon county, in 1824. He married Annie, daughter of David Dougherty, in 1849. Their children's names are as follows: Samuel McKee, m. to Minerva Work; Margaret, m. to J. Kirtz Lowe; Annie M., m. to Clark McGeaughey; William, m. to Annie Lewis; Taylor, John, Wilmina, George B., Henry, Curtis, and Lillie. He is actively engaged in farming and lumbering, and has missed running lumber but one year in the last twenty-seven. He owns a saw mill that was built first in 1840 by William Travis, and rebuilt by himself in 1861.

JACOB A. SHAFFER was born on the Shaffer homestead, in North Mahoning township, in 1838, and was a son of Jacob and Elizabeth Shaffer *nee* Fetterhoff. (See sketch of Michael Shaffer, West Mahoning, and Jacob, of North Mahoning.) Our subject's wife was Minerva Frampton. His children were: Sarah E., Margaret N., Sheridan A., Martha M., Thomas D., Samuel B, Minerva J., Mollie B., and Theda R.

WILLIAM E. SIMPSON was born in 1851, and was a son of Jas. and Jane Simpson *nee* Martin. The latter was a daughter of John and Elizabeth Martin *nee* Elder. The grandfather and great-grandfather of Mr. Simpson, located in the county in 1815 or 1816. He graduated from Mount Union Commercial College in 1874. January 1st, 1878, he commenced in the general mercantile business at his present location, in East Mahoning township. He is also the postmaster of the office known as Hamill. He was married on the 2d of December, 1879, to Miss Williams, daughter of James J. and Elizabeth Williams, East Mahoning township. His wife died of consumption on the 3d of January, 1880.

WILLIAM G. STEWART was born in 1816, in Armstrong township, and was a son of John and Elizabeth Stewart. [illegible] and sketch of A. M. Stewart of Indiana, for notes on the Steere he John was a hunter when a young man, and afterwards c with the tailor trade. He removed nine miles north of this, grad-

seat, and in 1827, commenced merchandising at the "Cross Roads," which is now included within the farm of T. St.Clair Thompson. In 1831, our subject was sent to Georgeville, to clerk in the store which his father had opened in that village. That year will be remembered for the "laying out" of the village. William G. was a carpenter by trade, but generally engaged in farming. For several years he conducted a store near and in Georgeville. He also taught thirty terms of school in the Mahoning, one in Rayne, one in White, and one in Zanesville, Ohio. He served one term as county commissioner and one as county auditor. Since 1848, with the exception of four years, he has resided in East Mahoning township, about one mile north of Marion. This place was first settled by an unknown person. The next improvement was made by George Stump. For the children of our subject and the war record of his sons, see sketch of John A. Stewart, East Mahoning township.

William Van Horn was born on what is now the Robert Leggett farm, West Mahoning township, March 3d, 1802, and was the son of Isaiah and Dorcas Van Horn *nee* Logan. The former was a Revolutionary soldier. His parents were Christian and Jane Van Horn *nee* Van Zandt, both natives of Holland. Christian settled in Berks county. He owned land in New York and leased the same for five generations, which terminated about eighteen years ago. In 1796 or '97, Isaiah and family came to what is now West Wheatfield township, and in 1804, he removed to the farm now owned by John Hamilton, in East Mahoning township, about one mile east of Georgeville. It is said that he planted on this farm, the orchard so well-known for its age and productiveness. His children were: Henry, b. in 1788, d. in his ninetieth year, m. to Elizabeth Thompson, d.; Jane, b. in 1792, d., m. to John McElhoes, d.; Alexander, b. in 1789, d. in his eighty-fifth year, m. to Mary Wharry; Joshua, born in 1794, d. in his eighty-eight year, m. to Fanny Briggs, d.; John, b. in Cumberland county in 1796, m. to Thersey Hastings, d.; Isaiah, d.; Willliam, m. to Rachel Pounds, a daughter of George and Margaret Pounds *nee* Redding; Nancy, b. in 1804, m. to Hugh Hamilton, d.; Isaiah, m. to Mary Hopkins; Isaac, d.; and George Logan, m. to Mary Brady. Alexander was in the war of 1812. William's children were: Martha, m. to Aaron Hopkins; William, m. to Maria Patterson; Margaret, m. to David Steer; Dorcas, d., m. to George Condrum; Nancy, m. to Jacob Connor; Isaiah, d.; Milton, d.; Catherine, m. to Jacob Coon; Logan, m. to Catherine Travis; Sarah, d.; Lucinda, m. to George Neil, d.; and Samuel. Logan was a soldier in the war of 1861 for three years. He was a prisoner at Libby for six weeks. Our subject and wife are Cumberland Presbyterians; his parents and grandparents were Presbyterians. The children of Joshua, a son of Isaiah Van Horn, were: Benjamin, d., m. to Phebe Neff; Christian, m. to Rachel Pearce; Mary, d., m. to Robert Stewart; Tabitha, m. to Isaac Keck; Sarah, m. to Jacob Sink; Henry, m. ——; and Samuel, m. to Rachel Steel. Samuel served in 206th Pennsylvania volunteers, nearly one year. Benjamin's (a son of Joshua Van Horn) children were: John M., m. to Jennie Campbell; James H., m. to Belle Fry; A. M., m. to Rosa L. Kerns; and Sarah, m. to Turner Luckart. John M. was in the war of 1861. The children of John, a son of Isaiah Van Horn, the pioneer, were: John H., m. to Christina Wright; Wm. A., m. to Mary Shaffnic; and James D., d., m. to Sarah Jane Taylor.

James McHenry was born on the farm now occupied by Joseph Work, in East Mahoning township, on the 27th of June, 1805, and was the son of James and Elizabeth McHenry *nee* Stutchell, who were married in what is now Indiana county. The former's father first settled in the latter part of the last century, on what is now the Hamilton farm, about three miles north of Indiana. The parents of James were Isaac and Jane McHenry *nee* Smith. The former was a native of Scotland, one of the early settlers of what is now White township, and subsequently removed to what is now East Mahoning, becoming one of the earliest pioneers of that township. Our subject's father, grandfather, grandmother and uncle Samuel, all died in one week in the fall of 1812. The first was only thirty-three years of age; the grandparents were eighty years of age, and his uncle about three years the senior of his father (our subject's father.) Our subject's mother died in 1851, nearly seventy-six years of age. The grandfather's children were: John, m. to a Miss McCord; William, m. to Sidney Gordon; Isaac, d.; Mary, m. to Patrick Lydick; James, m. to Elizabeth Stutchell; Samuel, m. to Mary McCall; Joseph, m. to Elizabeth Boyd; Jane, m. to Robert Morrison; Sarah; and Hannah, m. to Daniel Morrison; all of whom are dead. William was in the Indian war under General Wayne. Isaac was in the same war, and died during the campaign. James was major in the militia two terms under Governors Snyder and McKean. James McHenry's children were: Catharine, m. to Joseph Crossman, d.; Isaac, b. in 1797, m. to Catharine McClelland; John, b. in 1801, m. to Martha Jordan, d.; James, m. to Ann Neal; Mary, d., m. to Asa Crossman; Elizabeth, m. to George Timblin, d.; Jane, d., m. to William Postlewait, d. James and Ann McHenry's children were: Elizabeth, m. to Martin Reits; William, m. first to Lucetta Light, d., and second to Rachel Lantz; Margaret, m. to Austin Welchans; Benjamin, m. to Catharine Beck; Mary, m. first to George Goheen, d., and second to Rev. Uriah Conly, a United Brethren minister; Catharine, d., Ellen, d.; Nancy, d.; Sarah, m. to John C. Stear; Dallas, d.; and Rebecca. Isaac and Catharine McHenry's children were: James W., m. to Mary C. Horton; William P., m. to Julia A. Ruth; George W., m. first to Rachel M. Swisher, d., and second to Ann Rebecca Keck; and Elizabeth J., d. James W.'s children were: Mary C., m. to Winfield S. Crossman; Minerva J., m. to G. L. Shaffer; Winfield S., d.; Diantha E., m. to Rev. J. I. Means, Cumberland Presbyterian minister; George, d.; Martha A.; I. J. H., and Isalina, d., twins. George W.'s children were: Alfred J., Rachel M., d., U. S. G., Laotta, Ralph F., Lelia A., d., and Bessie S.

Mrs. Susan McDonald was born in the Conococheague valley in 1793, and was the daughter of Michael and Elizabeth Lantz *nee* Hartel, daughter of Frederick Hartel. The former was born in the valley, where his father, who was a German by birth, had settled at an early date in the history of the state. About 1799, or 1800, Michael located on Ross' run, near the present site of Georgeville, and in a few years started a tan yard, which he sold to one of the Brady's, and then came to the vicinity of what is now Smicksburg. He afteward resided on what is now the Samuel Richey farm, and other places, making the first improvement on several places. He died in 1854, about ninety-three years of age; his wife died in 1846, about eighty-five years of age; his second wife, Susan Howard, died in 1878, about seventy years of age. The children were: Susan, m. first when fifteen years of age to John Hill, a soldier in the war of 1812, killed at the battle of the Chippewa, and second in 1817, to David McDonald, who died March 11, 1841, about forty-eight years of age; Elizabeth, d., m. to William Gaghagan, d.; Jacob, m. to Susan Newcom, d.; Julia Ann, m. to Samuel Marshall; Margaret, m. to William Niel, d.; John, d., m. to Margaret Kennedy, d.; George, d.; Frederick, m. first in 1835 to Rachel Kennedy, who died in 1873, fifty-six years of age; and second in 1874, to Elizabeth Allen; Martin, m. to Nancy Coon; Catharine, m. to Harrison Coon; Nancy, m. to George Steer, d.; Sarah, m. to Elias Weaver; and Mary, m. to Isaac Beck, d. in 1868, fifty-four years of age; he was a son of Daniel Beck, the old powder maker on Crooked creek. Our subject's children, by her first husband, were: Peter, m. to Margaret Blunt; by her second husband, the children were: Elizabeth, d., m. to Jane Ewing; John, m. to Mary Fiscus; Sarah, m. to Seneca Barnett; David, m. to Lavinia Welchance; Julia Ann, d., m. to Peter Davis, d.; Ruth Ann, m. to William Gall; Susan, m. to Franklin Sowers; Robert, d.; Samuel, m. to Mary Timblin; Nancy, d., m. to Peter Davis; and Adaline, d. Peter was in the 110th Pennsylvania volunteers, and was killed at the battle of Deep Bottom. John was in the 115th Pennsylvania volunteers. He was noted as among the missing, nothing being heard at that or any subsequent time, as to his fate. David McDonald's children are: John A., d.; Rachel H., d.; James W., d., and M. A., m. to Harriet Roush. M. A.'s children are Lavinia Catharine and Elizabeth, d., twins. Four generations are living on the David McDonald residence.

Frederick Lantz's children are: Michael Hartel, m. first to Margaret Secrist, d., and second to Eliza M. Crissman; James Martin; Elizabeth Ann, d., m. to Ogg Niel; Rachel H., m. to William McHenry; Frederick, d.; Margaret J., m. to R. F. Neville; Martha M., m. to John Gourley; Lavinia, m. to George Keller; John C., d.; Nancy, m. to Lewis Oberlin; Susan L., m. to Joseph Keller; and Laura N.

Isaac Beck's children were: William N., m. to Ann Elizabeth Roush, daughter of Henry Roush; Susannah W., m. to Ogg Niel; Sarah L., m. to James Timblin; John L., m. to Susan Roush; Margaret, m. to Jacob Smith; Mary Catharine, d.; Jas. McHenry, d.; Rachel H., d.; and Caroline. William N.'s children are: Mary E.; Harriet E., d.; Henry C., d.; Elmira Agnes, d.; Aaron Lee, Margaret Jane, Jacob Smith, and Isaac William

John L.'s children are: Eliza Catharine, Elias Weaver, James Timblin, Anna M., Augustus N., and Elizabeth Myrtle.

LYSANDER BARRETT was born in Hampden county, Mass., in 1800, and was the son of Daniel and Rebecca Barrett *nee* Bosworth. The father of the former was Moses Barrett, who was born in 1719, in London, England, educated at Oxford University for the ministry, came to America, and was ordained as a missionary of the Puritan stamp. He was married to Mary Dow, of the Dow family, from whence sprang Lorenzo Hendrick and Daniel, D. D., all ministers and noted men. He was associated with Daniel Brainerd, in christianizing the Indians, and for that purpose made a trip to London, to solicit funds from the government. There he was attacked with the small pox, and died about 1760, leaving a wife and four children. His son Daniel, having the use of his father's library, applied himself to the study of mathematics, and the art of surveying. He made his own instruments, and was for many years (previous to 1815, when he removed to western Virginia) the principal surveyor of Hampshire county. He and his brother Moses were both in the Revolutionary war, and served in the battle of White Plains where the bones of Moses now rest. He was married in 1782, to Rebecca Bosworth, from whom sprung seven sons and six daughters, all of whom lived to maturity. Three of the daughters died in middle life leaving families. Rebecca died aged eighty-six; Moses died aged seventy-six; Samuel, fifty-three; Joanna, eighty-seven; and Benjamin, seventy-four; Rev. Elisha D., aged ninety; Daniel, eighty-five; M. L., seventy-four, and Amarilla, seventy-one, beside our subject, survive. Daniel and Lysander reside in the Loup, (known as Barrett's Loup.) The latter was married in 1830, to Elizabeth Ann Bush, of Hampden county, Mass., who died in 1860, fifty-four years of age. Their children were: Edward E., m. to Ann Tomlinson; Harriet E., m. to Marshall Barrett; Cyrus E., m. to Mary J. Stacy; Spencer P., m. to Ann Elkin; John Quincy Adams, d.; Sarah, J., d.; and Lucy E.; J. Q. A., served six months during the late war, in a West Virginia regiment, and subsequently in company A, 155th Pennsylvania volunteer Zouaves; he was mortally wounded at the Wilderness. Spencer P., served in company A, 155th Pennsylvania volunteer Zouaves, from October, 1862, till the end of the war. Our subject located in the Loup in 1842. While living in Upshur county, West Virginia, he introduced the famous "seedless apple" into all parts of the United States. He has two Bibles, each of which bears the date 1743. One was printed in Oxford, England, and the other in Edinburgh, Scotland.

DANIEL BARRETT, (a brother of Lysander), was married first to Margaret Wheeler, d., and second to Sarah Hunter. His children were: Squire, d., m. to Mary Lanham; Evaline; Lucinda, m. to Henry Stimpson; Hiram, m. to Adaline Crow; Addison, m. to Nellie Farman; and Cynthia, m. to Charles Clark. Daniel, located in the township, in 1843. The children of Benjaman Barrett, (a brother of Lysander), were: Samuel E., m. to Francis Lewis; Elizabeth, m. to Nicholas Dean; Rebecca, m. to Washington Hinkle; and D. D., m. 1st to Sarah J. Hanegan, and 2d to Eliza J. Lantz. Samuel E. was an engineer on an ocean steamship in the Collins Line. He was connected with the ill-fated Arctic, but fortunately remained at home at the time of her disaster. He was in the Mexican war, serving on board the Ann McKimm, supply ship. He participated in the storming of Very Cruz. He served three years and four months as orderly sergeant of company L, 2d U. S. Regulars, in the war of 1861, and was wounded at Fort Stevens. He has an old English Grammar, R. Brown, author, printed in England, in 1736. Samuel E.'s children were: Samuel E., m. to Alice Lamerson; Mary J., m. to George W. Swartzlander; Francis E.; John Quincy, d.; Ulysses, d.; Henry M., and Alice, twins; and Annie Almira. D. D.'s children were: Rebecca A., m. to Thomas Roundy; Benjamin A.; James E.; D. D., d.; John; Lauretta; Charles; Catharine Neil.

GAWIN DRUMMOND was born in Derry township, in Westmoreland county, in 1804, and was the son of John and Mary Drummond, *nee* Bolman. The former's father was in the Revolutionary war, enlisting from New Jersey. He was wounded and died in that state from the effects of his injuries. John Drummond came with his mother to Westmoreland county in 1790. His children were: William, m. to Nancy Kirkpatrick; Joseph, d., m.; Eleanor, d., m. to John McCracken; Mary, d., m. to Joseph Pounds; John, m. to Elizabeth Arter, d.; Sarah, d., m. to Archibald Cunningham; Gawin, m. to John Haney, d.; and Nancy. Of William's children, Amos was in the six months' service during the late war. Gawin's children were: Mary, m. to Andrew Ruffner; John and Susan, d., twins, the former m. Ellen Pounds, and the latter, Samuel Coleman; Joseph, m. to Mary Ann Smith; Sarah, m. to William Griggs; Gawin, m. to Lorindo Tozier; Columbus, d.; Ellen, m. first to Joseph Drummond, and second to Alfred Lovelace; Wesley, m. to Jane Hazlett; Jane, m. to Nelson T. Hicks; and Andronicus, m. to Lizzie Byers, d. John, Joseph, Gawin, Wesley and Andronicus were in the war of 1861. In a recess of a rock on the Gawin Drummond farm, was found a large quantity of darts, flint flakes, &c., from which circumstance the early settlers deemed it a store-house of ammunition and implements of war for the Senecas who were wont to occupy that portion of the county.

CHARLES C. HOOVER was born near Punxsutawney, Jefferson county, October 23d, 1827, and was the son of John and Francis Hoover *nee* Coleman. The former died in 1864, about sixty-two years of age. His father, Peter Hoover, was born in Germany, and settled at an early date in the century, on the Little Mahoning, near Ross' run. He, as well as his descendants, was a Methodist, and among the pioneers of that faith in western Pennsylvania. The latter's children were: Jacob, m. to Nancy Young; Elizabeth, m. to Peter Kratzer; Frederick, m. to Susan Weston; John, m. to Francis Coleman; Peter, m. to Hannah Pearce; Mary. m. to Andrew Compton; George, m. to Matilda Hall; and Nancy, m. to Benajah Warren. All of the above named are deceased. John's children were: Elizabeth, m. to William McMillen, d.; Elijah, m. to Catharine Service, d.; Mary, m. first to Hiram Lowdon, and second to John Colkitt, d.; Susan, m. to David Simpson; Charles C., m. first to Caroline D. Dodson, d., and second to Nancy C. Lantz; Peter, d.; John, d., m. first to Mrs. Charlotte Coleman, d., and second to Nancy Sink; Elisha, m. to Mary J. Compton; Martha, m. to Henry Barnhart; and Henry, m. to Melissa McCloskey. John was in the 206th Pennsylvania volunteers, about one year. Charles C.'s children were: George R., m. to Maggie Adams; William G., m. to Catharine Rotroff; James H., Charles Wesley, John Quincy, Luella, Henrietta E., Annice A., Robert C., d.; Maggie V., d.; Ira L., and Esta. John Hoover, the father of our subject, was a great hunter, and in a single winter he has killed a hundred deer near the site of Punxsutawney. He was accustomed to hunt in the winters and to make tar in the summers. Our subject has made 550 gallons of tar in a single season. He prepares valuable medicines from the tar, which seem to be very valuable for the purposes intended. In a quiet way he has done a large business.

MRS. SARAH GRIFFITH was born in Delaware county, N. J., in 1831, and was the daughter of John and Mary Kimple *nee* Sigler. The latter was a daughter of Philip Sigler, a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The family came to Westmoreland county in 1836, and resided in the Ligonier valley for eight years. They then removed to what is now White township, and lived there and in Rayne township for eleven years. They then settled on the farm now occupied by Peter Fleck. The paternal grandfather was Jacob Kimple, who was of German descent. Philip Kimple died in 1875, seventy-three years of age; his wife is still living, over seventy-five years old. The children were: Philip, thrice married; Maria, d., m. to Richard Repine; Amanda, m. to Daniel Kuser; Margaret, m. to Holloway Butler; George, d., m. to Jane Baird; Elizabeth, m. to Eli Weagly; Sarah, m. to David Griffith, d. in 1878, fifty-seven years old; John, d.; Jacob, m. to Jane McGregor; William, m. to Maria Crissman; Peter; Hannah, m. first to James Pounds, d., second to Alexander Glenn, d., and third to George W. Marshall; Martha, m. James Hall; Jane, d.; Nancy, d.; Lydia, d.; Ann, m. first Abraham Davis, d., and second Clempson Aul; Rebecca, m. to Peter Fleck. Jacob and William were in the war of 1861. The former was wounded and a prisoner; the latter was captain of a company and was also wounded. Mrs. Griffith's children were: Evan W., m. to Flora Spencer; John K., m. to Maggie M. Schall; George L., d.; Mary, m. to Scott Fitzgerald; Sarah L., m. to James Hazlett; George S., Margaret A., Amanda E., Anna Maria, Philip S., and Jennie V. Mrs. Hannah Marshall's children were: Marvie Evaline, William Kimple, Katurah Ann, Maranda H. and Mary Lavinia Pounds, and Susey V. M. Glenn, and Lily M. Marshall, d. Our subject is a Baptist.

MRS. ELIZABETH FLECK was born in Sinking Valley, Blair county, March 20th, 1808, and was the daughter of George and Rachel Steer (or Stear), *nee* Crissman. The former's second wife was Catharine Fisher. The parents of George Steer were Nicholas and Catharine Steer *nee* King. George's children were: Elizabeth, m. May 10, 1827, to Thomas Luckhart; John,

d., m. to Elizabeth Fleck, d.; Frederick, m. in 1836, to Mary Stiteler; George, m. first to Catharine Roush, d., and second to Catharine Black; these were by the first wife. By the second wife there were: David, m. to Margaret Van Horn; Jacob, m. to Mary Hyskell; Maria, d., m. to James Robinson, d.; Eliza, m. first to Joseph Weamer, d., and second to William Weamer, d.; Thomas, d., m. to Amelia Myers; Ephraim F., m. to Catharine Hyskell; Enoch C.; William, d.; Caroline, m. to Joseph McIntire; and Marion E., d., m. to Mary Hoffman, d. Mrs. Elizabeth Fleck's children were: Mary, d., m. to Hugh McKee; Aaron, d.; Rachel, m. to John F. Beck; Eliza, m. to Daniel Musselman; Rebecca, m. first to Jacob Hoover, d., and second to T. N. Sims; James, d., m. to Emeline Isit; Susannah Margaret, d.; Francis M., m. to Caroline Good; Rolin, d.; John M. Rarigh; David Blair, m. to Cannarissa Fulton; and Missouri, d., m. to Bingham Lydick. James was killed in the battle of the Wilderness. Francis M. was wounded at Petersburg. Rolin died in Danville, after being a prisoner seven months. (See record of soldiers for companies and regiments.) Frederick Steer's children were: Elizabeth Rachel, d.; Susan, m. to William Moser; David, m. to Susan Niel; Peter S., m. to Sarah Niel; Eliza Catharine, d., John C., m. to Sarah McHenry; William, m. to Huldah J. London; Joseph C., d.; George, d., and Maria, twins; Sarah Melissa, m. to James Brown; and Gilbert, d. Mr. Steer has a double coverlid made by his grandmother over one hundred years ago, in Hagerstown, Maryland. The children of David, a son of George Stear, were: Lena Ann, Caroline W., m. to John Dilts; Sarah Lucinda, d.; William Thomas, d.; Addie Rachel, d.; David Blanchard; Lillie May; Ambrose, and Enoch.

Jacob Steer (or Stear) was born in Sinking Valley, Blair county, on the 11th of October, 1810, and was the son of John and Susan Steer *nee* Tipperry. Nicholas Steer, the father of John, was a German by birth; his wife was Catharine King. John Steer was born in Maryland. In 1825, he located on the tract of land now occupied by Mrs. Mary Ann Steer; he died July 30, 1856, about seventy years of age; his wife died in 1829; his second wife was Margaret Long. John's children were: George, d., m. to Nancy Lantz; Mary, m. to Thomas Kerr; Elizabeth, d., m. to James Kerr; Jacob, m. in 1840 to Elizabeth Kerr; Catharine, d.; m. to Enoch Crissman, d.; Susan, m. first; to George Lewis, d., and second to John Stiteler; Samuel, d. John, d., m. to Mary Ann E. Roush; and Margaret, d., m. to John Kerr. Jacob's children were: John, m. to Mary J. Johnston; Lydia Ann, d., m. to Jacob Lewis; Gilbert, m. to Alice Stuchell; Margaret J., d.; Joseph, m. to Maria E. Seger; Zibiah, m. to George Adams; Sarah C., d., and Thomas Clarke, d. John was in the war of 1861, in the 78th Pennsylvania volunteers, for three years. Gilbert was in the war, in Capt. Spencer's company. John and Mary Ann E. Steer's children were: Margaret J., d.; Henry Young; Isabella, d.; David, d.; John, Luther, m. to Susan Brown; Samuel R., m. to Ann L. Mogel; Gilbert L., William L., m. to Nora Talman; Wesley D., d.; Albert C.; Anna I.; George A., and Mary Ellen. Henry Y. was in the war of 1861, in the nine months' service. John L. was in Captain Lewis' company, in the militia, in the late Pittsburgh riots. John L.' children were: Mary E., Chas. Henry, Harry W., and David Angus.

Mrs. Esther Beyer was born in Buffalo Valley, in what is now Union county, on the 3d of July, 1788, and was the daughter of John and Barbara Pontius *nee* Coderman. She was married in 1807, to John Beyer, a son of David Beyer, who died in 1836, in his fiftieth year. Their children were: William, d., m. to Mary Ramey; John, d., m. to Margaret R. Crum, d.; Elizabeth d., m. to George Fagley; Sarah, d., m. to Jacob Renner; Mary, d., m. to Jacob Hyskell; Susannah, d., m. to Jonathan Stauffer, d.; David, m. to Margaret L. Stewart; Eliza, m. to Samuel Smith; Samuel, m. first to Caroline Feltwell, d., and second to Lavinia Neigh; Lavinia, m., first to Samuel Utley, d., and second to Martin B. Travis, d.; Jacob, m. to Francis J. Stewart; and Henry, d.; Jacob was in a Colorado regiment in the late war, and served over four years. David's children were: Thomas S., m. to Adessa Good; Mary E., m. to John R. Barnard; John W., d.; Harriet V., d.; Wilber D., d.; and John P.; Thomas S., was in the war of 1861. Samuel Beyer's children were: John H., m. to Catharine F. Crissman; William F., M. D., a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, in the spring of 1879; Joseph M., a practical teacher, m. to Jennie E. Eckman; Henry A., d.; Sarah E., d.; Maria J.; Annie B.; and Caroline E. Our subject, in spite of her ninety-one years, appears as active and hearty as an ordinary woman of fifty. She takes an interest in the ordinary affairs of life, and as far as we could judge, her mental organization exhibited but little decrepitude. She is a member of the methodist church, and is of German descent through both both parents, who are also methodists. Her husband was of German descent, and also a methodist. David and Samuel, and the family generally, are also of the same denomination. The David and Samuel Beyer farms were surveyed on a warrant to Herman Le Roy. One of the head waters of the Cowanshanock, starts from a spring on the Samuel Beyer farm. Glade run commences at a spring under the porch of Mr. Beyer's farm.

Mrs. Susan Beard was born in Scrub Grass township, Venango county, in 1807, and was the daughter of William and Jane McKee *nee* Buchanan. She was married in 1835, to John Beard, and they removed to the farm now occupied by J. B. Lewis, in this township, in 1840. Mr. Beard died in 1864, about sixty-one years of age. His widow still survives. The family paternally or maternally, is presbyterian.

William G. Travis was born on what is now the Thomas Weston farm, West Mahoning township, in 1830, and was the son of John and Catherine Travis *nee* Crissman. The former was born on the same farm. In 1832 he settled on the property now occupied by our subject. He died in 1855, at the age of sixty-five; his wife in 1869, at the age of sixty-nine. His father, William Travis, was born on the ocean while his parents were en route from Scotland to eastern Pennsylvania. He was among the early settlers of what is now West Mahoning, arriving in 1806, and his mill, which formerly occupied the site of Good's, was the first in this portion of the county. He died in 1840 at the age of sixty-five. His wife died in 1831 at the age of fifty-two. His children were: Thomas, d., m. to Rebecca Watt; John, d., m. to Catherine Crissman, d.; William, d., m. to Jane McPherson, d.; James, m. to Parmelia Travis; George, m. to Martha Richards; Martin, d., m. to Lavinia Byers; Joseph, m. to Emily Coleman, d.; Margaret, m. to James Gourley, d.; and Mary, m. to William Calhoun. Joseph was in the war of 1861. John Travis' children were: William G., m. to Mary J. Marshall; Mary A., m. to Joseph W. Marshall; Martin B., d.; Joseph W., d.; and Emily, d.; William G.'s children were: John W., Samuel J., Frank M., Lelia, Anna M., and Harry Macklin. The Travis land was patented to Paul Busti, of the Holland Land Company, in 1813. There were plainly visible for many years after the location of the first settlers, several well-defined trails or Indian paths on the Travis farm. From the large number of darts, &c., found thereon, it must have been a favorite haunt of the aborigines. William Travis and his descendants were generally Presbyterians.

Peter Hazlett.—He was born in 1812, in what is now White township, and was the son of William and Sarah Hazlett *nee* Wells. His grandparents, on the paternal side, were Robert and Margaret Hazlett *nee* Chambers. The former was a native of Ireland and first located in the Conecocheague valley, removing to what was afterward Indiana county, in the latter part of the last century. His children were: James, m. to Amy Wells; Archibald; William, m. to Sarah Wells; Ruth, m. to Isaac Osenbaugh; and Margaret. William was in the war of 1812, from Indiana county. The children of William were: James, m. to Nancy Stutchell; Peter, m. to Eleanor Stutchell; Robert, m. first to Mary J. Cribbs, d., and second to Mary A. Freeman; Amy, m. to Samuel Fitzgerald, d.; Margaret, m. to Joseph Stutchell, d.; Nancy, d.; Mary, m. to John Lewis; and David, m. first to Ellen Baldwin,d., and second to Eliza Jane George. Peter's children were: Eliza J., m. to Jonathan Brindle; Sarah A., m. to John Blose; Lois, d., m. first to William Bolman, and second to S. F. Conant; Susan, m. to Archibald McBrier; George, m. to Amanda Turner; James, m. to Cetta Griffith; Ellen, m. to Robert McBrier; William, m. to Mary J. Fleck; Silas; and Keziah A., m. to Hezekiah Lewis. Our subject and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. His parents were Baptists. He has been residing on "Pleasant Hill" fruit farm for twenty-seven years. It seems to be, from its peculiar situation, the natural home for fruit. In addition to apples, cherries, peach and other trees, of which there are large numbers, you will find in his extensive orchard the apricot, which he is cultivating with a success hitherto unknown in this vicinity. In the season of 1878, it was the only farm in that section that had any fruit for sale.

Mrs. Mary Hall was born in what is now White township, on the 22d of October, 1793, and was the daughter of John and Sarah Arthurs *nee* Frederick. The former died in White town-

ship, over ninety-six years of age. The children were: Mary, m. to William Hall, d. in 1853, sixty-four years of age; George, d., m. ———; Temperance, d.; Isaiah, d.; Jane, d., m. to John McNiel; Elizabeth, d., m. to John Drummond; John, d., Nancy, m. to John Duncan; Effie, and Sarah, d., m. to John McCurdy, d. Our subject's children are: Samuel, d.; Sarah, m. to Samuel McGaughey, d.; John, d.; George A., d., m. in 1851 to Margaret G. Hilberry; Washington W., d.; and Nancy L., d., m. to Alexander Hilberry. George A.'s children were: Alexander H., d.; Margaret J., m. to M. D. Jamison; Mary Agnes, d.; Sarah C., James, and John. Our subject has been a member of the Presbyterian church from her youth.

JOHN MCGAUGHEY was born in what is now Indiana county, in 1802, and was the son of John and Mary McGaughey *nee* Lattimer. A short time after his birth his parents removed to the south side of the Conemaugh. In 1820, they returned and located on what is now the McQuilkin farm. The children were: William, d., m. first to Rachel Reed, d., and second to Dorcas Torrence; Thomas, d., m. to Eliza McPherson, d.; James, d., m. to Mary A. Dodson; Margaret, m. to Benjamin Caskey, d.; John, m. to Elizabeth W. Marshall, d. in 1863, fifty-six years old; Jane, m. to James Irwin, d.; Sarah, d., m. to David Henry, d.; Eliza, d., m. to David Lewis; Samuel, d., m. to Sarah Hall. Our subject's children are: Joseph M., m. to Elizabeth Newcomb; Martha J., m. first to William Cochran, d., and second to Thomas Ormond; Margaret, m. to A. A. Findley; Sarah H., m. to J. T. Kirkpatrick; Eliza M.; Robert L., m. in 1866 to Sarah E. Cochran; and John C., m. to Mary Findley. Robert L. was in company K, 155th Pennsylvania volunteers, nearly three years. His children were: Flora M., Albert C., Edward O., Curtis L., Mary E., William I., and Verney D. John C. has only one child, Herbert Franklin.

MRS. LUCINDA M. SPENCER was born near the site of the present village of Plumville, in 1818, and was the daughter of William and Phebe Tucker *nee* Canfield. The latter was the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier. The former was a native of New Jersey. He located in the vicinity of the present site of Plumville some years previous to the birth of our subject. William's children were: Harriet, m. to George Johnston, d.; William, d., m. first to Zerurah Dunham, d., and second to Aurelia Denna; Mary, m. to Alexander Jordan; Malvina M., m. first to Daniel Ausley, d., and second to James Kerr; Lucinda M., m. in 1837, to James Spencer, who died in 1875, in his sixty-seventh year; Charles, d. m. to Margaret Green; Ashbil, m. to Mary J. Tubbs; Adaline, m. to Johnston Miller; George, m. to Martha Bothel. James Spencer was justice of the peace for ten years and a steward and class-leader for several years in the Smicksburg Methodist Episcopal church. His children were: Samuel, d.; Sue, Martin L., and William D., m. to Jennie Spencer. Martin L. was in company B, 1st battalion 100 days' service. Our subject is a Methodist; her parents were presbyterians, and of English descent.

SAMUEL HOOVER was born in Fayette county in 1796, and was the son of Christian and Barbara Hoover *nee* Harman. In 1798 the family removed to Armstrong county, where the former died at the age of seventy. The latter died at her son Samuel's house in 1870, about ninety-four years of age. George Hoover, the grandfather of our subject, was among the early settlers of Westmoreland county. He was of German descent and came to that county when only fourteen years of age, with two brothers. He died in Armstrong county in 1806, at an advanced age. Samuel located on his present homestead in 1836. He was married in 1817 to Sarah Thomas, who died in her seventy-third year in 1870. He was married again in March, 1875, to Mary E. McCune. Our subject's children were: Margaret, m. to James McCarty; Absalom, m. to Catharine Jamison; John, a soldier in the nine months service in the war of 1861, m. to Annie Colquit; Samuel, a soldier in the war of 1861 for six months, m. to Christianna Kinter; Mary, m. to Jacob Jamison; Jacob, d., m. to Rebecca Fleck; David, m. to Mary Jamison; Barbara A., m. to George Gray; George, m. to Fannie Dalton; Moses, d.; Henry, d., and Zibiah T.

RICHARD E. DODSON was born in Warrior's Mark township, Huntingdon county, in 1811, and was the son of Richard and Mary Dodson *nee* Dunlap. The parents were born in Chester county. The former's father, Thomas Dodson, was an emigrant from England, who migrated to America many years prior to the Revolution. Richard Dodson came to the farm now occupied by our subject in 1815. He died in 1843, eighty-one years old—his wife's decease occurred in 1853, in her eighty-first year. Their children were: Eleanor, d., m. to Charles Riddle, d.; Thomas, d., m. to Margaret Riddle; William, d., m. to Susannah Willis; Elizabeth, m. to Thomas Adams, d.; Mary Ann, m. to James McGaughey; Richard E., m. to Catharine Y. Gaghagan; and Eliza P., m. to George W. Travis. One of the daughters was carried away by the Indians. Thomas, after her captivity for six months, was enabled after a long pursuit to obtain possession of her, by giving his horse as a ransom. Richard E. Dodson's children were: Mary, m. to T. W. Hyskill; Augustus C., m. to Narcissa Travis, John W.; William E.; Sarah A., m. to S. T. Good; and Homer C. Our subject, his parents and grandfather, were methodists. The Dodson tract of land was a part of the Holland Land Company's grant.

SAMUEL RITCHEY was born near Poke Run Presbyterian Church, Westmoreland county, in 1814, and was the son of John and Sarah Ritchey *nee* Hindman; the latter being the former's second wife. John Ritchey was born in Ireland, and came with his parents to America when a small boy. In 1824, he removed to the farm now occupied by David Bever. He died in 1833, at the age of sixty-five—his wife in 1857, at the age of sixty-nine. The children by the first wife were; John, d.; Elizabeth, d.; James, d.; Robert and Mary, d. By the second wife the children were: Nancy, d., m. to James Marshall; Rachel, John, d., m. to Jane Lindsey, d.; Thomas, m. to Mary Calhoun, d.; David, m. to Margaret Hays; Sarah; Samuel, m. to Hannah Stiteler; William, d., m. first to Sarah Stiteler, d., and second to Mary Steer; and Martha, d. Samuel's children were: Maranda, m. to Joseph R. Hare; Zachariah T., m. to Martha E. Fleck; John, d.; and Phebe L. Our subject's parents were presbyterians—he and his wife are lutherans.

JOSEPH L. BUTERBAUGH was born in what is now Grant township, in 1839, and was the son of George and Delilah Buterbaugh *nee* Laughlin. The former's parents, William and Christina Buterbaugh *nee* Rotkey, settled in Green township, in 1815. They were both of German descent, and lutherans. Our subject and his parents are baptists. Grandfather's children were; John, m. to Elizabeth Learn; William, d., m. to Mary A. Myers; Jacob, m. to Lydia Chapman; Henry, m. to Mary A. Langham; George, m. to Delilah Langham; Frederick, m. to Margaret Langham; David, m. first to Anna Langham, and second to Mary J. Bell; and Mary, d., m. to George Learn. George Buterbaugh's children were: Joseph L., m. to Maria E. Lewis; Alexander, d.; Christina, d.; Elizabeth, m. to E J. Devinney; Maria, m. to William H. Buterbaugh; Mary A., m. to Albert Daugherty; Emanuel, m. to Mary A. Wilson; Eliza J., m. to Cyrus Furman; George; Lydia; Adam, d.; Daniel, d.; Edward, d.; and Ezekiel. Joseph L. was in company D, 78th Pa. volunteers, about nine months, and was discharged for disabilty. Alexander, died in the army while a member of company A, 239th Pennsylvania volunteers. Joseph L,'s children were: Israel C.; Ella B.; Rebecca M., d.; Minnie B.; John Miles; and Ida Eliza.

SAMUEL T. FULTON was born in Huntingdon county, June 4, 1815, and was the son of Henry and Margaret Fulton *nee* Mattern. The former was in the war of 1812. His father, William Fulton, was born in Ireland; the latter's wife was Margaret Graham. Henry Fulton died in 1852, in Tyrone city, Blair county, about sixty-five years of age; his wife died in 1836, having reached about the same number of years. Their children were: Samuel T., m. to Francis L. Sims; Mary A., m. to Levi Wilhelm; Wesley, d.; John, m. to Jane Beals; William, d., m. to Catharine Sly; and Catharine, m. to Munson Gardner. John was in company A, 2d battalion six months Pennsylvania volunteers. Samuel T. was in company B, 78th Pennsylvania volunteers about one year and nine months; he was detached at first for the commissary department, and for about a year was on General Negley's staff as secretary. His children were: William Henry Sims, m. to Elizabeth Henderson; Charles Thompson Sims, m. to Hattie Hayes; Margaretta Caroline Sims, m. to Dr. W. J. Smathers; Frances Bell Sims; Mary Anna Young, d., and Norval Lincoln. Mr. Fulton has in his cabinet a tomahawk or stone hatchet, weighing five pounds, found on his farm. He has also a very valuable collection of geological specimens, including some very rare specimens of petrifaction. Mr. Fulton's parents were methodists, and he is a member of the same denomination.

JACOB S. HAINES was born in Hempfield township, Westmoreland county, in 1827, and was the son of John and Margaret Haines *nee* Mansfield. She died in 1860, in her sixty-sixth year. The former was born in Lehigh county in 1795,

and went with his parents, Frederick and Charlotte Haines *nee* Jarrett, to Westmoreland county when a boy. John Haines' children were: Frederick, m. to Arabella Cinder; Jacob S., m. in 1850, to Martha J. Ridgway; Benjamin, m. to Maria Sterling; John, d.; William Alexander, m. to Elizabeth E. Good; Margaret J., d.; Elizabeth, d.; Philip, m. to Jemima Fry; Hannah, m. to Michael Smith, and Catharine. Frederick was in the Mexican war, serving in Captain Coulter's company from Greensburg, and also in the war of 1861. Jacob S. was a sergeant in company M, 2d Pennsylvania cavalry, serving three years and ten months. William A. was in company K, 48th Pennsylvania volunteers three years; Philip was in Co. K, 63d Pennsylvania volunteers nearly three years; he was severely wounded, and was discharged for disability. Our subject's children were; Clarissa M., d.; Mary E., m. to Abraham C. Good; William Henry, m. to Jennie E. Bowser; Leroy B., d.; Sarah Ida, d.; Charles Wesley, d.; and Vermadel, d. Jacob S. Haines has been a miller since he was seventeen years of age, with the exception of the service in the army, till 1868, when he located in the township.

Evan Lewis was born on the Lewis homestead now occupied by Isaac Good, West Mahoning township, in 1829, and was the son of Samuel and Abigail Lewis *nee* Hallowell. The former died in 1831. His widow subsequently married David Smouse. She was of Scotch descent. Samuel's father was of Welsh descent, and his mother was of Irish extraction. Grandfather Lewis' children were: Joseph; Evan, d.; Robert, d.; John, d.; Sarah, d.; Joshua, d.; Nancy, d; Elizabeth, d.; Samuel, d.; David, d.; George, d.; and Margaret, d. Samuel and Abigail Lewis' children were; Mary, m. to Jesse Rarigh; Evan, m. in 1851 to Catharine Kee.; Elizabeth and Mattie, d., twins; Elizabeth m. to Samuel G. Smith. David and Abigail Smouse's children were: Nancy, m. to Powell Smith; Sophia and Thomas, d., twins; Sophia, m. to Beatty Hogue; Susan, d.; David and Abby, twins; David, m. to a Miss McCullough. Evan Lewis was in company A, 78th Pennsylvania volunteers for three years and three months. He was first and second sergeant, and the last year second lieutenant. He has been captain of company G, 13th regiment, 9th division, Pennsylvania militia for three years. Evan's children were: Elizabeth, m. to J. H. Colkitt; Cyrena, d.; Jane D., m. to James Stiteler; Milton K., Addie A., James N., John Newton, Elmer and Eleanor, twins; Maggie, d.; Susannah May, and Molly, d. Joshua Lewis (a brother of Samuel Lewis) was married to Eleanor Rush. Their children were: David, m. to Susan Smiley; Gilbert, m. to Margaret Keasy; Mary A., d., m. to Henry Knauff; Henry, m. to Eleanor Stear; Eliza, d., m. to Isaac Good; Catharine, d., m. to Michael Knauff; Sarah Ellen, m. first to John Weir, d., and second to Simon McMillin; John, m. to Sarah E. Davis; Joshua, m. to Elizabeth Luckhart; George, m. to Maria Stiteler; Maria, m. to Joseph Buterbaugh; Miles, m. to Oliver Calhoun; and Rebecca, m. to William Sink. Joshua and John were in company A, 78th Pennsylvania volunteers for three years. George was in company A, second battalion six months volunteers and in company A, 206th Pennsylvania volunteers nearly one year. Gilbert's children were: John Baird, m. to Mary J. Elkin; Labanna A.; Amanda W., m. to George Weston; Maria K., Samuel M., Susannah, and Harry W. John's children were: Burt C., Lottie P., Homer E., and Walter D. George's children were: John, Elizabeth, Franklin, and Eleanor.

D. R. Lewis was born in Indiana county in 1837, and was a son of E. E. and S. I. Lewis *nee* Farnsworth. The former was a son of Joshua and Nancy Lewis *nee* Kelly. The former died in 1828; the latter in 1841. Joshua Lewis located in Indiana county in August, 1806. His children were: Isaac, m. first in 1822, and second in 1872. Lydia, d.; Rebecca, m. in 1818; David, d. in 1830; Joshua, d. in 1817; Keziah, m. in 1823, d. in 1878; Ephraim E., m. first in 1832 to Margaret H. McPherrin, d. in 1833, and second in 1836, to Susannah I. Farnsworth, d. in 1872; John, m. first in 1832, and second in 1866; Lydia, m. in 1827, d.; Nancy, m. in 1830, d. in 1837; W. H. H., m. in 1837; and Mary E., m. in 1837, d. in 1879. Ephraim E.'s children were: Agnes, d. in 1873, and Margaret M., by first wife, and by the second, David R., m. in 1867, to Susan W. Lemmon; Enoch F., m. in 1866, to Mary J. Shields; Jane H., d. in 1847; Elizabeth D., d. in 1847; Eliza H., d. in 1861; Lydia W., Mary M., and Jane E. David R. is the present register and recorder and clerk of the orphans' court of Indiana county. Our subject's children are: Ephraim E. and Ira E. Joshua Lewis' homestead was warranted and patented in the names of Mason and Biddle. The E. E. Lewis tract was first improved by William Pierce. The warrant and patent were issued to E. E. Lewis.

Mrs. Mary Black was born in the Sinking Valley, in what is now Blair county, in August, 1806, and was the daughter of Daniel and Catharine Crissman *nee* Fleck. The latter's children were: Mary, m. to Joseph Black; Elizabeth, m. to Hezekiah Crissman; Caroline, d., m. to Mathew Long, d.; Frederick, m. to Hannah Harry; Angeline, m. to Henry Aholtz; George F., m. to Nancy M. Smiley; Oliver, m. to Caroline Cessna; Catharine, d., m. to William Orr; David, m. to Mary Thompson; Abraham, m. to Mary Buterbaugh. Our subject was married in 1826 to Joseph Black, and came to the farm now occupied by herself and her son Adam, in 1831. Joseph Black died in 1868, sixty-eight years of age; he for several years was a deacon and elder in the Smicksburg Lutheran Church. He served for several years as second lieutenant in the second company of the 145th regiment Pennsylvania militia, being commissioned in 1837. His children were: Catharine, m. to Geo. Steer; Christina, m. to Henry Walter; Angeline, m. to Jason Daugherty; Daniel, d., m. to Elizabeth Settlemire; Jemima, m. to Thomas Garrett; Keziah, d., m. to David Stauffer; Magdalena; Adam, m. to Nancy J. Brown; Martin L.; Hannah, m. to August Shaffer. Adam was in company I, 135th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers nine months; in one hundred days' service as a member of company B, 2d battalion, and in company B, 74th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers one year. His children were: Mary E.; Cora G.; Dolly M., d.; and Daniel W. The Black farm was patented to the Holland Land Company. The warrant bears date of 1792. On the farm is a cherry tree, three and a half feet in diameter, which was planted by Joseph Black about 1832. Mrs. Elizabeth Crissman's children were: Daniel, d.; Caroline, m. to Michael B. Hileman, d.; Maranda, m. to I. R. Kinter; Maria H., m. to William Kimple; John C., m. to Lucy Ann Lowe; Lavinia E., m. to David Good; and Mary, d. Mrs. Caroline Hileman's children were: Austin F., d.; Maria E., m. to J. D. Shearer; Maranda R., m. to H. Jones; Lavinia A., m. to Charles Trout; Anna S. V., m. to Frank Howe; John C. C., m. to Paulina Worth; Michael W. S.; Eugene A.; Addie L. B., d.; and Oscar F. Mrs. Lavinia E. Good's children are: Addie R., Lucy C., Hezekiah, and Anna E.

William and Mary Young were born in Adams county, and were the children of John and Rachel Young, natives of Ireland, who located in the county of Westmoreland, about 1800. They removed to the vicinity of what is now Perryville, Jefferson county, in 1813, where they died. William is supposed to be eighty-five, and Mary eighty-nine years of age. They have resided on the Thomas S. Neil farm, in this township, since 1867. He is now making raft-bows and pins, fork and other handles, for the neighboring families.

Augustus H. Warren is a son of Benajah Warren and Nancy Hoover, who were married in Indiana, on the 25th of October, 1821. The former was a native of New Marlboro, Mass., and when but a small boy, his parents removed to Ashland county, Ohio. During the war of 1812, he carried the mail. When eighteen years of age, he settled in what is now South Mahoning township, and in 1833, purchased the Peter Crotzer farm. He died in 1861, about sixty-eight years of age—his wife died in 1877, about seventy eight years of age. The latter was a daughter of Frederick Hoover, and was born in Morrison's cove, Huntingdon county. The children were: Mary Ann, m. to William Simpson; John, d.; Harriet N., m. to Dr. W. L. Morrow; Silas E., M. D., d.; George H., m. to Lizzie A. Pontius, d.; Caroline, d., m. first to Rev. J. R. Means, d., and second to Dr. J. S. McNutt; Annace, d., m. to S. L. Simpson; Augustus H., m. to Maria Travis; and Jennie A., m. to H. S. Smullin. Geo. H. was in the signal corps and secret service for two and a half years. Augustus H. was in the 103d Pennsylvania volunteers about six months. Augustus H.'s children are: Edwin L., Ida A., Charles, Benajah, and Thamas. George H.'s only child is Virginia B. The Augustus H. Warren residence ranks among the finest in the country.

James N. Chambers was born in Georgeville, East Mahoning township, in 1846, and was the son of John and Sarah Chambers *nee* Niel, daughter of William Neil. His grandfather paternal, was James Chambers, a native of Ireland, a soldier in the war of 1812, and an early settler of what is now North Mahoning township. His wife was Sarah Pounds. Grandfather's children were: Robert, m. to Mary J. Brady; James, m. to Phebe Ayers, d.; John, d., m. to Sarah Niel; Charles, m. to Elizabeth Sink; William, m. to Susan Sprankle; George, m.; Alexander, d.; Jane, m. to Michael Schotz, m. to Albert Shaffer. F.'s children were: William, d., m. to Caroline Sims; James N., m. to Susan Ann Snyder; Henry, d.; Scott; Angeline, d.;

Laura, m. to Andrew Shankle; Sarah, m. to John Stewart; and Adella. William was in company F, 105th Pennsylvania volunteers, and was wounded; re-enlisted in company E, 3d regiment, V. R. C., serving in all five years. James N, was in company K, 14th Pennsylvania cavalry, three years, was wounded and a prisoner, the latter fortunately only half an hour. James N.'s children are: Minnie L. D., James Wilson, Lillie May, Aaron N., and Maud.

MICHAEL SHAFFER was born in Morris township, Huntingdon county, on the 25th of November, 1820, and was the son of Jacob and Elizabeth Shaffer *nee* Fetterhoff. (See sketch of Jacob Shaffer, in North Mahoning.) He accompanied his parents to the county, when they made their settlement in 1838. He was married in March, 1845, to Martha Thomas, daughter of William Thomas. Their children are: William T., to Sabilla Jamison; Melinda J., m. to James Moore; Margaret E., d.; Nancy A., d.; Sarah Emma, d.; Jacob George, d.; Susannah, d.; and Jonn Wilson, d. Our subject and his ancestors, as far as known were Evangelical Lutherans. He has held nearly all af the township offices. On Mr. Shaffer's farm, there was not many years ago, a very marked showing of the trail which, according to the old settlers, was an Indian path from the Cherry Tree to Franklin, Venango county, the latter being called in the early days Fort Venango. In 1858, and some years later, he found twenty lead balls in one of his fields—each weighing about an ounce—within an area of not more than two yards in diameter, and about five inches below the surface. Their appearance indicated that they were never shot. Large quantities of Indian darts have been found at several different points on the same tract.

MRS. SARAH GASTEN was born near what is now Georgeville, in 1816, and was the daughter of John and Margaret Hopkins *nee* Jamison. She was married in 1838 to James Gasten, who died March 19, 1879, seventy years old. Mr. Gasten was born on the farm now occupied by his widow. He was a son of Samuel and Jane Gasten *nee* Kirkpatrick. The former died in 1859, about eighty-two years of age; the latter in 1835, about sixty years old. Samuel Gasten married for his second wife, Nancy Seelye, who died in 1862. He located on the farm where his son James was born, about 1805 or 6, having come from the vicinity of Indiana. James Gasten's children were: Margaret, m. to John Adams; Nancy; Alexander, d.; John M., m. to Margaret J. Gaghagan; Amanda, m. to Robert M. Allen; Celia, m. to Benjamin F. Wilson; Miralda, m. to James M. Hammond; Eliza, m. to D. W. Smith; and Sarah Bell. John Adam's children were: Harry O., and Walter H. The Gasten farm is a part of two tracts; one was patented in the name of William Findley, in 1795, and was called "Findley;" the other was patented to Mason & Cross. Our subject is a United Presbyterian; her husband was of the same faith.

SYLVESTER C. WELCHONCE was born in Porter township, Jefferson county, in 1855, and was the son of Austin Welchonce and Margaret McHenry. The parents of Austin were Mathias and Elizabeth Welchonce *nee* Ambrose. The former died in Porter township, in 1875, eighty-four years of age. He was of German descent, and served in the war of 1812. His father was in the Revolutionary war. Grandfather Welchonce's children were: Ambrose, d.; Lavinia, m. to David McDonald; Austin, m. to Margaret McHenry; Johnston, m. to Elizabeth Timblin; Claranna, m. to Elisha Gaghagan; Alexander, m. first to Jemima Smith, d., and second to Catharine Barrett; Martha, m. to Wallace Farman; and Uriah, d. Austin's children were: Sylvester C., m. to Annie Lettie, daughter of George Lettie; Alvah, Sarah, Mary E., Franklin McKee, and Ruth Ermina. The elder Welchonce was a Lutheran. Our subject and parents are members of the United Brethren church. Our subject and parents have been living in the township since 1863. He has been in the blacksmith business in Sellersville since 1873, and has managed his own shop since 1877.

GEORGE ADAMS was born near Marlin's mills, Washington township, in 1842, and was the son of Edward and Mary Adams *nee* Kearney. His paternal grandparents were James and Mary Adams *nee* Rose. Edward Adams was a general mechanic. He died in 1851, fifty-one years of age. His wife was born in 1806, and is still living. Their children were: James, m. first to Martha J. Bolvin, d., and second to Elcy Lewis; Mary J., m. to Jacob Wissinger; Agnes E., m. to John Cunningham; Levi, d., m. to Catharine Walters; Sarah A., m. to George W. Stockdale; Joseph, d.; Caroline, d., m. to James B. Rankin; George, m. to Zibiah Stear; Lucinda, m. to George Hamilton; Eleanor, m. to John Dick; and Hannah, m. to J. W. Fairman. Levi was killed at Dutch Gap in the war of 1861. George was a member of company A, 78th regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, three years and three months, and was wounded while thus serving. George's children were: Maggie May, Elizabeth C., and Zorah Z.

THOMAS ADAMS was born in Sinking Valley, Blair county, in 1803, and was the son of James and Margaret Adams *nee* Law. The former died in Huntingdon county, in 1818, about sixty-two years of age; the latter was born in Union county, and died in March, 1860, about eighty-four years old. The parents of James were James and Margaret Adams. The former was born in Ireland, and came to Northumberland county, a short time after the Revolution. Our subject and his brother Joseph S., also born in 1803, came to what is now West Mahoning township, in 1837. The latter was a blacksmith by trade. They settled on their farms in the same year. Thomas was married in 1842, to Jane Kennedy. Their children were: John, m. to Margaret Gasten; James, m. to Jane Green; Elizabeth, d.; Margaret, m. to George R. Hoover; Joseph, m. to Mrs. Caroline Chambers *nee* Sims; Thomas, m. to Lucy Kern; Ann, Robert, and Mary. John was in the 105th Pennsylvania volunteers. Thomas, and Joseph S., their parents and grandparents, were Presbyterians.

CHARLES OBERLIN was born in Baden, Germany, in 1824, and was the son of Christopher and Catharine Oberlin *nee* Kubach. In 1833, the family removed to America and located in Pittsburgh, where the former died in 1859, sixty-eight years old; his first wife died in 1840, thirty-eight years old, and his second wife, Mary Eschelman, died in 1876. Christopher Oberlin's children were: Lewis F., m. to Christina Shelby; Chas., m. in 1846 to Catharine Grossman; William P., m. to Anna M. Stauffer; Susannah C., m. to Henry Beecher; and Nancy, m. to T. S. Niel. William P. was in the 148th Pennsylvania volunteers for three years, and a prisoner for some months. Our subject located in the county in 1846. His children are: Mary E., d.; Lewis C., m. to Nancy Lantz; Samuel S., m. to Rebecca J. Wonderling; Susannah J., d.; Katurah E., d.; Chas. A.; Sarah, d.; Agnes A.; Margaret M., d., and Virginia M. Mr. Oberlin has served as superintendent of the shoe shop of the Dayton Soldiers' Orphan Home, and as class leader and steward of the church of which he is a member. He is a member of the United Brethren Church; his parents were connected with the Evangelical Association.

MRS. ANNA BARBARA LOOS.—She was born in Germany in 1792, and was the daughter of Nicholas and Anna Barbara Moul *nee* Freshkern. She was married in 1819 to Casper Loos, who died in 1861; the family migrated to America, and located in what is now North Mahoning township in 1838. Their children were: John Adam, d.; Anna Dorothy, m. to John Uber, d.; Anna Barbara, m. to Michael C. Uber. Both of the Ubers were born in Westmoreland, and were sons of Peter Uber, an old settler of Westmoreland county. Michael C. Uber's children were: Jacob P., m. to Lizzie Hollowell; Casper S., d.; Margaret C., d.; John A.; Mary A., m. to Cameron Myers; and Lewis E., m. to Anna Hollowell. Jacob P. was in company G, 206th Pennsylvania volunteers about a year. Jacob P.'s children were: John W.; Anna Mary, d.; Minnie E., and Edward O.

MRS. ELIZABETH MCFARLAND.—She was born in Butler county in 1836, and was the daughter of Frederick and Julia Ann Stiver *nee* Footers. The latter were born in Germany. Mr. Stiver was a soldier in the war between France and the allied powers for several years. Elizabeth was married in 1851 to Robert McFarland. The latter was born in Ireland, and migrated with his parents, Robert and Isabella McFarland, to Philadelphia, in 1795. In 1802, his father purchased and commenced to improve a tract of land now occupied by our subject, returning in a few years to Huntingdon county, where he died in 1839, in his eighty-eighth year. His wife died in the same county, in 1833, over eighty-three years old. Robert McFarland improved the farm which his widow occupies. He died in 1873, nearly ninety-one years of age. His children were: Isabella, m. to David F. Roush; Christeann and Robert James. David F. and Isabella Roush's child is named Myrtle Elizabeth.

THEODORE R. LAMISON was born in Bell township, Jefferson county, in 1845, and was the son of William and Caroline Lamison *nee* Robinson. Grandparents paternally were William and Nancy Lamison *nee* Heller. The former died in 1875, about eighty years of age. He was of Irish descent, born in Cumber-

land county, and a Methodist; the latter was of Holland descent, a Methodist, and also a native of Cumberland county; she died in 1877, about seventy years of age. Our subject's father served in company B, 74th Pennsylvania volunteers about six months. Theodore R. was in company C, second battalion Pennsylvania volunteers for six months, and in company B, 206th Pennsylvania volunteers about one year. He was married in 1867 to Mary Holt, daughter of Alexander Holt. Their children are: Margaret, d.; William, Clara, Sarah, and Walter.

John McClelland was born in Porter township, Jefferson county, in 1818, and was the son of James and Elizabeth McClelland *nee* Marshall. The former was the son of Daniel and Ellen McClelland, notives of Scotland, and Presbyterians. Our subject is, and his parents were, of the same denomination. James settled in Porter township, Jefferson county, in 1803, and in 1823 removed to the "Willow Spring" farm, now occupied by our subject. He died in 1857, at the age of 80; his wife in 1861, at about the same age. Their children were: Ellen, d., m. to William Newcomb, d.; Catharine, m. to Isaac McHenry; William, d., m. to Eliza Means; Ann, m. to John Coon, d.; Mary, m. to William Irwin; John, m. to Nancy Gourley, d.; Eliza, m. to Thomas Niel; Margaret, m. to Mahlon McGregor, d.; and Joseph, m. first to Sarah Lewis, d., and second to Emily Travis. Our subject's children were: George W., d., m. to Harriet Morgan; James M., m. to Hannah Neville; Lucinda, m. to Joseph Howard; William H., d.; Winfield S., Emma Jane, Benjamin F., Zachary T., Daniel C., John T., and Chester Harvey.

Enoch Dewey was born in Wheatfield, Hampden county, Mass., September 30th, 1815, and was the son of Timothy Dewey, jr., and Clarissa Hackett. The former was a mechanic and farmer. His children were: Elizabeth, m. to Benjamin Barrett; Schuyler; Enoch; Ralph, m. to —— Brumley; Catharine and Henry, twins, the former m. to Henry Barrett; Clarissa, d., m. to James Ashley; Sarah, m. to Joseph Thompson; and Harriet, m. The grandfather, Timothy Dewey, sr., lived and died in Westfield. Our subject, at the age of sixteen, began to learn the trade of a turner, and worked at this business for two years. He then worked at the blacksmith trade for two years, and then traveled as a journeyman in Ohio, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, and other states. He located in West Mahoning in 1842, and has generally been engaged in farming.

William Powell.—He was born in Parker township, Butler county, in 1825, and was the son of John and Mary Powell *nee* Edwards, who were married in Wales. They migrated to Baltimore in 1817, and in a short time afterward removed to western Pennsylvania. The former associated in building Bear creek furnace, near Parker City, in 1819. He died in Armstrong county in 1849, in his sixty-second year; his wife, in 1869, in her eighty-first year. The children were: John, d., m. to Eliza J. Kinnear; Margaret, d.; Mary A., m. to David Hutchinson; Elizabeth, d.; Sarah, d.; William, m. to Martha J. McFarland; Jane, m. to Hugh Wasson; and Thomas, m. to Anna M. Ritchey. Our subject's children are: William J., d.; Lewis Montgomery, d.; James M., Samuel B., Mary S., Dorcas E., Albert C., d.; William W., Edward C., d.; Margaret J., and Walker Alexander. William Powell located in West Mahoning township in 1874. His mother was, and he is, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

John B. Work was born on the A. S. Work homestead in what is now East Mahoning township, in 1827, and was the son of Alexander Scroggs and Margaret Work *nee* Brown. The latter were married in 1825, in what is now East Mahoning township. (For date of the Work family see history of the same.) Our subject was married in 1854 to Nancy Thomas. Their children were: Olis Calvin, d.; Israel Thomas, d.; Louis Ward, d.; Hannah M., and Mary Elder. Mr. Work was a carpenter for over thirty years, but has now retired from active business in that trade. His farm is part of a tract patented to Gen. William Todd, in 1785.

Samuel Weaver was born in Hollidaysburg, Huntingdon county, in 1835, and was the son of Elias and Elizabeth Weaver *nee* Fleck. The former's father was in the Revolutionary war, and was of German descent. Elias came to the vicinity of Smicksburg, in 1835. He died in Jefferson county in 1849, in his fortieth year; his wife is still living and past her seventieth birthday. Their children were: George, m. to Mrs. Margaret Hoover *nee* Niel; Samuel, m. to Sarah Cochran, daughter of Joseph Cochran; Catharine, d.; Henry, m. to Margaret Drummond; John, m. to Jane Graffies; Anna B., m. to Thomas W. Hoover; Mary Jane; and Elias. Henry and John were in the war of 1861. Samuel's children were: Ann Eliza, Elizabeth J., Amy Teresa, d.; George Clarance, d.; Joseph Elias, Marilla, John H. C.

Solomon Dibler.—He was born in Salem township, Westmoreland county, in 1832, and was the son of John and Barbara Dibler *nee* Kuntz. The former was born in 1807 in Westmoreland county. The latter was born in Path Valley, Franklin county, and died in Westmoreland county in 1857, at the age of forty-eight. Our subject's grandparents were: Frederick and Susannah Dibler *nee* Marsh, who migrated from Lebanon county to Westmoreland county. The former was in the war of 1812 from Westmoreland county. Of our subject's brothers David was in the 105th regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, in the war of 1861, for nine months. Solomon was married in 1858, to Catharine N. Aukerman, daughter of Lewis Aukerman, of Bell township, Westmoreland county. Their children are: Ella M., Ida Belle, and John J.

S. H. Porter was born in Salem township, Westmoreland county, in 1812, and was the son of William and Rebecca Porter *nee* Dickey. The former's second wife was Jane Kirkpatrick. William's father was Samuel Porter, a native of Ireland, and the pastor of Congruity and Poke Run Presbyterian churches for several years. The latter's wife was Mary Hutchinson. William Porter located in Wayne township, Armstrong county, in 1829. Our subject was married to Nancy Calhoun, a daughter of Hon. John Calhoun, an associate judge of Armstrong county for several years; he also acted as a justice of the peace for many years. Their children were: Eliza J., m. to Robert McQuilkin; John, d.; Mary Catharine, d., and William D., m. to Martha J. Steele. William D. was in company K, 155th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, from August 29th, 1862, to June 1st, 1865. Our subject and family, as well as his parents, adhere to the belief preached by his grandfather, Rev. Samuel Porter.

John Goheen was born in Porter township, Clarion county, in 1829, and was the son of Davis and Sarah Goheen *nee* Mahans. His paternal grandparents were James and Elizabeth Goheen *nee* Davis. The former was of Scotch-Irish descent. George Goheen, a brother of John, was in company A, 105th Pennsylvania volunteers about three years. He was wounded at the second Bull Run engagement. David, another brother, was in the same company, and served till the end of the war. He also was wounded. Our subject was a farmer till 1852, and then became a partner in a general store for three years. In 1856, he removed to Sellersville, and has since been engaged in mercantile business. He erected his present storeroom in 1873. He was married in 1855 to Margaret F. Gaghagan. Their children are: D. W., Laura, Ruth, Franklin and Idella. Our subject is a member of the United Brethren Church. His parents and grandparents were Presbyterians.

William Hiles was born in Herefordshire, England, in 1812, and was the son of Thomas and Esther Hiles *nee* Haswell. He was a miller by trade, and labored in that business in his father's mill called "castle," till 1832, when he came to America. As illustrative of the roving character of a miller's life, we will name a portion of the places where he labored. He began milling at Phillipsburg, Centre county, where he remained two years. We then find him in Erie, Erie county; next in the state of New York, in a mill on Owasco lake; next in Knoxville, Tioga county, Pa., then in Williamsport, Pa., and then in Janesville, Hillsdale county, Michigan. About this time, 1838, he returned to England, and kept a hotel in Hereford till 1850, when he returned to America, and located in Theraso, Dodge county, Wisconsin, and once more began to labor at his old calling. We then find him in Rockton, Clearfield Co., Pa.; next in Shawsville, in same county; then in Grahampton in same county, and then he rented the Passmore farm, near Curwensville, in the same county, and pursues farming for three years. He then removed to Lexington, Lafayette county Missouri, again resuming milling; thence back to his son-in-law's home, near Curwensville, from which he migrated to Milton, Armstrong county, where he milled five years. His next change was to the Loup mill, where we now find him busily engaged. He was married in 1844, to Ellen Wellington. His children are: Thomas, m. to Rebecca Mowry; Esther J., m. to John L. Holden; G. W.; and Charles A., m. to Sarah Kanar. He and his parents are Episcopalians.

Robert A. Jordan was born in Perry township, Jefferson county, in 1833, and was the son of Robert and Martha Jordan

nee Pounds. (See sketch of Robert Jordan, in North Mahoning.) Our subject was in company A, 105th Pennsylvania volunteers for four years, and drove a team over three years, being detailed from the regiment. He was married in 1869, to Catharine Hallowell. Their children were: James, Mary, Martha and Caroline.

GEORGE W. THOMPSON was born near Pine Grove, Centre county, in 1822, and was the son of James L. and Catharine Thompson *nee* Gearhart. His grandfather was William Thompson, a native of Wales, who located in Centre county, about the close of the Revolution. His wife was Elizabeth Turner. Jas. L., about 1836, settled near Strattonville, Clarion county, and in 1839, removed to the vicinity of Dayton, Armstrong county. He died in 1878, seventy-eight years old—his first wife in 1850, forty years of age—his second wife, Rebecca Claypool, in 1865, about fifty years of age. James L.'s children were: George W., m. first to Mary Gray, d., and second to Sarah Lias; John, m. to Catharine Gearhart; Mary J., m. to Robert Martin, d.; Sarah Ann, m. to Stephen Gravis; William Turner, m. to Mary Gearhart; Davis K., m. first to Lavinia Coleman, d., second to Caroline Coleman, d., and third to Eva Junkins; Ellen B., m. to Perry Kahl; James C., d., m. to Nancy Devinney; Catharine, m. to David Kahl; Peter, m. to Nancy Stanard; Wesley, m.; and Narcissa, m. to Frank Flick. George W. was fourth sergeant of company M, 5th Pennsylvania heavy artillery, for one year. Davis K. was sergeant of company B, 78th Pennsylvania volunteers for three years. He was wounded at Stone river. Wesley was in the second regiment of Berdan sharpshooters. He was taken prisoner at first Fredericksburg, removed to Libby, and paroled in a short time. George W.'s children are: Jared, John, Frank, Charles, James Lincoln, and Sherman. He has been a class leader in the methodist Episcopal Church for twenty-five years. His parents were of the same denomination, and his grand parents were Presbyterians. He located in the township in the spring of 1867.

GEORGE F. CRISSMAN was born in Sinking valley, Blair county, in 1817, and was the son of Daniel Crissman. (See sketch of Mrs. Mary Black.) Our subject came to the farm now occupied by him, in March, 1838. He was married in September, 1838, to Nancy M., daughter of David Smiley, who located in West Mahoning township, in 1830. Their children were; Daniel, d., m. to Agnes Potter; David, d.; Abraham, m. to Elizabeth steer; Oliver, m. to Mary J. Robinson; Frederick T., m. to Sarah J. Black, d.; John, m. to Martha Dilts; Catharine F., m. to Harevy Byers; Winfield S.; Milton F.; and Mary E. Daniel and Abraham were in company I, 135th Pennsylvania volunteers for nine months, and in company M, 5th Pennsylvania heavy artillery. David was killed at Petersburg, June 17, 1864—the latter served till the close of the war. He was a prisoner for eight months at Danville and other points. Our subject, and the family generally are Lutherans. Oliver's children are: Sarah S., d.; Daniel, Ida Blanch, George, and Edith.

JACOB WILHELM was born in Germany, in 1823, and was the son of John and Mary Elizabeth Wilhelm *nee* Snyder. Christian Wilhelm, the father of the former, was a general in Napoleon's body guard. He disappeared on the retreat from Moscow, and all traces of him were lost. His son, the father of our subject, was a colonel in the same guard. He and his family came, in 1834, to America, when he was sixty-eight years old, and located what is now North Mahoning township, where he died in 1840. His children were: Caroline; Elizabeth, d.; Philip; Catharine, m. to George Licke; Phebe, m. to Peter Walker; Charles, d., m. to Eve Shaffer; Daniel, m. to Mary Nichollson; and Jacob, m. in 1858, to Hannah Thomas, daughter of William Thomas. The latter's only child is Mary E., m. to Prof. W. J. Alexander, of Saltsburg. The Jacob Wilhelm farm is part of a tract styled "My Name," patented to General William Todd, December 13th, 1787, and was described as situated on Sugar creek, one mile north of "Lycamahaning," (Little Mahoning). Israel Thomas was the next owner and he, in 1822, sold it to William Thomas. Mr. Wilhelm became the proprietor in 1858. Our subject has the wood frame of a pack-saddle used by William Thomas in the early part of the century.

NATHANIEL C. COLEMAN was born on the Coleman homestead in the township, in 1829, and was the son of Rev. Elijah and Elizabeth Coleman *nee* Weston, who were married in Huntingdon county. The former died in 1862, in his seventy-second year, and the latter in 1874, in her eighty-fourth year. Elijah Coleman was among the pioneer Methodist ministers of western Pennsylvania. He was the first minister of that faith in Punxsutawney, Brookville, and many other points. His labors generally preceded all conference or circuit work, and his fifty years of service have left their impress for all time to come. He, as well as his father, Charles Coleman, was born in Maryland. The latter settled on what is now the Ephraim and Enoch Steer farm about 1815. He died in his eighty-fourth year. His children were: Elijah, d., m. to Elizabeth Weston, d.; Charles, d., m. to Eliza Burket, d.; Alexander, d., m. ———; John, d., and Samuel, d., twins, the first m. Christina Watt, d., and the latter m. Lena Travis, d.; Elisha, d., m. ——; Martha, d., m. James Gaghagan, d.; Fanny, d., m. John Hoover, d. Elijah's children were: John T., d., m. to Susan White; Martha, m. to John Lias; Henry, m. first to Charlotte Smullen, d., and second to a Stogdell; Susan, d., m. to Andrew Rankin; Emily, d., m. to Joseph Travis; D. B. D., m. to Lavinia C. Matthias, d.; Wesley, m. to Martha Hyskell; N. C., m. to Lavinia J. Travis; Elizabeth, m. first to Joseph Allen, d., and second to John Cochran; and Lavinia, d., m. to Davis K. Thompson. Wesley's children are: Adella, Mina, Sadie E., and Franklin, d. N. C.'s children are: Become, Alfred, Bascom, Ida V., Emma, and Lelia. The fourth set of houses are now on the Coleman homestead. Both this and the Charles Coleman farm were patented to the Holland Land Company. There were several Indian trails on the Coleman homestead, and among them was the "Bull path," which extended through the tract.

JOHN KERR was born on the Kerr homestead, now occupied by William Kerr, in West Mahoning township, in 1826, and was the son of Samuel and Mary Kerr *nee* Thomas. The former located on the homestead in 1820, was born on Elder's Ridge, in 1798, and died in 1870. The latter was born in Dauphin county in 1794, and has resided in the county over seventy-eight years. The father of Samuel Kerr, Valentine Kerr, was among the early settlers of Elder's Ridge. His wife was Hannah Barr. Their children were Joseph, d., m. to Lydia Pierce, d.; John, d., m. to Mary Marsh; Samuel, d., m. to Mary Thomas; Hannah, d., m. to John Barr, d.; Charles, d., m.; James, m. to Elizabeth Steer, d.; and Thomas, m. to Mary Steer. Joseph was in the war of 1812. Samuel's children were: Israel T., m. to Rosanna Gourley; Hannah, m. to Griffiith Condrum; Valentine, d.; John, m. to Mary Mogel, daughter of Adam Mogel; Valentine, m. to Sarah Roush; Margaret, m. to Marion Condrum; Amos, m. first to Melinda Lanham, d.; and second to Sophia Ruby; William, m. to Eliza J. Roush; and Thomas, who was killed at Lookout Mountain, while a member of company A, 78th Pennsylvania volunteers. William was also in the war of 1861. John was in company E, 103d Pennsylvania volunteers, from March to July, 1865. John's children are: Samuel; Catharine; Alfred C., m. to Mary Jordan; Thomas C.; and Ida May. Valentine's children are: Mary Elizabeth, George B., Samuel R., William H., Thomas E., and Anna E. The Keers were generally Seceders, but our subject is a Lutheran, and has served for three years as a deacon.

THOMAS ALLEN was born in Cumberland county, in 1793, and died on the 7th of September, 1871. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, from Cumberland county. His wife was Catharine Borland. They were married at the Spruce Spring, in Huntingdon county, February 14th, 1876, and in the same year located on the farm now occupied by A. B. and W. H. Allen. She died on the 3d day of December, 1878, seventy-two years of age. Their children were: Elizabeth, m. to Frederick Lantz; John A., d.; Isabella N., m. to George Wheatcroft; Archibald B; William H., m. to Mary Beck; Robert M., m to Amanda Gaston; and George H. Archibald B., and Robert M., were members of company B., 78th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers for three years. William H.'s children were: Leanna Kate, Allie Bertha, Charles E, and Sarah Bell. The Allen farm is a part of the tract containing 548 acres, which included the forks of the Mahonings and mouth of Sugar creek. It was warranted to Isaac Meason and R. C. Cross, in 1785, and patented to Isaac Meason, and John and Cornelia Cross, executors of R. C. Cross, in 1788, and described as situated in Northumberland county. Dr. John Postlewait, of Greensburg, purchased it in 1809, and in 1817, John Nicoll became the owner. About the same year, he gave the tract to his three nephews, Hugh, Thomas and John. Mr. Nicoll, laid out about 1817, "Nicollville," in the forks of the Mahonings. Not a house was ever erected.

R. F. NEVILLE was born on the Neville homestead in 1846, and was a son of Herman and Charlotte Neville *nee* Soxman, daughter of Christian and Margaret Soxman *nee* Kerns. The former was born in Derry township, Westmoreland county, in 1777, and was a son of Christian and Elizabeth Soxman, the

former being a native of Germany, and one of the early settlers of Westmoreland county. Margaret Kerns was born in the Ligonier valley in 1780. Christian Soxman's (the younger) children were: Elizabeth, m. to John Sigafous, d.; Mary, d., m. to Moses Donnell, d.; Catharine, m. to John Riesman; Margaret, d., m. to Adam Shurick; Susan, m. to George Kline; Nicholas, m. to Margaret Sheek; Philip, d.; John Christian, m. to Eliza J. Bird; and Charlotte, m. in 1842, to Herman Neville, d. in 1871, about fifty-two years of age. The father of the latter, Generalissimo Neville, was a native of Ireland, who settled about the beginning of the century in Derry township, Westmoreland county. His wife was Margaret Lenhart. He was a weaver by trade, and about 1830, removed to West Mahoning township. He died in 1844. Herman Neville's children were: John B., m. to Maggie Foster; Sarah E., d.; R. F., m. in 1870, to Margaret J. Lantz; Herman L.; Hannah J., m. to James McClelland; Margaret L., m. to Abram Foster; James M., d.; Thos. E.; William Tell; Susan M. A., d.; and Mary Bell. R. F.'s children are: Orrin D.; Claude, and Avery. The Soxman's were Lutheran's. Generalissimo Neville, was an Episcopalian, and Herman Neville and wife were Methodists.

John Wingrove was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, on the 3d of June, 1800. He was one of twins, his mate being Nancy, born to John Wingrove, an emigrant from England, who died in Virginia, one hundred and five years old. When our subject was only five years old, he was bound out to George Jenny, a slaveholder. In 1822, he removed to Armstrong Co., where he remained about ten years and then removed to Jacksonville. After residing at other points in the county, in 1840, he removed to his present home. He was married in 1822, to Catharine Wagner, still living, and over seventy-five years of age. His children are: Mary Ann, m. to George Weamer; James A., m. to Sarah C. Ritchey, d. in 1877, about thirty-four years of age. Elizabeth, m. to E. D. Shiffer; Anthony, d., m. to Nancy Lewis; J. H., d.; William Bruce, d.; Cynthia, m. to William Bond; G. A., m. to Catharine Campbell; and Theodore. Anthony died at Petersburg, Virginia, while a soldier in the late war. G. A. was in company A, 2d battalion, six months volunteers. Theodore was in the war about a year. James A. was in company A, 2d battalion, six months volunteers. James A.'s children are: John H., William F., Maggie Bell, Lottie V., and Hannah May.

Rev. George W. Mechlin, D. D., Presbyterian, was born in Donegal, or Concord, Butler county, in 1825, and was a son of William and Catherine Mechlin *nee* Kuhn. The former was a son of John Mechlin, of German descent, and one of the early settlers of Butler county. His father was one of pioneers in the neighborhood of Hannastown, Westmoreland county. Our subject was educated at Butler Academy, and Jefferson College, graduating from the latter in the class of 1853. He also was graduated at the Western Theological Seminary. He was ordained in 1857, his first charge being Concord and Glade Run churches, resigning the former in 1865. He has been the pastor of Glade Run for over twenty-two years, and teacher for eight, viz: 1857 to 1865, and principal of the Glade Run Academy, excepting seven years, since 1865. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon Mr. Mechlin in 1874, by Washington and Jefferson College. He was married in 1856, to Eliza D., daughter of Henry Baird. Their children were: William Henry, John C., Mary Catharine, Sylvester Lycurgus, George E. K., and Irene Eliza.

David Love was born in Allegheny county, in 1824, and was a son of Rev. James and Jane Glove *nee* Glenn. The former was the son of David Love, a native of Ireland, and an early settler of Butler county. Our subject was a student at Madison College, Antrim, Guernsey county, Ohio, for four years, retiring in his junior year on account of ill health. He taught for some time the classics and mathematics in Londonderry, Guernsey county. He came to Dayton in 1865, and with the exception of a year and a half, has been a teacher or principal of the Dayton Union Academy. He was married in 1867, to Elizabeth Logan, daughter of Edward Logan, of Guernsey county, Ohio.

Rev. J. W. McIntyre, M. E., was born in Pleasant Unity, Westmoreland county, in 1843, and was a son of James and Ann McIntyre *nee* Funk. The former was born in that county, in 1808, and is still living. His father was among the early settlers of that county. His wife was Catharine Horbaugh. Our subject was educated at a select school, at Greensburg, also under Rev. W. K. Brown, and Allegheny College, entering in 1866, and graduating in 1869. He immediately entered the ministry. He has served as pastor in Donegal, Circleville, Armagh and Derry. In October, 1877, he became the pastor of the Dayton, Smicksburg and Milton churches. He was married in 1870, to Annie M. Hunter, of Donegal, Westmoreland county. Their children were: Harry, Willie, Grace and Fred.

MONTGOMERY TOWNSHIP

was formed from Mahoning in 1834, the date of survey being June 24th, and was called in honor of John Montgomery, an early settler of Conemaugh township and a noted Revolutionary soldier. He owned a large tract of land in what is now Montgomery township.

GETTYSBURG, HILLSDALE P. O.

The first settlers in the vicinity were William Thompson, John Powell, William Rankin, John Grumbling, Jacob Friedly, George Gose, Cornelius Roley, and others. This village is situated on the dividing ridge between the Little Mahoning and Cush creek. It was laid out in 1851, on the land of Hugh Rankin. The first addition to the plat was made by John Gromlery; the second was by J. G. Ake, and the third was by George Goss.

M. C. Getty was born in 1820 on the farm now occupied by Richard Getty, Washington township, and was a son of James Johnston and Margaret Getty *nee* Clark. The former was born in Franklin county in 1799, and died in 1866. His wife is living at the age of eighty-six. James J. was a son of James and Isabella Getty *nee* Green, natives of Ireland, who settled in Westmoreland county in 1812 and removed to aforenamed land in 1813. James died in 1835, at the age of eighty; his wife in 1824, sixty-six years old. M. C. was married in 1846 to Nancy J. McCartney. Their children were: Margaret, m. to Dr. Joseph M. Lydick; George C., m. to Mary Donahey; Nancy J., m. to Dr. M. M. Rankin; Isabella Ann; Richard Wilson, d.; Samuel Jackson and James Alexander, twins; and John A. Lincoln. He located in the village that bears his name in 1850, and has since been engaged in the general store trade. He erected his first store after the Conrath house in 1860. His present building, 27x100 feet and two stories, was erected in 1876. He served as postmaster for fourteen years.

Hugh R. Rankin was born on what is now the William Wiggins farm, Armstrong township, in 1814, and was a son of William and Margaret Rankin *nee* Ramsey. The former's second wife was Hannah Buckley. William was born on the above named tract. He was a son of William Rankin, who married in what is now Indiana county, Jane Taylor, a native of Ireland. He was a native of Ireland, and served in the Revolutionary war. He located after this struggle on Crooked creek. He died in 1823, at the age of eighty; his wife in 1833, about seventy years of age. Their children were: Mathew, d., m. to Mary McCullough; Isabella, d., m.; Jane, m. to David McMichael; Mary, d., m. to Samuel Miller, d.; William, d., m. first to Margaret Ramsey, d., and second to Hannah Buckley, d.; and Margaret, d., m. to William McMichael, d. William's children were: William, m. to Nancy Anthony, d.; Hugh R., m. to Margaret Cooper; Matthew, d., m. to Jane Lydick; Margaret, m. to Lewis Decker; Jane; Ann, m. to Washington Spence; Isabella, m. to Andrew Morrow; John, m. to Elizabeth Cox, and James, m. to Caroline Adams, d. Hugh R.'s children were: William, m. to Nancy Buterbaugh; Austin C., m. to Etta Rank; John R., m. to Emily Powell; Lewis D., m. to Mary Ruffner; Michael M., M. D., m. to Nancy Getty; and Joseph W., m. to Lucy Lucas. Austin C. was in company D, 78th Pennsylvania volunteers for three years and two months. Our subject has resided in the vicinity of the village and in Gettysburg for forty-nine years, having located, in 1830, in the neighborhood of what is now the above named place.

Jacob G. Ake was born in Morrison's Cove, Huntingdon county, in 1811, and was a son of Daniel and Mary Ake *nee* Higgins. The former died in 1854, at the age of seventy-two; the latter in 1858, about seventy years of age. David was the son of Jacob Ake, a German. He had two sons, William and Jacob, in the war of 1812. Our subject came to the county in 1844, and purchased what is now the William Rankin farm. He was a merchant in New Washington, Clearfield county, for seven, has been the proprietor of the "Union House," Gettys-

burg, for eighteen, and the treasurer of the school board for eleven years. He was married in 1841 to Elizabeth Notley. Their children were: David S., m. in 1867 to Annace Donahey; William, d.; Sylvester, d.; Frances Drusilla, d.; Mary Jane, m. to John Mehaffey; Sarah E., d.; James Dowler; Agnes B., m. to George Prothero; Joseph H.; John H.; Anna Bell, and Rosa Amanda. David S. was in company D, 78th Pennsylvania volunteers for three years and two months. David S.'s children were: Elsie Vernon; Charles M.; Mary Rodella, d.; and William Monroe, d.

ELIZA NOTLEY was the daughter of John and Eliza Notley *nee* Flinegan, who settled on the tract now occupied by John Notley, Montgomery township. Two of their children, Ellen and Frank, respectively seven and five years old, were lost on Shryock's run in 1831. They were gone twenty-four hours, and the entire settlement was out in search of the wanderers. They traveled along the run till they reached the river, where they were found on the morning of the following day. At night the little girl disrobed herself, *in puris naturalibus*, to make covering for her brother. They waited at the foot of a tall pine, with naught but the howling of the wolves for company till the morning broke. The scene of their wandering was in the same vicinity of the noted Shryock adventure in 1819.

MRS. CATHARINE GOSS was born in Snyder county in 1813, and was a daughter of George and Rebecca Drees *nee* Royer, Lutherans, and Germans by birth. Our subject was married to George Goss, in Snyder county, and removed to the farm now occupied by William Goss, in 1845. Mr. Goss died in 1867, about fifty-three years of age. Their children were: Mary Ann, m. to Charles Brown; Jeremiah, m. to Jane Uncapher; Wilson, m. to Ann Conner; John, d.; George, d. in the war of 1861; Catharine, m. to Robert Harbridge; Isaac, m. to Emeline Crossman; Abby, m. to Harvey Sloan; and Matilda, m. to Dr. John B. Green. Wilson and Isaac were in the war of 1861.

HENRY H. RUFFNER was born in Huntingdon county in 1818, and was a son of Daniel and Elizabeth Ruffner *nee* Huffman. Both parents are living in Grant township; the former over eighty-five, and the latter over eighty-three years of age. Henry, the father of the former, was in the war of 1812 from Westmoreland county. Our subject was married in 1843, to Mary Ann Walker, who died in 1852. Their children were: Louis Agnes, to William McCurdy; and Lucinda Annace, m. to Mathew Wagner. His second wife was Catharine Buterbaugh, whom he married in 1854. Their children were: Mary Ann, m. to William Biss; Martin, m. to Dilly Powell; Emanuel; Elizabeth, m. to Scott Kerr; Ida, and David M. The family located in what is now Grant township in 1842, and Henry H. has been a tanner in Gettysburg since 1856. The tannery has eleven vats, nine inside and two outside. It has a capacity for tanning annually five hundred hides.

W. T. HAZLET was born in what is now Clinton county in 1819, and was a son of Samuel and Sarah Hazlett *nee* Templeton, who removed to what is now Montgomery township about 1828, locating on the tract adjoining our subject's present farm, about three miles from the Cherry Tree. The former died in 1854, at the age of sixty-six. Their children were: Maria, d., m. to John Churchill, d.; Ann Eliza, m. to William Armstrong; J. C., m. to Anna Wheeler; W. T., m. first to Sarah F. Hazlett, d., and second to Harriet J. Armstrong; Margaret, d.; Samuel, d.; James, m. to Mary Duncan; Jane, m. to John Irwin; Sarah, m. to Rev. J. P. King, Methodist Protestant; Greenwood, d., m. to Harriet Hazlett, d. James was a soldier in the war of 1861, in the 206th Pennsylvania volunteers, and is now serving in his third term as justice of the peace. Our subject's children were: Elizabeth Ann, m. to J. A. McAnulty; John C., d.; Laura J., m. to Cyrus P. Rank; William Ambrose, d.; Ida May, Olive Harriet, Lelia Pearl, and Mary Winona.

SAMUEL RANK was born in Union county, October 18th, 1802. He was a carpenter and cabinet maker by trade. He came to Lycoming county, Pa., where he married Marion Keports, of Swiss descent, April 20th, 1826. During the same year, they came to Indiana county, and settled where Cherry Tree village is now located. He erected a hewed log house in which they lived, and which was also used for a cabinet and carpenter shop, as well as sometimes for church purposes. They were members of the Methodist church, and he filled the capacity of local minister. He being the only mechanic of that kind in the neighborhood, did all the undertaking and cabinet making for several miles around. Politically, he was reared a Democrat, but at the time the Abolition party was raging he connected himself with them, and was at that time the only one in the vicinity of what is now Cherry Tree village. They lived in their hewed log house at the Cherry Tree, until in 1839, when he purchased and moved on the farm now owned by his son C. P. Rank, located in Cooper's district, Montgomery township, where he remained until his death at the age of sixty-seven years. Their union resulted in nine children, viz: George, b. in the county, Oct. 16th, 1827, m. to Jane Clark, daughter of Virtue and Catharine Clark *nee* Grove; who settled on the farm where they are now living, and have four children. He served ten months in the war of 1861, in the 206th Pennsylvania volunteers; Samuel K., d., b. December 15th, 1829, m. to Martha Palmer; Maria, d., b. January 27th, 1832, m. to Wilson Powell; Zenas, b. May 24th, 1834, m. to Bevlia Lovelace; Mary, b. June 23d, 1836, m. to Rev. Thomas Stephens; Elizabeth, b. June 18th, 1839, m. to Peter Church; Anna, b. March 30th, 1843, m. to Robert Lydick; Sarah T., b. January 20th, 1848; and Cyrus P., b. July 26th, 1850, m. to Laura J. Hazlett, daughter of William T. and Sarah F. Hazlett, November 25th, 1875. They settled on the old home farm where they are now living.

JOHN POWELL was born in Westmoreland county in 1795, and located in what is now Montgomery township in 1827. His wife, Martha McManus, died at the age of fifty-seven. She was a native of Ireland. Their children were: William, d.; James, d.; Wilson, m. first to Maria Rank, d., and second to Annie Marble; Robert, d.; Frank, m. to Mary Gardner; Henry, m. to Nancy Thompson; J. C., m. to Sarah Kinley; Martha, m. to James McMillen; Phebe, m. to John Lowman, and Amos, m. to Mary Ross. Frank was in the 106th Pennsylvania heavy artillery about nine months. J. C. was a soldier in the same war, (see sketch). Henry was a member of company D, 11th Pennsylvania reserve corps for two years and was killed in Virginia. Amos was in company M, 2d Pennsylvania cavalry for three years; he was a prisoner for eight months at Andersonville.

THOMAS TRIMBLE was born in Westmoreland county, June 9, 1818, migrated to Indiana county in 1849, and located on land in the "Trimble district," Montgomery township, where he and family are now living. He married Mary A. Bastick, daughter of Phelix and Nancy Bastick, June 22, 1852. They have a family of ten children, six boys and four girls.

A. B. CLARK, a son of Virtue and Catharine Clark *nee* Grove, was born October 9, 1839, in York county, Pennsylvania. He was brought, in 1841, by his parents, to Indiana county; married in 1868 to Miss Larue Thompson, of Indiana, b June 8, 1843. Their children are three sons, all living. He has followed lumbering very extensively as his occupation, and is among the largest dealers in Montgomery township. For a few years he has employed part of his time in farming. In October, 1861, he enlisted in the 105th Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, and served until January 12, 1864.

JOHN CROSSMAN was born in Indiana county, January 26th, 1831. His father William Crossman, born in Indiana county, was married to Eve Hostler. Their children were: Catharine, John, and Mary. His wife died in 1835. In 1837, he went down the river with timber, and was not heard of again, and was supposed to have been murdered. Our subject was reared among strangers. He is a blacksmith by trade, and followed that as his vocation until 1868, when he moved on the farm where he is now living, and commenced farming as his occupation. He has also been engaged in the lumbering business to some extent. He has been married twice, first to Catharine Ream, June, 1853, d., and second to Lucie Tanner, in 1857. They have a family of three children, viz: Dora A., Ulysses S., and William G. He owns a good farm in Montgomery township, and is one among the leading farmers.

BENJAMIN C. FLECK, son of Conrad and Mary Fleck *nee* Crossman, was born in 1854, educated at the Purchase Line Academy, and follows farming and teaching as his vocation. He married Miss Anna B. Pollock, January 1st, 1880, and settled in Green township, near the Montgomery township line.

JOHN KERR was born in Indiana county, October 9th, 1838. He is a carpenter by trade and follows that as his vocation. He was married to Sarah T. McGarey, June 20th, 1863. They have nine children, four boys and five girls. In the spring of 1864, he enlisted in the 11th Pennsylvania cavalry, and served until the close of the war.

GEORGE C. GETTY, son of Matthew C. and Nancy Getty, was born in Chambersville, December 16th, 1849, and married Miss

Mary S. Donahey, of Gettysburg, October 24th, 1871. They have a family of four children, two sons and two daughters. His occupation is farming.

John Armstrong.—In Lycoming county, in 1788, our subject was born. He married in 1817, Rachel Coens, born September 10th, 1798. They migrated to Montgomery township, Indiana county, in 1830, and located on the farm now owned by their son J. M. Armstrong. They reared a family of ten children, viz: William, b. April 25th 1818; George, d.; Sarah A., d., m. to Jas. W. McAnulty; John D., m. to Ann K. Gamble; Jas. S., d., m. to Mary H. Campbell; Isabella, d., m. to John Pollock, who died in the war of 1861; J. Martin, m. to Miss R. C. Hamilton; Mary P., m. to William Flennigan; Franklin, d., m. to Miss B. L. Sears; and Harriet J., m. to William T. Hazlett.

William Armstrong, son of John and Rachel Armstrong, was born in Lycoming county, April 25th, 1818. He came with his parents to Indiana county, in 1830. He married Miss Ann E. Hazlett, daughter of Samuel and Margaret Hazlett, October 26th, 1843. They settled on the farm where they are now living, in Montgomery township. Their union resulted in eleven children, six of whom are now living.

J. Martin Armstrong was born June 9th, 1831, on the farm where he is now living. He married Miss R. C. Hamilton, daughter of Robert and Mary Hamilton, in 1868. They settled on the old home farm. Their union resulted in two children, Lucy E., and Mary E. He has followed farming as his occupation.

John W. Clark, a son of Virtue and Catharine Clark *nee* Grove, was born in Indiana county, on the farm where he is now living, December 25th, 1845. He married Miss Ada S. Hoddleson, of York county, August 13th, 1867. They settled on the Clark homestead, and he has followed farming and lumbering as his vocation. They have three children living and one dead.

Phelix Bastick was born in Lancaster county, Pa., March 26, 1810. He married Miss Nancy Myers, of the same county, November 3, 1829. He, with his family, moved to Indiana county, Pa., and settled on land now owned by his son, Jacob Bastick, who located in Gettysburg district, Montgomery township, in 1850, where he remained and followed farming as his vocation for several years. Then he retired from business, and now lives on a part of the same farm, a quiet life. They reared a family of seven children, viz: Jacob, Eliza, Mary A., Maria, Lavina, Benjamin F., d.; and Samuel.

Jacob Bastick, son of Phelix Bastick, was born June 21, 1830, in Lancaster county, Pa. He is a miller by trade, and followed that as his vocation until, in 1849, he came to Indiana county. He purchased the farm on which he is now living for his father, and has since followed farming as his occupation. At this writing he owns the home farm. He married Miss Charlotte Notley, daughter of John and Elizabeth Notley *nee* Flennigan, December 21, 1858. Their union resulted in ten children, viz: Elizabeth, m. to Andrew Murphy; Nannie, Lovina, Benjamin Franklin, Emma, Mary, Charlotte, Minnie, Gertrude, and Edward. He has filled the office of assessor three terms, and collector two terms. He is considered one among our most industrious and well-to-do farmers.

Jonathan F. Bowder son of Jonathan Bowder, d., was born July 2, 1832, in Lancaster county, Pa. He is a shoemaker by trade. He was married to Catharine Hofford, of same county, in 1856. They moved to Indiana county in 1861, and settled in Montgomery township, where they are now living. They have a family of eight children.

James W. Harlett.—In Indiana county, Pennsylvania, Montgomery township, April 15th, 1830, our subject was born. He married Miss Mary Duncan, daughter of Joseph and Catharine Duncan, in July, 1852. They reared a family of eight children, viz: Sarah K., m. to William Tonkin; John H., m. to Miss H. F. Armstrong; Annie M., m. to I. C. Rank; Joseph I.; Maggie J.; George E.; Zelba B.; and Hattie B., d. He has followed farming and lumbering as his vocation. He enlisted in company A, 206th Pennsylvania regiment, in 1864, and served until the close of the war. He has filled the office of justice of the peace for three terms, the last term expiring in 1881.

William Barbor was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., September 12, 1827. His father, John Barbor was born in Ireland, and was married to Eliza J. Barbor, of Ireland. They migrated to America in 1804, remained east of the mountains until about 1845. They came to Indiana county, Pa., and located in what is now Green township, where they remained until his decease. They reared a family of nine children, viz: Sarah, Robert, Catharine, d.; Martha, John, James, Eliza A., William and Ezekiel H. Our subject was married to Miss Elizabeth Lee, of Clearfield county, Pa., in 1849. They settled in Clearfield county, where they lived until in 1854, they moved on the farm where they are now residing, located in Montgomery township, Indiana county. He is the father of nine children, four of whom are living. He has followed farming and lumbering as his occupation. In 1864 he enlisted in company C, 206th Pennsylvania regiment, and served until the close of the war.

John Notley was born in Ireland, February 14, 1789. He married, in 1812, Elizabeth Flinegan, born in Ireland in 1792. He, with his wife and eight children, migrated to America in 1829. Sailing from Dublin May 24th, they reached Quebec after a toilsome voyage of ten weeks in a sail vessel. They remained a few days in Canada, then continued their journey to Buffalo, New York, traveling by water as far as possible. Then they journeyed by wagons by way of Franklin, Venango county, Pa., until they reached his old friend, George Atchison, who lived in Burnside township, Clearfield county, Pa., about one mile up the river from Burnside village. Here he and his family remained a short time, and then he purchased and moved on the farm now owned by his son, John T. Notley, in Montgomery township, Indiana county. There were a few acres cleared on the land, and a small cabin built, in which he moved his family and lived until a larger and more comfortable hewed log house could be erected. In the latter he spent the remainder of his days. They reared a family of ten children, eight of whom were born in Ireland, viz: William, d.; Mary; Robert; Eliza; James, d.; Ellen, d.; Franklin, d.; and John F. Two were born in America, Jane and Charlotte. He followed farming and lumbering as his vocation. He deceased February 14, 1862. His companion survived him until November 1, 1877.

Virtue Clark was born in Connecticut, May 17th, 1799. In 1821, he migrated to York county, Pa., where he married in 1827, Catharine Grove, born in York county, March 5th, 1807. They settled in York county, nine miles from Harrisburg, near Lewisburg. By trade he was a silversmith and followed that as his principal vocation. In 1842, they migrated to Indiana county, purchased and settled on farm now owned by their son John W. Clark, in Montgomery township. At that time the land there was but little improved. A small piece was cleared and a log cabin erected. In this they lived several years, when he erected the present frame dwelling, in which he spent the remainder of his life. After his settlement in the woods he engaged in clearing, lumbering and farming to some extent. His companion is still surviving him and living on the home farm. Their union resulted in eleven children, viz: Samuel, b. March 30th, 1828; Jane, b. August 9th, 1829; James, d., b. October 20th, 1830; Hannah, d., b. January 13th, 1833; Susan, b. June 13th, 1834; Sylvester, d., b. December 19th, 1835; Luther M., b. July 1st, 1837; Alpheus B., b. October 9th, 1839; Mary C., b. May 5th, 1842; John W., b. December 25th, 1845; and George W., d., b. March 31st, 1848.

Simon Conner was born in 1804, in Hopewell township, Bedford county, and accompanied, in 1817, his parents, John and Mary Conner *nee* Steele, to Green township, Indiana county. The latter died at the age of one hundred and five years, six months and five days, leaving an issue of children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and great-great-grandchildren, five hundred and seventy-eight in number. She had her second eyesight. Our subject's children were: Levi, d., m. to Mary Ann Chambers; Sarah J., d., m. to Lawrence Irvin; Elizabeth, d., m. to William Carnathan; Robert, m. to Eliza Walker; Mary, m. first to Henry S. Girts, d., and second to Samuel Huey; Harrison, m. to Anna Mauk; Isaiah, d.; James, d.; Peter, m. to Anna Wassam; Nancy, m. to Robert Johnston; and Anna, m. to Wm. Wright. Robert, William, Harrison and Peter were soldiers in the war of 1861. Robert was wounded and a prisoner for a few months. William was in the service for two years and nine months, as a member of company B, 11th Pennsylvania reserve corps; was a prisoner for six weeks, and was killed at the second battle of Fredericksburg. Harrison was in the same company for two years; he was wounded at the battles of the "Pines" and the "Wilderness" and was a prisoner for three weeks. Peter was in the service for eleven

months. Our subject speaks of "coming to town in 1817 and later (his only garment being a tow shirt, and having neither a hat nor shoes), bringing five to eight pounds of butter, and exchanging it at five cents per pound for tobacco and coffee." His first hat was purchased on the occasion of his marriage. He has a tomahawk picked up at the "Kittanning trail." Philip Kurns ploughed up on the Abner Coffin farm, an old sword, of unique manufacture.

WILLIAM B. SHEFFAR.—Our subject is a son of Wm. Sheffar, who married Margaret Walter, and came from Westmoreland county to Washington township, this county, in 1840. This aged pair, each 71 years old, (1880) now live in Tennessee. Their son, our subject, is married to Isabella Irwin, and settled in Montgomery township, on the Samuel Irwin homestead. Their children are: Amanda Pearl, Hutoca Oneida, William W. I., Anna E., and Afton Bret.

CANOE TOWNSHIP

Was formed from Montgomery township, in 1847, the date of the survey being July 3d of that year. It received its name from the creek which was called *the Canoe*, from the fact that its mouth on the Mahoning was generally the head of *canoe navigation.*

The first settlers were: Daniel Brewer and his sons, the Clawsons, the Hendricks (or Hendrixes), George Saltsgiver, the States, John White, the Bradys, Leasures, and others.

In 1827, when Adam D. Tigers arrived, his neighbors were: John North; John White; James Black, on the Mrs. Porter Black property; Daniel Brewer, on the George S. Hennigh farm; Egman, on the William Martin property; John Brady, on the Tobias Braughler place; and the Hendricks, on the George Smith tract.

The first school was taught by subscription in the White neighborhood, as early as 1820 or 1821. The name of the first teacher is unknown, but the building is remembered as a very rude round log cabin.

The stories of the past, in regard to hunting, indicate the forests as inhabited by multitudes of bears, deer, wolves, etc. Old men speak of Henry Brewer's killing eleven bears in a single afternoon, within a mile of the residence of C. R. White.

RICHMOND, ROCHESTER MILLS P. O.

The first settlers on the site of the village were, David Simpson and John Tozier, who owned the land which included the village. A hemlock tree stands near the bridge and marks the boundary line between the two tracts. The village is situated in Canoe and Grant townships. The first lot was sold by David Simpson to Isaac Bell. Mr. Simpson disposed of the second lot to Daniel Bell. The first house was erected by David Simpson for a dwelling. The second building was the mill of David Simpson. The place was known as Simpson's Mill till 1862, when it was called Richmond, on account of the excitement of the war against the "Confederate Richmond."

The postoffice of Rochester Mills was established in 1867. J. C. Rochester has since been the postmaster. The first merchant was J. C. Rochester, 1866, succeeded in 1869, by Duffie and Rochester.

ROBERTSVILLE

derives its name from Robert Roberts, who was the proprietor of three thousand acres of land in the vicinity. He erected a saw mill and endeavored to found a village, which to-day *numbers a single house.*

In 1841, there were two dwellings, a cabin and a two-story frame house of eight rooms. In the latter building there resided in that year, for a time, Ezra Horton and wife; John Williams and wife Mary, who died in her one hundredth year, in 1879; Thomas Smith and wife Mary; James Graham and wife Eliza; James Herbison and Nancy; Samuel Becket, his mother, Sarah, and his sister, Sarah; George Mitchell and wife; Thomas Bishop, wife and four children; William Bishop, and William Wingam. These were generally Irish and English emigrants, who had come to these wilds to seek a fortune. One was a London tailor, another a city painter, another a city shoemaker, etc. They soon were disgusted with frontier life and returned to the eastern cities.

LOCUST LANE

is located on a tract of land purchased by William G. Lewis, who erected his residence in 1860, and commenced merchandising in 1863. In the latter year the postoffice of Locust Lane was established with Mr. Lewis as postmaster. He has since been in charge of the office. The second merchant was Henry Miller. The blacksmiths have been Daniel Bee, Philip Palmer, George A. Gamble and Dennis Gamble.

The steam sawmill commenced operations in the fall of 1872. It has a circular saw and a twenty horse power engine, and can produce (8000) eight thousand feet of lumber per day.

CHARLES R. WHITE was born in Newcastle county, Delaware, in 1815, and was a son of John and Keziah White *nee* Vandever. The former was born in France in 1773, and served fourteen years in the navy of Napoleon I, being a prisoner of war over four years. He was once shipwrecked off the coast of Virginia, and swam to the shore of Norfolk, a distance of four miles. In company with John North, he migrated from Delaware to Indiana county, locating in what is now North Mahoning township in 1818. Mr. White's location was on the farm now occupied by Anderson White, North Mahoning township, where he died in 1856, at the age of seventy-two; his wife died in 1870, at the age of seventy-nine. The children were: Mary J., d., m. to George Smith; Charles R., m. to Rachel Thompson; Isaac, m. to Rebecca Gaston; John, m. two times, first to Mary Henry, d.; James M., m. first to Isabella McConaughey, d., second to Hannah McConaughey, d, and third to Mary Lydick; Isaiah, d., m. to Martha Simpson. John was in the war of 1861, and lost an arm at Pittsburg Landing. Chas. R.'s children were: Thomas T., d.; Isaac A., m. to Eliza Simpson; Hannah Maria, m. to David Wilyard; William H., m. to Sarah Borts; Margaret E., m. to Taylor Simpson; Keziah Ann, m. to David Brown; Joseph M., m. to Phebe Ellis; Chas. Russell, m. to Catharine Like; Hiram, m.; Eli; and Rachel J., m. to D. C. Smith; William H. was in the 206th Pennsylvania volunteers about one year. The children of Isaac A., (a son of Charles R. White,) were: Della Ann; Rachel Ellen; Austin S.; Sophy Emma, d.; Edwin Taylor, and Eli Clay. Our subject has resided on his homesterd since 1837. He has served as justice of the peace two terms, and in nearly all the township positions.

ADAM STATES was born July 4, 1802, near the site of Lockport, Westmoreland county, and was a son of Samuel and Nancy States *nee* McFaran. The latter was a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth McFaran. Samuel States was a son of Matthias and Jane States, who settled near the site of Lockport in 1790. Samuel came to what is now the Agnes Braughler farm, Canoe township, in 1808, and two years later removed to Jefferson county, locating about two miles below Punxsutawney, upon a tract known as the Hughes farm. Here he manufactured pottery ware for several years. Our subject was married in 1823 to Susannah Rishel, born in 1807, in Centre county. Their children were: Fancy, m. to Jesse Pierce; Eliza, d.; Catharine Elizabeth, m. to William Henry; Samuel, m. to Elizabeth Hugus; Mary, d.; Sarah, m. to George Painter; David, m. to Mary Rishel; Emanuel, d.; John C., m. to Barbara Ann Borts; Andrew Jackson, m. to Sarah Bell Mauk; and Aaron, m. to Maria Ann Seger. Andrew Jackson's children were: Mary Lavinia and Adam Edgar. Aaron's children were: Katurah, Adam, Samuel and John. Our subject removed from Jefferson county to the William Martin farm, Canoe township, in 1830, and in 1843 to his present homestead. This was was known as Holland Land.

ADAM D. TIGER was born in Twixberry township, Huntingdon county, New Jersey, in 1803, and was a son of Abraham and Anna Tiger *nee* Teates. The father of the latter was of Holland descent. Our subject's parents were natives of the aforenamed township. Jacob, the father of Abraham Tiger, was of German descent, and a Revolutionary soldier. Abraham was a soldier in the war of 1812. He and his wife died over seventy-seven years of age. Our subject was married in 1824, to Mary

Philower, daughter of John Philower, of Huntingdon county. She died on the 6th of May, 1879, at the age of seventy-five. Their children were: Abraham, m. to Sarah Griffith; Rachel, m. to Simon Henry; Isaac, m. to Keziah Smith; Mary, d., m. to George Taylor; Elizabeth, m. to John W. Snyder; Jacob, b. in 1835, m. to Ann Smith; John P., m. to Martha Wilyard; Susannah, m. to William H. Smith; and Eve Ann, m. to John A. White. The children of our subject were: Clark W., m. to Anna Hawk; Mary Jane, Charles H., and Clarence E. Clark W.'s only child is Maybry E. On the 3d of May, 1827, Adam D. Tiger, in company with Peter Philower, located in the wilderness on the tract now occupied by himself. It then required four and a half days to raise a small round log barn, the settlers being few and distant several miles. The saw mill on the Abraham Tiger farm was erected by our subject about 1843. It has a capacity of 1,000 to 1,500 feet of boards per day. It formerly used a sash, and now has a *muley* saw. The first settler on the Jacob Tiger farm was Jacob Foster, about 1832. The former located upon the tract in 1857. The Adam D. Tiger homestead was Holland land, and was among the first improved tracts. Our subject served as justice of the peace for five years, constable six years, and school director and treasurer twenty-two years.

William H. Shields was born in 1836, on the farm lately owned by Henry Slemmer, Canoe township, and was a son of George D. and Sarah Shields *nee* Braughler. The former was a brother of William Shields, of North Mahoning township, of whom see sketch. George D. Shield's children were: James G., m. to Jemima Hoover; Robert, m. to Mary Ann Snyder; Margaret; Adam, m. to Hannah Wilyard; William H., m. to Sara Martin; Sarah Ann, m. to David Flemming; Hannah Jane, m. to Isaac Woods; Elizabeth, m. to Samuel Calderwood, and Eveline, m. to Cyrus Woods. Adam was a soldier in the war of 1861. Our subject's children were: Silas Clark, Geo. McClellan, Margaret E., William M., Adam M., Anna Mary, Linus L., David B., and Joseph Russsll. The Wm. H. Shields saw and shingle mill uses an eighty-horse power engine. It is seven miles from Punxsutawney, two from Smithport, six from Covode, seven from Marchand, and twenty-seven miles from Indiana.

George Smith was born in 1805, in Hempfield township, Westmoreland county, and was a son of Jacob and Barbara Smith *nee* Ludwig. They, with their family, in 1837, located on the Rev. David Barclay or the McHenry farm, in what is now North Mahoning township. In 1832, they removed to Paradise, Jefferson county. Jacob Smith died in 1870, about ninety-six years of age. Our subject was married in 1832, to Mary J. Smith, who died in 1864, at the age of sixty-two. His second wife was Margaret Frampton. His children were: Keziah, m. to Isaac Tiger; John, d.; Barbara Ann, m. to Jacob Tiger; William H., m. to Susan Ann Tiger; Charles W., d., m. to Lavinia McCullough; Jacob, m. to Margaret Beck; Maria, m. to Samuel Cochran; James, m. to Eveline Smith, daughter of Stephen B. Smith; Rachel, m. to Andrew Bishop; Elizabeth, d.; and Clara J., m. to Sarah Tiger. Charles W., served in the war of 1861. James' children were: Gerge Burns, d.; Amanda Bell, d.; Barbara Ann, d.; James Clark, d.; Keziah Estella; and Ellen Celesta. Clark I.'s children were: Bertha Cordilla, and Margaret Pearl. Our subject settled on present homestead in 1832. The nearest neighbor was distant two miles. A small cabin and a limited clearing had been previously made by a settler or settlers named Hendricks. The land was known as a Holland tract, and was purchased for two dollars and a quarter per acre. Subsequently, he bought considerable land for seventy-five cents to one dollar and a half per acre. He erected his first saw mill in 1830. This was destroyed by fire, and its successor was crushed by the snow. The present mill uses a Roundy metal wheel, and can saw from one thousand to fifteen hundred feet per day.

William Ellwood was born in 1810, near Murraysville, Westmoreland county, and was a son of William and Jane Elwood *nee* McGranahan. The former was a native of eastern Pennsylvania, and a son of William and Jane Elwood *nee* Stoop. The former was a native of Ireland, and a Revolutionary soldier, who migrated to Westmoreland county, when his son William was only a babe. Our subject's parents with their children, came to the present Hannah Elwood farm, in 1836. Both parents died at the age of seventy-four. Their children were: William, m. to Barbara Burket; James, d., and Esther twins, the latter being married to Robert Stoops; Jane, d., m. to John Long; Eliza, m. to George Cary; Thomas, d.; and Hannah. Our subject's children were; James, d.; Eliza, m. to John Irwin; Christian, d.; Caroline; Sarah, m. to Lewis Gourley; Hannah; Mary; Emma, m. to Thompson Meneely; and William. He came to his present home in 1838. The farm was a portion of the Latimer lands, noted in the Wilyard sketch.

George Piper was born in 1809, in Donegal township, Westmoreland county, and was a son of Peter and Mary C. Piper *nee* Karns. He was married in Somerset county, in 1832, to Margaret Howard, born in Somerset county, in 1810. They located upon their present farm, in 1840. Their children were: Elizabeth, m. to John Steffy; Catharine, d.; Allen, d.; Jonathan, d.; Sarah; David, m. to Rebecca Riddle; Harriet; and Ellen.

William Martin was born in Verseilles township, Allegheny county, in 1804, and was a son of Hugh and Jane Martin *nee* Campbell, who were natives of Ireland. They migrated in 1799, to York count, removing subsequently to Allegheny and Westmoreland counties. In 1834, the family located on the present George McGregor, North Mahoning township, and in 1838, to the land in Canoe township, late the property of our subject, and now occupied by his heirs. Hugh Martin died in 1852, eighty-five years old, and his wife in 1813, at the age of eighty-two. Our subject is yet living. His wife was Francis Sparr, who died in 1874, at the age of sixty-three. Their children were: Abraham S., b. in 1831, m. to Mary Shaffer; Mary, m. to James Lyons; Jane, m. to Adam King; Sarah Ann, m. to William Shields; Harriet, m. to George Schlemmer; Frances, m. to Henry Schlemmer; Margaret, m. to Adam Henry; Angeline, m. to Adam Tiger; Elizabeth, d.; William, d.; and Margaret, d. Abraham S., was first sergeant in company E, 4th Pennsylvania cavalry for three years, and was wounded at Kelly's Ford. He subsequently attended the free military school of Philadelphia, and after a competitive examination at West Point Military Academy, received a commission as second lieutenant of company H, first U. S. Infantry, serving for six months. Abraham S.'s children were: Frances; Angeline; Laura; Harriet, d.; and Eveline.

George Hess was born near Chambersburg, Franklin county, in 1834, and was a son of George and Elizabeth Hess *nee* Graff, who were natives of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany. They removed to Franklin county about 1832, and in 1842, to the farm now occupied by our subject. The former died in 1878, at the age of eighty-four, and the latter in 1872, at the age of seventy-six. Their children were: John, m. to Margaret Miller; Henry, m. to Mary Eiler; George, m. to Mary Hefflick; and Eliza, m. to John Zener. Our subject's children were: Mary Elizabeth, Gorge Franklin, Hannah Jane, Sarah Isabella, d.; Ulysses G., Anna M., John W., and Ruth Emma, d., twins; Samuel M., Harry B., d., and Harvey C., twins. George Hess, sr., was the first settler on the farm occupied by his son George.

John Emerick was born in 1815, in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, and was a son of John and Eve Emerick *nee* Graff, who came to Franklin county in 1832. In 1840, they located on the present farm of our subject. The former died in 1878, at the age of ninety-four, and the latter in 1874, at the age of eighty-five. Their children were: John, m. to Barbara Wortman; Henry, m. to Mary Hoover; Elizabeth, m. to John Hefflick; and Mary, m. to Michael Winsheimer. Our subject's children were: John J., m. to Margaret Lowry; Mary, m. to James Calkitt; Margaret, d.; Elizabeth, d.; William, d.; George, and Harvey. John Emerick, sr., made the first improvement on this farm.

James T. Gaston was born in 1819, on the present William Bush land, North Mahoning township, and was a son of Stephen and Fannie Gaston *nee* Thompson. The latter was a native of Ireland. The former was a native of New Jersey, and came to the county an unmarried man. He paid for the land now occupied by his son, James T. Gaston, by carrying the chain for William P. Brady, the surveyor for the Holland Land Company. He died at the age of fifty-four, and his wife at eighty-six years of age. Their children were: Lydia, m. to Adam George; Nancy, m. to Lorenzo Whipple; Sarah, m. to a McGaughey, d.; Ellen, m. to John Rupert; James T., m. first to Elizabeth Henry, d., and second to Kate Borts; Mary, m. to Annanias Morrison; John, m. first to Selinda Kaufman, d., and second to unknown; Maria, m. to William Williams; and Jane, m. to John Oaks, d. Our subject's children were: John, d.; William, m. to Harriet Snyder; Lewis D., m. to Susan Gearhart; Charles; Clark; Anna J., d.; Mary Elizabeth; Harry; Morrison; Ellie; George; Horace; John; Ida, and Irvin. Jas. T. Gaston made the first improvement upon his farm in 1834.

He has resided upon it since 1854. The children of Lewis D. Gaston were: Lily Olive; James T., d.; Keziah; Effie, and Bessie. The Lewis D. Gaston coal bank was opened in the fall of 1878. The vein is five and a half feet thick, and is self-draining. With one car in twenty-four hours, about twelve hundred bushels can be placed in the sheds. This bank is situated on the north foot of the Little Mahoning, about three miles from Covode, and eight from Punxsutawney. The price of coal at the pit is four cents per bushel.

DAVID WILYARD was born in 1801, in Hempfield township, Westmoreland county, and was a son of Frederick and Elizabeth Wilyard *nee* Shull. The former was born in Westmoreland county, and the latter in eastern Pennsylvania. Frederick was a son of Frederick and Nancy Wilyard. The latter was a native of Germany. The former was born in eastern Pennsylvania, and served in the Revolutionary war for over seven years. He was among the pioneers of Westmoreland county. He died over eighty-eight years old. His wife died also at an advanced age. Their son Frederick was over eighty at time of death, and his wife had nearly reached her one hundred and first year at her demise. Frederick and Elizabeth Wilyard's children were: Daniel, d., m. to Jane Rudolph, d.; Elizabeth, d., m. to Abraham Rudolph, d.; John; David, m. to Sarah Tawney, daughter of Adam Tawney; Jacob, m. to Sarah Arwin; Catharine, d., m. to James Carson, d.; Joseph, d., m. first to Eve Shoup, d., and second to Martha Hum; Esther; Henry, d.; Isaac, married first to Elizabeth Borts, deceased, and second to Martha Hum, and Mary, married to Joseph Miller, deceased. David Wilyard's children were: Elizabeth, d.; Jacob, d., m. to Elizabeth Hum; John, d.; Joieph, d.; David, m. to Hannah White; Esther, d.; Mary, d.; Frederick, d.; Hannah, m. to Adam Shield; Sarah, d.; and Isaac, d. Our subject located on the present farm, May 6th, 1838. He had made a small clearing in the previous year, and made preparation for his settlement. The tract was called "Latimer" land, a Mr. Latimer being the proprietor of a large extent of territory.

WILLIAM G. LEWIS was born on the Lewis homestead, Rayne township, in 1827, and was a son of Samuel and Mary Lewis *nee* Graham, of whom see sketch. Our subject's wife was Margaret Davis. Their children were: Lydia, d.; Lois Dorcas, d.; Samuel T.; Linus Medan; Alexander Brown; Mary Kate; Lyra May; Iddo and Ida twins. Our subject has been merchandising in Locust Lane, since 1863. He is serving his third term as justice of the peace.

LAWRENCE MCQUOWN was born in Derry township, Westmoreland county, in 1817, and was a son of Lawrence and Mary McQuown *nee* Chambers. The latter was a second wife; she died in 1872, at the age of eighty-four. The former was the son of David McQuown, a native of Ireland, who located at an early date in Westmoreland county. His wife was a Miss Harris, daughter of John Harris, of Harrisburg. Lawrence was born in that county and served in the war of 1812. He removed to the farm now occupied by Hugh Lightcap in 1827, and died in 1830 at the age of fifty-three. His children were: Nancy, m. to William Fox; David, m. to Isabella Borland, d.; Jane, d., m. to Robert Daugherty; John, d., m. to Hannah Walls, d.; James, d., m. to Jane McQuown; Ellen, m. to Alexander Downey; Lawrence, m. to Susannah J. Robinson, Thomas, m. to Ann M. Robinson; Margaret, m. to John Elder; William, m. to Margaret Shields; Mary, m. to William Black; Eliza, m. to James Bash, d.; and Samuel, d., m. to Keziah Snyder. James was in the 105th Pennsylvania volunteers. Our subject's children were: Mary E., m. to Robert Law; Thomas, d.; Martha, m. to Darius Blose; James, m.; Clara, d.; George, d.; and Priscilla. James served for six months in the war of 1861. Mr. McQuown came to Young township, Jefferson county, in 1835, and to his present homestead in 1864.

JOSEPH CARY was born in France, in 1822, and was a son of John B. and Mary M. Cary *nee* Johnson. The former was a soldier in the French army for fourteen years. In 1827, the family removed to the vicinity of Hanover, Ohio, and in 1832, located on the present George Cary farm, Canoe township. John B. Cary died at the age of seventy, and his wife in 1877, ninety-one years. Their children were: Mary, m. to John Seeder; George, m. to Elizabeth Elwood; Francis, d. in Ohio; Margaret, m. to Allen Stoops; Catharine, d., m. to George Long; John and Joseph, twins, the former m. to Sarah Bell, and the latter m. to Eliza Braughler. Joseph was in company C, 206th Pennsylvania volunteers about one year. He was a millwright by trade, and has erected fifteen grist and saw mills, and rebuilt or repaired thirty. His children were: Ann, Henry, Silas, George, Clarissa, d.; Sarah Ellen, d.; Martha, and Margaret, d.

SIMON SHEESLEY was born near "Blankett Hill," Armstrong county, in 1835, and was a son of John and Mary Sheesley *nee* Slogenhop. The former was a native of Dauphen county, and the latter of Maryland. John Sheesley's father was a soldier in the Revolution and the war of 1812. In 1825, the family removed to Armstrong county, and in 1844, to what is now Winslow township, Jefferson county. John Sheesley died in 1859, at the age of sixty-four, and his wife in 1848, forty-eight years old. Their children were: David, m. to Sarah Hull; James, d.; Joseph, m. first to Mary Hull, d., and second to Jane Hawk; Mary, d., m. to William Deemer; Catharine, m. to Gordon Harris; Simon, m. to Lydia A. Deemer; Andrew Jackson, m. to Sarah Wachob; John, d.; and Sarah Ann, m. first to Henry Millard, d., and second to Clinton Johnston. David served in the war of 1861. John died while a member of the 11th Pennsylvania reserve corps. He was a prisoner and died a few minutes after his exchange. Simon's only child is Mary Magdalena, m. to John C. Deemer. Our subject is a blacksmith by trade, and has labored in Jefferson county fourteen years, Westmoreland county seven years, and Tennessee one and a half years. He located in Locust Lane, in May, 1880.

MATTHIAS SMITH was born in Prussia, in 1819, and was a son of Casper and Catharine Smith *nee* Gompers. The former was a soldier in the European wars for seven years. In 1835, the family removed to Westmoreland county, and in 1842, to the present John G. Smith farm, Banks township. Casper Smith died in 1852, at the age of sixty-eight, and his wife in 1866, seventy-two years old. Their children were: Matthias, m. first to Maria Ann Hefflick, d. in 1854, twenty-nine years old, and second to Maria Compton, d. April 4th, 1880, fifty-four years old; John, m. to Margaret Wenshammer; Nicholas, d.; Peter; Catharine, d.; George, d.; Henry; Jacob, m. to Mary Brown; and Margaret, m. to Altman Compton. Our subject's children were: Mary, m. to Fred. Fuller; Catharine, d.; Sarah, m. to William Phillips; Frank, m. to Ellen Barto; Eliza, d.; and Emily, d. Our subject came to what is now Canoe township, in 1849, and located on his present farm in 1865.

ROBERT LOWRY was born in 1826, on the present Daniel Lowry farm, Young township, and was a son of Daniel Lowry, of whom see sketch in said township. He was married in 1855, to Mary A. Black, daughter of William Black, of North Mahoning township. Their only child is Harvey. Our subject served in company G, 206th Pennsylvania volunteers, for about one year. He located on his present farm in 1853, it being a portion of what were called "Brodhead lands."

ABRAHAM STIVER was born in 1832, in Sewickley township, Beaver county, and was a son of Jacob F. and Julia Ann Stiver *nee* Shoemaker, natives of Germany. They migrated to America in 1815—to Beaver county in 1830, and to present Jacob Stiver farm, Canoe township, in 1838. Jacob F. was a soldier in some of the European wars. He died in 1858, at the age of seventy-four, and his wife in 1850, fifty-two years old. Their children were: Jacob, m. to Lena Peffer; Gottlieb, m. first to Caroline Wineburg, d., and second to Mary Dunmire; William, d.; Frederick, d.; John, m. first to Martha Saltsgiver, d., and second to Mrs. Louise Stiver *nee* Hawk; Henry, d., m. to Louise Hawk; Mary, d., m. to William Winebarg; Abraham, m. to Catharine Winebarg; Elizabeth, m. to Robert McFarland, d.; Daniel, m. to Elizabeth Pifer; Christina, m. to John Barthalomew; and David, m. to Elizabeth Bradenbaugh. John was a member of the 105th Pennsylvania volunteers for four years. He was a prisoner for some time at Andersonville. Abraham was in company A, 107th Pennsylvania volunteers for two years and two months. Gottlieb, Daniel, and David were in the 206th Pennsylvania volunteers for about one year. Abraham's children were: William B., m. to Catharine Pifer; John H., m. to Lizzie Hefflick; Sarah C., m. to John Winebarg; Abraham; Martin Franklin; David McClellan; Daniel; Mary Elizabeth; Nettie Ann; Silas Clark; and Rachel Ann. The Abraham Stiver farm was Holland land, and of late years, was known as the John Mitchell property.

ANDREW CALDERWOOD was born in 1799, in county Tyrone, Ireland, and was a son of Robert and Elizabeth Calderwood *nee* Flood. The former was eighty, and the latter over ninety years old at date of death. Andrew Calderwood was married in 1832 to Mary Milligan, daughter of Samuel Milligan. In 1848 they migrated to America, locating in July of that year, on the

present Thomas Barkely farm, North Mahoning township. In 1852 he removed to his present farm, where he made the first improvement. The farm was a portion of the Bradford tract. His children were: Samuel, m. to Elizabeth Shield; Elizabeth; Robert; William, m. to Martha Work, and John. Samuel's children were: William Milligan; Jane Isabella, d.; Robert Simeon, Mary, Hannah Ella, Walter Scott, Geo. Linus, and Harry Edwin.

David B. Work was born in 1832, on the present William Work farm, and was a son of William and Nancy Work *nee* Brown. (See the Work article, East Mahoning township). Our subject was married first in 1854, to Sarah E. Colkitt, daughter of John Colkitt, who died in 1867, about thirty-four years of age, and second in 1868, to Frances Colkitt, a daughter of John Colkitt. His children were: Ida M., Charles C., Silas Clark, Mary A., Floretta, and Edgar. He located on his present farm in 1856. It was "Gilpin" land, and was first improved by John Pollock.

Philip W. Filler was born in Huntingdon county, now Blair county, in 1832, and was a son of Solomon and Sarah Filler *nee* Weaver, who died when Philip was a young lad. In 1844, in company with Peter Weaver, he came to Indiana county. In 1854, he was married to Elizabeth Kuntsman, of Indiana county. Their children were: John H., m. to Cynthia Fails; Robert Clarence; Mary Catharine, m. to James Davis; Sarah Bell, James Irwin and Samuel Mauck, triplets, born December 25, 1867; and Lavinia Elizabeth. Our subject was elected justice of the peace for Canoe township in March, 1880, to serve for five years.

Rev. Crisman John was born in Washington township, Armstrong county, in 1842, and was a son of Martin and Mary John *nee* Crisman. The former was a son of Martin John, whose wife was a Miss Bowser, who settled in what is now the township above named in 1800. Our subject's father was born in 1797, in Huntingdon county, and died in the township aforementioned in 1856; his wife died in 1870, at the age of seventy-two. Their children were: Jacob, d.; Christina, d.; Esther, m. to David Hawk, d.; Ann, m. first to Jacob Crisman, d., and second to Thomas Craig; Michael, m. to Nancy McCollum; Elizabeth, m. to Christopher Wyant; Catharine, d., m. to John Donnell; and Crisman, m. to Jane Mitchell, daughter of Robert Mitchell. Our subject's children were: Robert Martin, Margaret J., David A., Mary A., Mark, and Enos. He located in Banks township in 1873, on the farm now owned by him, and in 1878, removed to his present home, formerly Robert Mitchell's property. He is one of the ministers in the German Baptist church.

John Henry was born near Apollo, Armstrong county, in 1801, and was a son of John and Susannah Henry *nee* Young. The latter was born in Westmoreland county, and the former was a native of Germany, who settled in what is now Armstrong county, about 1795; he died in 1819, at the age of sixty. His widow died at the age of eighty-four. Our subject's first wife was Eve Dunmire, who died in 1848, about fifty years old; his second wife was Mary Miller, living at the age of sixty-five. His children were: Simon, m. to Rachel Tiger; George, m. to Mary King; Elizabeth, d., m. to James T. Gaston; Mary Ann, d., m. to John White; William, m. to Elizabeth States; John, killed in the army during the war of 1861, while a member of an Iowa regiment; Abraham; Frances, m. to John Rooney; Nathaniel, and Magdalena. Simon Henry's children were: Adam, m. to Margaret Martin; Eve, m. to Philip Domb; Mary, m. to George Hugus; Elizabeth, m. to William Ruffner; Susan, Rachel, John, Simon, and Abraham. The children of Adam Henry (a son of Simon Henry) were: Emma, William and Jennie. Our subject located on the farm now occupied by Simon Henry, in 1844; he removed to his present home in 1869.

David C. Leasure was born in 1837, on the farm now occupied by him in Canoe township, and was a son of Solomon and Mary Leasure *nee* Kirkpatrick. The former died in 1855, at the age of sixty; the latter was born in 1808, and is now living. (See Leasure notes, East Mahoning township). Solomon Leasure's children were: Agnes, d., m. to Daniel Braughler, d.; John, m. to Mary Smith; Jane, m. to Adam Braughler; David C., m. to Eveline Hasting; and Mary, m. to Archibald Barkley. David C. was in company C, 206th Pennsylvania volunteers about one year. His children were: Luella Maggie, and Quinn Reuben, d. The Leasure homestead was a part of the Bradford lands. A wolf trail, much frequented, extended through this tract.

Robert Mitchell was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, in 1802, and was a son of David and Martha Mitchell *nee* Briers. In 1812, the family located in Hempfield township, Westmoreland county. The former died over seventy years of age, and the latter over ninety-three. Their children were: Robert, m. to Jeannet Brisbin, d. in 1874, sixty-nine years old; John; James, m. to a Miss Henry; Jane, d.; Martha; and Margaret, m. to Robert Wilson. Our subject came to what is now the present Francis Winebarg farm, Canoe township, in 1850, and in 1858 to the present Crisman John property in same township. His children were: Matilda; William, m. to Martha Craven; David, m. to Rebecca Craven; Robert, d.; Margaret, d., m. to Jeremiah Rhodes; Rebecca, d.; and Jane, m. to Crisman John.

Nathaniel Griffith was born in Cardiganshire, Wales, in 1812, and was a son of Evan and Sarah Griffith *nee* Davis. The family located in Green township in 1839; the former died at the age of seventy-four, and the latter, seventy years old, near Carrolltown, Cambria county. Nathaniel came to his present farm in 1842; he was married in 1848 to Margaret Adamson. Their children were: Samuel, m. to Barbara Dunmire; Evan, d., and Sarah Elizabeth. The Nathaniel Griffith farm was first improved by Adam States, who had a small cabin and a clearing. The principal work subsequent was performed by our subject and family. Mrs. Margaret Adamson Griffith was a daughter of Samuel and Sarah Adamson *nee* Swindle. They settled in 1821 near Plum creek, in what is now South Mahoning township. In 1840, the family removed to the present Andrew Pierce farm, Canoe township.

Rev. James Given was born in county Antrim, Ireland, in 1823, and came with his parents to Pittsburgh in 1844. He attended the University in that city, and the buildings being destroyed by fire, he became a student at Franklin College, Athens, Harrison county, Ohio, graduating therefrom in 1850. In 1822, the United Presbyterian Seminary of Allegheny City, and in 1854, was licensed to preach. In the following year he remained in the city, teaching in the summer and attending the seminary in the fall and winter. He was first settled at East and West Union churches, Allegheny county, remaining four years. In 1859, he located at Logan's Ferry, Westmoreland county. He enlisted in the militia under Col. Gallagher, and assisted in the capture of Gen. Morgan. He was also a member of the Christian commission, and shortly after the battle of Nashville, visited the wounded and sick lying at that place. He located in Richmond in 1876, and became the first pastor of the United Presbyterian congregation. He also has charge of the societies of Oakland and Susquehanna. He was married in 1854, to Margaret Fraser, a native of Scotland. His children were: William G., Margaret P., Mary F., Annie F., Hugh F., and Jennie F.

William Widdowson was born in Plum Tree, near Nottingham, England, in 1815, and was a son of Joseph and Mary Widdowson *nee* Bexon. In 1816, the family removed to America, residing for two years in New York city. In 1818, they migrated to Laughlinstown, Westmoreland county, and a few years later to the "Manor" settlement, in what is now Cherry-hill township. Joseph Widdowson died in 1817, at the age of seventy-six; his wife in 1870, seventy-five years old. Their children were: William, m. to Louisa Kime; Thomas, m. to Jane Lydick; Sarah, m. to Daniel Howe; John, m. to Ann Ober; Josiah; Joseph, d.; Ann, d., m. to John C. Connor; and Ebenezer, m. to Susan Ober. Our subject's children were: William, m. to Eva Simpson; John, m. to Jennie Hennigh; Emma, m. to Edward Nupp; Joseph, Josiah, m. to Katurah Simpson; Mary, Harvey, Electa, and Laura. The children of John, a son of our subject, were: Phineas Luther, George Earl, and William Charles. Our subject located on his present farm in 1865. His saw, lath and shingle mill was erected in 1868, on Straight run. It is supplied with a "Burnham" turbine wheel and a circular saw. Its capacity is five thousand to six thousand feet of boards per day.

Mrs. Louisa Kime was born in Boston, Lincolnshire, England, in 1792, and was a daughter of William and Elizabeth Berridge *nee* Key, each of whom died over seventy years of age. Our subject was married in 1812, to John Donaby Kime, who was born August 21, 1789, in Stickney, Lincolnshire, England. Our subject and husband are residing with William Widdowson, in this township. In 1817, they migrated to York county, and in 1836, located on the farm now occupied by Porter Wright, Montgomery township. Their children were: Louisa, m. to

William Widdowson; William J., m. to Mary Lockhart; John, m. to Caroline Darr; and Bazil, m. to Jane Detwiler, d.

J. F. BLAKLEY was born in 1851, on the Hugh Blakley homestead, Young township, and was a son of Robert H. and Catharine Blakley *nee* Henry. (See Blakley notes, Young township.) The former died in 1861, about thirty-five years of age. The latter subsequently married Samuel Knox, and they now reside in North Mahoning township. Robert H.'s children were: J. F., m. to Adaline Work, daughter of John and Sarah Work; Margaret, d.; Sarah A., m. to Calvin Blose; and Hugh H. Our subject's only child is Mabel P. He located in Enterprise in 1873.

WILLIAM J. BURNS was born in county Donegal, Ireland, in 1825, and was a son of John and Mary Burns *nee* Scott. In 1830, the family removed to Armstrong county, and located on the present John Burns farm, Cowanshannock township. The former died in 1866, at the age of seventy-four, and the latter in 1877, at the age of seventy-two. Their only child was our subject who was married in 1849, to Mary Thomas, daughter of William Thomas. He was a member of company K, 14th Pennsylvania cavalry for twelve months, and was detailed as a clerk of the post-quartermasters. His children were: John; Wm. T., m. to Elizabeth Maxwell; Nancy J., m. to Samuel R. Moore; Joseph A., d.; David Duff, d.; Samuel, m. to Matilda Neal; and Thompson Findley.

FRANCIS WINEBARG (Winebach) was born in 1807, in the canton of Berne, Switzerland, and was a son of Francis and Fannie Winebuag *nee* Sauger. In 1818, the family removed to Berks county, in 1823, to the "Blockhouse" settlement, Lycoming county, in 1827, to North Sewickley township, Beaver county, and in 1840, near Smicksburg, West Mahoning township, Indiana county. Francis, sr., died in 1850, at the age of eighty-seven, and his wife in 1849, over seventy years of age. Francis, jr., located on his present farm in 1852, having resided in Jefferson county for three years. Our subject was married in 1831, to Lena Hartoon, of Beaver county, who was a native of Germany. Their children were: Margaret, m. to Hartman Beam; Catharine, m. to Abraham Stiver; John, m. to Sophia Homan; William, m. to Sarah Bradenbangh; Martin, m. to Adaline Copock; and Caroline, m. to Fulbert Alderbrand. John and Martin were members of company C, 206th Pennsylvania volunteers about one year. The children of Martin, a son of our subject, were: Mary Eveline, George, Joseph, Elizabeth, and Jennie. The children of John, a son of our subject, were: Margaret, Sarah Catharine, William Francis, George, Anna, Aaron, Irvin, and Henry.

WILLIAM W. HOPKINS was born in 1852, on the John Hopkins homestead, East Mahoning township, and was a son of John and Miriam S. Hopkins *nee* Work. (See sketch in East Mahoning township.) Our subject's only child is Ruth Gertrude. He is the present secretary and treasurer of the Enterprise Lumber Company.

JAMES TOY was born in 1836, on the Peter Toy homestead, Franklin township, Armstrong county, and was a son of Peter and Delilah Toy *nee* Bowser, who were natives of the aforenamed county, and are now living, about seventy-five years of age. Peter's father was an early settler of Armstrong county, and died when his son was a young lad. Peter's children were: Michael, d; Catharine; James, m. to Rebecca Findley; Abraham, m. to Margaret J. Bowser; Elizabeth, m. to James Burfet; Peter; Lee, m. to Rachel Hollowbach; Hettie J., m. to David Lemmon; Barbara E., m. to Adam Steinmetz; Ross, m. to Catharine Steinmetz; and Delilah M., m. to Hamilton Bowser. James was in company C, 206th Pennsylvania volunteers about one year; he located on his present farm, named "Canoe," on account of location on creek, in 1855. His children were: Finley; Sarah D., m. to James Cochran; Harvey P., Margaret, and James.

THOMAS N. COON was born near Smicksburg in 1846, and was a son of John B. and Ann Coon *nee* McClelland. The former was born in Armstrong county, and died in West Mahoning township in 1850, at the age of forty-three; his wife was born in 1812, in Armstrong county, and is now living. Their children were: Elizabeth, m. to Joseph Moore; William R. R., d., m. to Elizabeth Bedell; Mary J., m. to George Bowdich; Sarah A., m. first to S. W. Sartwell, d., and second to Byron H. Bryant; James M., m. to Ellen Pearson; Abel F., m. to Catharine Smith; and Thomas N., m. to Ann Stuchell. Thos. N.'s children were: John B., Isa Ivanilla, and Anna Estella.

The Coon Cabinet Shop.—He located in Enterprise in 1878, and has since been engaged in cabinet making; he erected his shop in 1879; he uses a twelve-inch turbine wheel, a planer, circular saw, turning lathe, jig saw, shaper, etc., and is prepared to furnish chairs, furniture, and general wood work. His factory is on Brewer run, about forty rods north of the Enterprise mill.

GEORGE WEITZEL was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, in 1800; his first wife was Elizabeth Ferheller and the second Agnes Long, who died about forty-two years old. In 1850, he migrated to Canoe creek, Indiana county, and in 1851, located on his present farm. His children were: Mary, Christina, Frederick and Catharine.

ALLEN ROSE was born in 1815, in Jenner township, Somerset county, and was a son of Allen and Elizabeth Rose *nee* Handlan. The former was an early settler of Somerset county; his date of death and age are unknown; his wife died at the age of eighty-eight. Their children were: Margaret, m. to George Piper; and Allen, m. to Harriet Wood, living at the age of sixty-six. Our subject settled on the George Piper farm in 1840, and in 1842 removed to his present homestead. The first, though a small improvement, was made by Samuel Snyder.

ISAAC A. WHITE came to his present farm in 1838; he was married in 1841 to Rebecca Gaston, a daughter of Stephen Gaston. Their children were: John A., m. to Eve Tiger; David Barclay, d.; Melinda, d.; Sarah J., m. to George Timblin; Amanda, m. to John Bee; Maria, d.; Martha Ann; Clark; Charles Harvey, and Emma Ada. (See sketch of Charles R. White, Canoe township).

MRS. MARTHA POLLOCK was born in 1799, in county Derry, Ireland, and was a daughter of Hugh and Mary Steele *nee* Forsythe. The former died at the age of sixty, and the latter at the age of eighty. Our subject was married, in 1817, to Andrew Pollock. In 1844, they located on the farm now occupied by David Pollock, East Mahoning township. Andrew Pollock died in 1874, at the age of ninety-four. His children were: Robert, m. to Jane McIsaac; Hugh, m. first to Mary Cochran, d., second to Ann Mabon, d., and third to Catharine Stiver; Mary Ann, m. to James S. McCracken; Martha, d., m. to Jas. Knox; David, m. to Jane L. Steele; Rebecca, m. to James McKee; Jane, m. to S. B. Miller; Rachel, m. to M. S. Crawford; Nancy; and Andrew, m. to Lizzie Graham. Hugh served in the 61st Pennsylvania volunteers for three years, and was twice wounded. A set of bullet moulds saved his life. David was in company D, 135th Pennsylvania volunteers, and company B, 67th Pennsylvania volunteers. Andrew was in company A, 206th Pennsylvania volunteers. The Pollock homestead was warranted in 1851, and patented in 1854, to Andrew Pollock. The Robert Pollock farm was patented to Samuel Richard. The first improvement was made by Robert Pollock. An old path to the Brady mill extended through this tract. Robert Pollock's children were: Hugh McIsaac; Andrew Melvin; Robert Forsythe; John Knox Cameron, d.; Samuel Rutherford, d.; and Matilda Jane. The children of David Pollock were: Andrew J., Martha M. E.; Rachel Ella, William Cameron, Robert John Crozier, and Sarah A. The children of Andrew Pollock were: Martha Tirzah, Mary Elizabeth, Georgianna, David Cargill, d., and James Renwick, d., twins, and Sarah Agnes.

HON. THOMAS MCKEE was born in 1801, in Walker township, Centre county, and was a son of William and Elizabeth McKee *nee* McCombs. The former came from Ireland when a young man, The father of the latter was of Scotch extraction, and came to America when his daughter was a child. Our subject settled in Punxsutawney, Jefferson county, May 11, 1838, and has been known as a spinning wheel manufacturer, chair maker and farmer. He has been thrice married. One of his sons was killed at Spottsylvania, and another was district attorney at the time of his death. His only living child is a daughter by his second wife. Mr. McKee was a member of the state assembly.

HON. JAMES WINSLOW was a native of Maine, and was a son of Carpenter and Elizabeth Willow *nee* Colburn. In 1817, the former and three sons settled about five miles east of Punxsutawney, he having purchased about four hundred acres of the Holland company. Our subject purchased forty acres now included in the borough of Punxsutawney, soon after Dr. J. W. Jenks' arrival. Carpenter Winslow was a son of James and Elizabeth Winslow *nee* Carpenter. He had nine sons—four of these were sea captains, and in the war of 1812. They followed privateering. One was master of a privateer, and having letters of marque, sailed to the East Indies. Some of the brothers

worked with their father in ship-building in the State of Maine. From 1781 to 1815, he built more vessels than any other man in that state. The great-great-grandfather of our subject was a general in the army at the capture of Lewisburg by the French. Our subject has served as justice of the peace, deputy surveyor, commissioner, associate judge, &c., of Jefferson county. He is a resident of Punxsutawney.

SHIELDS' NORMAL ACADEMY.

Professor W. S. McPherran came to Punxsutawney, to establish a first class school to which parents and guardians could send children, and have them educated at a moderate cost. The academy was named after Dr. Joseph Shields, who, with others, worked with untiring energy and zeal in behalf of the school. The "Academy" is a beautiful, commodious brick building situated in the pleasant and healthy town of Punxsutawney. The specific object of the school is the thorough preparation of students for the best colleges and seminaries, and for the teachers' profession. It is the intention of the Trustees and Faculty, to make it an institution, second to none in the state. The first term opened April 6th, 1880, and there were in attendance about two hundred students from five different counties. There is not another school in Pennsylvania presenting equal advantages at the same cost. The advantages of the institution are, elocution, the classics, modern languages, natural science, mathematics, U. S. history, English history, rhetoric, drawing, oil painting, pastel, mono-chromatic white-wax cross, wax flowers and fruits, hair work, phantom bouquets, vocal and instrumental music, etc. Among the attractions of the school, are two flourishing literary societies, conducted by the students. The "Philomatic" and "Athenaeum." They meet once a week. All the students are earnestly solicited to become members of either of these societies.

Faculty.—W. S. McPherran, M. E. principal; Professor of history, natural science, mathematics, the science and art of teaching. Rev. D. H. King, A. M., Vice Principal, professor of Latin, Greek, rhetoric and elocution. H. S. Barrett, professor of Latin, Greek, German and English grammar. Edward Carmalt, professor of drawing, penmanship and grammar. M. Thompson Hurdman, assistant in mathematics. Miss Jennie Zeitler, teacher of vocal and instrumental music. Miss E. Hattie McPherran, teacher of painting, wax work, etc.

Trustees.—Hon. J. U. Gillespie, president; W. A. Dunlap, Esq., vice president; S. C. Allison, M. D., secretary; Hon. J. B. Wilson, Hon. R. C. Winslow, Capt. John Hastings, Hon. J. E. Mitchell, Prof. W. A. Kelly, P. W. Jenks, Esq., M. J. Dinsmore, Esq, Joseph Shields, M. D., A. J. Monks, Esq., William Altman, M. D., John T. Bell, Esq., John Lang, Esq., John S. Bair, Esq., H. W. Schroch, Esq., T. K. Hastings, Esq.

The principal of the Academy, Prof. W. S. McPherran is a graduate of the Pennsylvania State Normal School at Millersville, and has an experience of thirteen years as an instructor. Prof. McPherran's grandmother's father was a brother of John Adams, him of Revolutionary fame, a member of the Continental and National Congress, constitutional convention, the man who nominated Washington as commander-in-chief, and signed the Declaration of Independence, after securing its adoption in a three days' debate, and second President of the United States. The principal's grandfather served for four years in the Revolutionary war under "Mad" Anthony Wayne. He also has a near relative married to a full cousin of Chief Justice Chase. Prof. King is a graduate of the National School of Elocution and Oratory of Philadelphia, the Waynesburg College, of Waynesburg, Pa., and the Cumberland University of Lebanon, Tennessee, and with ten years' experience as an instructor, is eminently fitted for the position which he fills. Prof. Barrett stood fifth in a class of thirty-five at Pennsylvania College, and is an instructor of ability and experience. Prof. Carmalt is a specialist in his department, besides being a successful and enthusiastic teacher. Miss Jennie Zeitler is a fine singer and brilliant pianist, having received instruction from noted German musicians. Miss E. Hattie McPherran has had charge of the ornamental department at the State Normal School, Millersville, Lancaster county, Pa., for years, and is an artist of recognized ability. It is the intention of the trustees, at an early day, to apply for a charter. Shields' Normal Academy is an institution of which the people of Punxsutawney and Jefferson county may justly feel proud.

WEST MAHONING.

West Mahoning was set off from Mahoning as a separate township, in 1846, and was thus called from its position. Its shape, boundaries, etc., are shown on the explanatory map of the county. The soil is an admixture of clay, gravel and slate and with careful culture is reasonably fertile. It is drained by the Big and Little Mahoning (*Lycamahoning* it is termed in the early surveys), which unite in the northwestern portion of the township.

SELLERSVILLE, NORTH POINT P. O.

This village was thus termed, according to James McHenry, because there was a "cellar" under every house. The first house was erected in 1849, by Philip Enterline, and is now occupied by Henry Startzel. In 1850, Mr. Enterline built the mill and the first sermon was preached in it, that year, by Rev. Daniel Long, a German Methodist. The first store was commenced by John Goheen, in 1856, and three years later William Gist started a blacksmith shop. The first shoemaker was George Drummond.

On the north side the first house was erected by Benjamin McHenry in 1867, and is now occupied by Sylvester C. Welchonce. John C. Stear, in the same year, was the first blacksmith, and his shop was shop was the second building. Mr. Welchonce succeeded him in this business. In 1876 Mr. Stear erected his storehouse and commenced merchandizing. The Sellersville Hotel, John C. Stear, proprietor, was built in 1873.

PUNXSUTAWNEY, JEFFERSON COUNTY.

The tract of land upon which the village is situated was purchased by Dr. John W. Jenks and Rev. David Barclay, of Samuel Findley, in 1818. It originally contained three hundred and twenty-seven acres, and was granted to Findley on a warrant that bears the date of 1795. The patent was issued in 1838, to Dr. John W. Jenks and Charles R. Barclay.

"*Punksatawney,*" in the Seneca dialect, signifies *Great "Town,"* and for many years prior to the whites' occupancy was an important village. Heckwelder and his missionary band were detained here, and his journal informs us, for six weeks some of his party having fallen victims to the small pox. He says "that we were most hospitably received by the Indians."

By some it is supposed that a party of the early Spanish or French adventurers passed through this place, as the remains of an army wagon were discovered by the first settlers near the mouth of Elk run.

Punxsutawney was laid out in the 24th of December, 1821, by Rev. David Barclay. It was made a borough in 1849. It has increased steadily in wealth population and influence.

GREEN TOWNSHIP

was formed from Wheatfield township in or about 1816. The exact date we are unable to ascertain, but from the assessments at our command we judge the time to have been between the years 1815 and 1821, with a strong preponderance of evidence pointing to 1816 as the date. The late Michael Sweeney of Indiana informed the editor that "he carried, in 1816, the chain for the surveyors when the boundaries were first established." It received its name from the immense forests of pine and hemlock within its borders.

COOKPORT.

The first settlers in the vicinity of what is now Cookport, were: Jacob Conner, 1821; Simon Conner, Samuel, Robert, James and John Barr, Richard Smith, James Caldwell, William Cook, James Gardner, William Buterbaugh and John Learn.

Jacob Conner made the first improvement on the site of the village, about 1821. William Cook purchased the Conner property and afterward presented it to his son Richard. In 1858, Lewis Shaw purchased a lot and erected a dwelling and black-

smith shop. About this time Richard Cook erected a store room and the place began to be called "Cookport."

The physicians were: A. H. Allison, 1868; A. R. Lovelace; J. N. Evans, and O. C. Stewart. The latter two are at this time the located practitioners.

The first hotel was opened in 1868, by Andrew Shark. He was followed by Mrs. Eliza Fleming, Benjamin Williams, and 1879, J. T. Gibson.

DIXONVILLE.

This village received its name from "Dixon's Run," upon which it is situated. The latter was called for the Dixons, who resided below Indiana, and were accustomed to pasture their cattle along this stream.

The place was located on the farm of Richard Price, and was first called Dixonville in 1860.

The first merchant was Geo. Row, jr., who commenced in 1866, and continued in business until 1871. Longwell and Buchanan, were his successors. They sold in 1872, to Marshall Gilpatrick, the present merchant.

J. S. Longwell, opened a store in 1874, and retired in March, 1878.

KESSLERVILLE, BERRINGER P. O.

This village was platted in 1871, by Peter Kessler, who purchased the tract which includes the site of the village of Reuben Boring, in 1852.

The house was erected by William Nicholson, a blacksmith, for his shop. He erected the second building for his residence. The next house was the carpenter shop of John Garman. Jacob Conner erected the next building for a storehouse. This is now the residence of Reuben Boring.

The first and only store was opened by Pitman Berringer, in 1877.

The postoffice was established in 1877.

PINE FLAT.

The first settlers in the vicinity were John Huston, James Dunmoody, Robert Dunmoody, Alexander Stephens, Joseph Askens, Thomas Huston, Robert Evans, Hugh Huston, James Ellwood, Daniel Williams, William Arthur, Thomas Asken, Hugh Perry, Hugh Williams, and others.

Evan Williams, in 1860, erected a storehouse, now vacant, on the north side of the Susquehanna road. In this building he sold goods for three years. H. J. Ellwood commenced merchandising in the Dr. Thomas' room, and after a year, he removed to Hustonville; he was succeeded by Thomas Cook, the present occupant. The physicians were: A. H. Armstrong, 1873; Shadrach Thomas, and A. R. Lovelace, the present practitioner.

TAYLORSVILLE, UTAH P. O.

Taylorsville was laid out on the lands of Robert T. Allison and Samuel Lydick, and was named in honor of Gen. Zachary Taylor. The first houses were erected in 1854 by A. T. Moorhead for a dwelling and storeroom. Both were destroyed by fire, and were replaced by Mr. Moorhead. He was succeeded, in 1866, by W. S. Davison, who has since continued in business. About 1860, George Keeler had a store and shook shop, which continued operations for a few years. The first church was the "Union," erected about 1832; the second was the Presbyterian, and the third the United Presbyterian, now used for school purposes.

THOMAS PRICE was born in 1802, on a farm in Green township now owned by Rev. Dr. William Shadrach, and was a son of David and Elizabeth Price *nee* Rees, natives of Wales. They were married in Philadelphia in 1801, and located on the farm above named in the same season. This tract was about one-fourth of a mile from the site of Dixonville. "When our subject was about a year old, his mother placed him in a sugar trough near the run, while she was washing her clothes. Occasionally she cast her eye around to see that all was safe. All at once a large bear was seen coming down the run toward the baby. The woman, alarmed at the probable fate of her child, hastened to its rescue, while the bear, thinking an attack was pending, ran in the same direction. The mother reached the cradle first, and the bear turned into the stream and passed rapidly out of sight." David Price died in 1853, at the age of seventy-four, and his wife in 1875, at the age of one hundred and three. The children were: Thomas, m. first to Rachel W. Smith. d., and second to Ruth White, d.; Mary, d., m. to Rev. Dr. William Shadrach; John, m. to Margaret Wimer, d.; Elizabeth P., m. to Ezekiel Gibson, d.; Jane, m. to Rev. James B. Allison; Obadiah; Ann, m. to Edward Williams; and Harriet N., d. Thomas taught school near the site of Newville in the winters of 1829–30 and '31; he worked in an iron mine in Huntingdon county for Rev. Thomas E. Thomas. His children were: Richard, d., m. first to Jane Price, d., and second to a Miss Buterbaugh; David, d.; Isaac N., d.; Mary, d.; Rachel; William; Mary; Benjamin, m. to a Miss Long; Watson; and Emily Judson, d. David was a member of company A, 61st Pennsylvania volunteers, and died at Harrison's Landing. Isaac was second lieutenant of company A, 61st Pennsylvania volunteers; he was mortally wounded by a sharpshooter on the last day of his three years' service, while saying, "Come on, my brave boys." He died in Baltimore.

SIX WELSH FAMILIES, John Reese, Hugh Reese, David Moses, Simon Davis, David Price, and a Mr. Jones, settled on Dixon Run in 1801. Davis and Roberts, two Englishmen, bought the lands, or thought they did, and sent out this colony of Welsh, promising each one fifty acres for settling. Finding their title to the land not good, they returned to England discouraged, writing the settlers they had lost their land. The lands were held by the colonists almost twenty-one years before the rightful owners made claim, when most of them bought the tracts upon which they had settled. The Reeses, Price and Davis remained on the lands till their death. These settlers at first went to Ebensburg to preaching, and Welsh preachers afterward occasionally visited the colony. An incident is related to us by Thomas Price, which is as follows: "At an early day, when there were no churches nor settled ministers in the township, meetings were held in private houses. A Mr. Carmalt, father of Isaac Carmalt, being a preacher of the "Society of Friends," (Quakers,) had met the people at the house of Francis Chapman. The congregation were waiting patiently for the minister to speak, and though some considerable time had elapsed, not a word had been spoken. Suddenly a hen rushed into the house, closely pursued by a hawk. As the latter passed by Mr. Carmalt, he grasped it by the wing, and went out of doors to a log heap, where he laid the head and neck across a log. William Stephens, who had accompanied him, picked up an axe, and cut off the head. Gravely as ever they resumed their seats, not a word being uttered either by them or the people during the time of interruption."

THE LEARNS.

ANDREW LEARN was born in 1809, in what is now Bell township, Westmoreland county, and was a son of John and Elizabeth Learn *nee* Ashbaugh. The former was a native of the Sewickley settlement, Westmoreland county, where he was born in 1785. He was a son of Andrew and Susan Learn *nee* Yorkey. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and located at an early period on Sewickley creek. His father and wife, their son Geo. and wife and family, were killed by the Indians near Blue mountains. The tradition is that this massacre was committed by seven Indians from the Lake Erie country. The children of Andrew Learn, the pioneer were: John, d., m. to Elizabeth Ashbaugh, d.; Catharine, d., m. to George Wagerman, d.; Elizabeth, d., m. to George Vest, d.; Mary, d., m. to John Ashbaugh, d.; Susan, d., m. to Barney Blose, d.; George, m. to Elizabeth Piper, d.; Sarah, d., m. to Charles Weindal, d.; Barbara, d., m. to Hamilton Morton, d.; Rachel, m. to Jacob Bash; and Andrew, d., m. to Fannie Piper. John Learn settled on the tract now owned by Henry Learn, Green township. His children were: Andrew, m. to Catharine Fluke; John b. in Bell township, Westmoreland county, in 1811, m. in 1834, to Catharine Rodney, b. in 1810; Susan, m. to William Kunkle; Elizabeth, m. to John Buterbaugh; Jacob, m. to Sarah Rodkey; Adam, d. in 1874, fifty-seven years of age, m. in 1841, to Lucretia Ann Cook; Salome, m. to Hugh Laney, d.; George, m. first to Mary Buterbaugh, d., and second to Mrs. Catharine Shankle *nee* Riddle; Peter, b. in 1822, m. to Lucinda Cook; Ann Maria, m. to

George Rodkey; Henry, m. to Catharine Emma Kunkle; David, d.; and William, m., to Margaret Kunkle. Our subject, (Andrew Learn,) has lived on his homestead since 1838. His only child was John A., m. to Jane Darmey. Their children were: Alfred, m. to Mattie Donahue; Miranda; Anna Mazilla; Martin Luther; Leonard; and Henry Ward Beecher. The children of John, (a son of John and Elizabeth Learn,) were: George, m. in 1861 to C. H. H. Black; Elizabeth, m. to David Hartman; Mary Ann, m. to Dr. J. N. Evans; Jonathan, m. to Rebecca J. Baker; and Jacob R., m. to Elizabeth M. Kunkle. George and C. H. H. Learn's children were: Matilda, Charles, Elizabeth Jane, Anna Bell, John Roof, Catharine Melissa, Benton, and Pearl. John Learn has been an elder and deacon in the Lutheran church for twenty-five years. He commenced on his present homestead in 1834. He cut a set of cabin logs, eleven rounds high—the building being 18x20, in one day. A part of his land is included in a tract warranted July 15, 1784 to Robert Underwood, and called "Spring Mount." It was patented to the heirs of John Wighton, October 22, 1801. Another part was warranted to Moses Bartram, July 20, 1784, and was named Liverpool. It was patented to Thomas Fisher, Samuel R. Fisher, Moses Fisher, John R. Gilpin, and Thomas Gilpin, July 25, 1806. The children of Jacob, (a son of John and Elizabeth Learn,) were: Elizabeth, m. to John Bagley; David, d.; Catharine, m. to Henry Bagley; James, m. to Ann Black; Sarah A., m. to Wm. Bagley; and Mary A., m. to Isaac Hudson. Jacob was deacon in the Lutheran church over fifteen years.

The children of Adam D. (a son of John and Elizabeth) Learn were: Mary, m. to Frederick Gaston, d.; Lucinda, d.; Jacob, d.; Clarissa, m. to William Laney; Emanuel; Richard; Ann, d.; William Hezekiah; Irwin; Elenora, d.; Henry A., and Caroline. Frederick, d., and Mary Gasten's children were: Ann Elizabeth, Sarah Jane, Clarissa, Laura Alice, Henry, d.; Mary Ellen, Jessie Ira, and Lucinda. The children of Peter (a son of John and Elizabeth) Learn were: Susannah, m. to John Elwood; Israel, m. to Anna A. Kime; William P., m. to Anna S. Kunkle, d.; Andrew, d.; Elizabeth, d.; Alexander, m. to Lavisa Minerva Henry; Uriah S.; Elis, and Eliza. Peter Learn has been an elder in the German Reformed Church for two years. William P. and Anna S. Learn's children were: Minnie Etta and Ollie Lavorie. The children of Henry (a son of John and Elizabeth) Learn were: Francis Henderson and Oakley Effington. The children of William (a son of John and Elizabeth) Learn were: Elizabeth, Hannah and Harvey.

Emanuel H. Grumbling was born in York county in 1830, and was a son of Christian and Catharine Grumbling *nee* Hinsdell. The former was the son of George and Catharine Grumbling. George was a Revolutionary soldier. In 1833, the family removed to the farm now occupied by George Grumbling, Brush Valley township. Christian died in 1865, at the age of sixty-seven; his wife in 1834. His second wife was Julia A. Myers. The children were: Julia A., m. to Henry Snyder, d.; Susan, d., m. to Michael Sowers; Jeremiah, d.; William, m. to Louisa Sowers; Elizabeth, m. to Nicholas Peddicord, d.; Emanuel H., m. to Margaret E. Stewart; George, d.; Christian, m. to Ella Jones; and Angeline, m. to Edward Murphy. Christian served in the 135th Pennsylvania volunteers, and in the U. S. regulars about two years; he was a prisoner for some time. Our subject's children were: Theodore A., m. to Ellen Roberts; Celia, d.; Nettie, d.; Ida Bell, Milton S., James W., and Samuel E.

Jacob L. Lydick was born on what is now known as the "Strong" farm, Cherry Hill township, in 1825, and was a son of Samuel and Catharine Lydick *nee* Lydick. The former was a son of John Lydick. (See Lydick notes, Cherry Hill township). Samuel died July 17, 1879, nearly eighty-three years of age; his wife died in 1869, in her seventy-third year. Their children were: Mary, m. to Isaac Allen; Penina, d.; Jacob L., m. to Ann Anderson; Nancy Elizabeth, m. to Robert A. Lydick; Julia Ann, m. to William McCoy; and Catharine, m. to Robert Barr. Jacob L.'s children were: Catharine, m. to Henry Rorabaugh; Margaret; Mary Idella, d.; Adella, Carrie Jane, and Myrta May. Samuel was, and our subject has been an elder in the church.

William S. Davison was born in Schoharie county, New York, in 1829, and was a son of Cardington and Elizabeth Davison *nee* Warner. The latter was born in 1809, and she, as well as her husband, are still living in Taylorsville. The former was born in New London, Connecticut, in 1799, and was the son of Daniel and Margaret Davison *nee* Searls. Daniel served throughout the entire Revolution. Cardington and family settled near Blairsville in 1837. His children were: Maranda, m. first to George Wolf, d., and second to Joseph Dodson; Matilda, d., m. to Henderson Buchanan; William S., m. to Rebecca Rowland; James, m. to Ellen Hunter; Katura, d.; Chas. W., m. to Mary Akeman; and Emeline, m. to Nelson Thompson. Charles W. was in the war of 1861. William S.'s children were: Jennie R. and Alice. In 1866, our subject succeeded A. T. Moorhead, jun., in the latter's store at Taylorsville. J. C. Rugh was his partner for two years, and of late years he has conducted the business.

Jacob S. Conner was the second white child born in the vicinity of the Cherry Tree (the first being Joseph Barber.) He was born on the farm he now occupies in Green township, on the 21st of April, 1822, and was a son of George and Annie Conner *nee* Bartlebaugh. The latter was a daughter of John Bartlebaugh, who made the first improvement in what was afterward called "New Lancaster," now a part of Cherry Tree borough. George Conner was a son of John and Mary Conner *nee* Steele, who located about 1817 on the "Manor settlement," in what is now Cherry Hill township. The latter's children were: Jacob, d., m. to Barbara Myers, d.; John, d., m. to Margaret Chapman, d.; George, d., m. to Annie Bartlebaugh, d; Abner, d., m. to Elizabeth Harbridge, d.; Mary, d., m. to Conrad Steffy, d.; Samuel, d., m. to Catharine Hoster, d.; Elizabeth, d., m. to Isaiah Bartlebaugh; Simon, m. to Margaret Harbridge; James, d., m. to Annie Bartlebaugh. George, Abner, Simon and Samuel Conner were among the earliest settlers in the vicinity of the Cherry Tree. They ran some of the early rafts. George Conner's children were: Jane, d., m. to John Boring, d.; Mary, d., m. to John Wier, d.; John, d., m. to Keziah Myers, d.; Jacob S., m. to Catharine Dishon; James, d., m. to Mary Layman; Catharine, d., m. to William Dishon, d.; Thomas, d.; Ellen, d., m. to Joseph Lentz; Elizabeth, m. to William Riblet; Martha, m. to Abram Byers; and George, m. to Lucinda Kessler. George was a soldier in the war of 1861. Our subject's children were: Paul, m. to Susan Hudson; Annie, m. to Wilson Goss; Elizabeth, m. to Cornelius McFeeters; John, d.; George; James, d.; Mary, m. to Uriah Sides; Florida, and Henry.

An Incident.—In the winter of 1830, while the snow was over two feet, the house of Abner Conner caught fire in the night, while the only occupants were Mrs. Connor and her two little children. She had only time to grasp her little ones and escape in her night clothing to the next neighbor, a distance of over half a mile. She carried her children all of that lonely way, and fainted as she reached the door. She lived to a good old age.

J. E. Miller was born in Diamondville in 1853, and was a son of Samuel and Frances Miller *nee* Mock. Our subject's Grandfather Miller died in 1872, about one hundred years old; his wife, our subject's grandmother, died in 1873, about ninety-eight years of age. Samuel's children were: J. E., m. to Amanda Lutman; and Mary, m. to William Cunnington. The only child of our subject is Merrell.

B. F. Williams was born in Ebensburg, Cambria county, in 1843, and was a son of John T. and Ann Williams *nee* Thomas. The former was the son of Thomas Williams, a soldier in the war of 1812. Our subject learned the machinist trade in Blair county, Pennsylvania, and Iowa City, Iowa; he also worked in Ebensburg and Altoona; he located in Indiana county in 1865, and operated a planing and saw mill for three years; he managed a saw mill on one of the branches of Two-Lick for about four years, and then removed to Cookport. In 1878, he built the "Cookport Foundry, Machine Shop and Planing Mill," where he is employing eleven workmen. The business of 1878 amounted to over $8,000; he is manufacturing a shingle machine of his own invention, which he places on the market at lower rates than the old machines; he served in Co. E, 11th Pennsylvania militia for five weeks during the raids; he was married in 1861 to Jane Tibbotts.

Jonathan Lemon was born on the farm now occupied by Jackson Lemon, Pine township, in 1838, and was a son of John and Margaret Lemon *nee* Graham. The former was a native of Ireland, and located when a young man in Pine township; he died in 1854, sixty-two years old; his wife in 1862, about fifty-eight years of age. Their children were: William, d.; James, d.; John, d.; Solomon, m. to Lare Rhoads; Henry, m. to Ada Lydia; Jonathan, m. to Nancy Detwiler; Sarah J., d.; Jackson, m. to Bell Allison; Delilah; and Jacob, m. to Eliza A. Allison. Solomon died in Pittsburgh while *en route* for the army.

Jonathan was in company F, 145th Pennsylvania volunteers for three years. Jackson was in the 55th Pennsylvania volunteers for nearly four years. Jacob was in the 11th reserve corps for two years, and was wounded three times in the Wilderness. Our subject's children were: Jeannetta, Ollie, Charles Emberson, and Harry Benjamin. Jonathan has resided in Cookport since 1875; he has worked at shoemaking since 1859.

DR. J. N. EVANS was born in Ebensburg, Cambria county, in 1841, and was a son of Richard and Margaret Evans *nee* Lloyd, a daughter of Stephen Lloyd, a soldier in the war of 1812. Both parents were of Welsh extraction. Our subject served in company F, 133d Pennsylvania volunteers for eight months, and was wounded; his brother William served in company A, 11th Pa. reserve corps, was severely wounded, and died in prison from his wounds. J. N. read medicine with Dr. A. P. Field, an eclectic physician of Ebensburg, and graduated from the American Eclectic College of Philadelphia in 1871; he first located in Carrollton, Cambria county, remaining there and in Ebensburg about five years; he removed to Cookport in 1876; he was married, in 1878, to Mary Ann Learn. Their only child is Bertha.

C. J. CAMERON was born on the Cameron homestead in 1856, and was a son of Daniel and Margaret Cameron *nee* Bartlebaugh. Their children were: Emma, m. to John McFeaters; Amanda, m. to Bruce Leasure; Marlin J., m. to Adaline Garman; C. J.; Phebe; Lloyd G., d.; Cordelia, Daniel, Sharp, and Howard. Our subject studied dentistry with T. C. Mardis, dentist, of Greenville; he has been located in Cookport for two years.

PHILIP J. ARTHUR was born in Monmouthshire, Wales, in 1824, and was a son of William and Mary Arthur *nee* Jones. In 1830, the family migrated to Ebensburg, Cambria county, and in 1832, located on the farm now owned by our subject. The latter died in 1865, at the age of eighty, and the former in 1878, at the age of eighty-three. Both parents, our subject, and the family generally, are members of the Christian church. Their children were: Gwenllean, m. to John D. Hughes; Philip J., m. to Mrs. Sarah Otter *nee* Fury; and Rachel, d. Philip J.'s only child is Rachel. In October, 1858, Philip Arthur, (an uncle of our subject,) who lived on the farm now occupied by his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas, was "lost," or disappeared, and his fate was never known.

WESLEY H. ACKERSON was born in Sussex county, New Jersey, in 1845, and was a son of Aaron A. and Lucy A. Ackerson *nee* Peters. In 1869, our subject and a brother came to Greenville; he clerked for Martin Kier, of Homer City, for two years; and was engaged in the feather renovating business for two years. He removed to Pine Flat, and has been engaged in the general store trade; he was married in 1870, to Sarah J. Snyder, of Mechanicsburg.

PETER KESSLER was born in Sinking Valley, in what is now Blair county, in 1807, and was a son of Peter and Anna Kessler *nee* Smith. Our subject came to the farm now occupied by him in 1852; he was married in 1832 to Ann Smith. Their children were: Christina, d., m. to Richard Kelly; Jacob, d.; John Peter, m. to Anna Davis; Lucinda, m. to George W. Conner; Adolphus, m. to Catharine Ralston; Harmonis O., d.; Martha Melinda, m. to John George; and Cina S., m. to William Berringer.

RICHARD COOK was born in 1817, in Hopewell township, Bedford county, and was a son of William and Mary Ann Cook *nee* Stover. In 1828, the family removed to the tract of land upon which Cookport is situated. The former died in 1869, in his eighty-fourth year; the latter in 1865, over seventy years of age. Their children were: Richard, m. to Catharine Langham; Hezekiah W., d. m. to Lucinda Bartlebaugh; Lucretia Ann, m. to Adam Learn; Elizabeth, m. to George Baker; Lucinda, m. to Peter Learn; John, d., m. first to Mary Buterbaugh, and second to Lizzie Smith; Mary Ann, m. to Rev. Alexander Marple, Methodist Protestant; and Andrew, m. to Rachel McGuire. Our subject's children were: Washington, m. to Nancy Smith; Abram, d.; Andrew, m. to Bell Repine; Mary Ann, m. to John Cummins; Catharine, m. to Emanuel Dasher; Richard, d., and Lucinda, d. Washington was a soldier in the war of 1861.

RICHARD L. WILLIAMS was born near Ætna, Allegheny county, in 1845, and was a son of John E. and Mary L. Williams *nee* Lewis. The former was a native of Wales, and was a son of Hugh and Mary Williams, natives also of that country. John E. Williams' children were Richard L.; Hugh E., m. to Lizzie Williams; Mary J., and Sarah A. All of the above named persons were connected with the Baptist Church.

THOMAS COOK was born near Cookport, in 1854, and was a son of William A. and Maria Cook *nee* Gibson. The former was a son of Thomas Cook. William A. died in 1864 in Tennessee, while a member of the 106th Illinois volunteers. His children were: Thomas, m. to Mattie Roberts; Mary; George, d.; and Joseph, d.

A. R. LOVELACE, M. D., was born in York, York county, in 1826, and was a son of William and Margaret Lovelace *nee* Long. The former was the son of a Revolutionary soldier; he died at the age of forty-seven; his wife died in 1862. Our subject read medicine with Drs. Fuget and Nebinger, of York, and graduated from Jefferson Medical College. His first practice was at Lewisburg, York county, removing from thence to Cherry Tree. In the fall of 1878, he located in Pine Flat. He was married in 1849 to Mary J. Sipe, of York county. His children were: Robert, m. to Nettie E. Crowther; Eliza; Joseph; and Emma J., m. to John Davis.

THOMAS THOMAS was born in Cardiganshire, Wales, in 1790, and was a son of Richard and Martha Thomas *nee* Davis, who came to what is now Cambria county in 1796. The family, three years later, returned to Wales. Richard and his wife returned to Pennsylvania in 1813, and located in Newtown, Bucks county, where they died a few years subsequent. Our subject was married to Mary Davis, who died in 1857, in her sixty-fourth year; he migrated to America in 1836, and in 1842, located in Green township. Of his seven children, the only one living is John T., m. to Mary Griffith.

JOHN T. GIBSON was born in Perry township, Jefferson county, in 1846, and was a son of Andrew and Jane Gibson *nee* McSparan. The former's first wife was Elizabeth Smith. Andrew and his brother James were in the war of 1812, where the latter was killed. Andrew was a native of Ireland; he died in 1873, in his eightieth year; his widow is still living, and about sixty-five years of age. Andrew was a son of Samuel and Lydia Gibson, who, about 1800, settled about four miles south of Indiana's site, on the Saltsburg road. His children by the first wife were: Samuel, d., m. to Catharine Kerr, d.; Mary Ann, d.; m. to James Reed; Lydia, d., m. to Josiah Evans; Matilda, m. to Theodore Morris; William, m. to Malinda McKee, d.; James, d.; and Nancy, d., m. to C. R. B. Morris. The children by the second marriage were: Andrew, m. to Mary J. Swan; Joseph T., Presbyterian minister, formerly county superintendent, m. to Bell Brown; John T., m. first to Jennie Allison, d., and second to Joanna M. Cunningham; Lucy J., m. to John Uncapher; Amanda, m. to Samuel W. Getty, and Albert C. Andrew was in the war of 1861. Joseph T. was in company A, 78th Pennsylvania volunteers for three years and two months, and was wounded at Lookout Mountain. John T. was in company E, 2d battalion Pennsylvania volunteers for six months, and in company B, 11th Pennsylvania reserve corps for two years. He was taken prisoner and recaptured on the next day. He was clerk of the county commissioners for four years. Since 1879, he has been in the mercantile and hotel business in Cookport. His children were: Albert B., Edwin A., Joseph T., John E., and William Clare, d.

WILLIAM H. STERNER was born in Clarion county, in 1843, and was a son of Jacob and Rebecca Sterner *nee* Ginter. The former was a native of Clarion county, and a blacksmith; he died in 1864, at the age of forty-six; his father, John Sterner, was also a blacksmith. Our subject was married in 1868 to Mary Lydick. Their children were: Frank A., Harry H., Alexander, Clara, and Clark R. He located in Taylorsville in 1875, and was the first permanent blacksmith in the village.

JOHN B. GREEN, M. D., was born in what is now Cherry Hill township, in 1849, and was a son of Jesse and Rebecca Green *nee* Byers. The former was a son of Samuel Green, who died in Indiana. Our subject read medicine with Dr. W. H. Sloan, of Chest Springs, Cambria county, and graduated in the spring of 1876 from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. He first located in Chest Springs as a partner of his preceptor, and in August, 1876, removed to Dixonville. He was married, in 1874, to Matilda Goss. Their children are: Fannie, and Stella.

CYRUS NUPP.—Our subject is a son of Daniel Nupp, who was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and was married to Leah Mostoller, of the same county; he settled in this county

in 1838, and on the farm now owned by our subject in 1841. His children were: Lavina, m. to Samuel Grosnickle, S. in Kansas; Alexander, m. to Catharine Mummau; Mary Ann, m. to William Houk; George, d.; Cyrus, our subject, m. to Cynthia Kingsley; Franklin, m. to Susan Buterbaugh; John, killed in Wilderness, Virginia, in 67th Pennsylvania volunteers; Edward, m. to Anna Widdowson; and Anna, m. to Elias Ruffner. Our subject served in the late war three years, in company D, 78th Pennsylvania volunteers; his wife is a daughter of Rev. Alanson Kingsley, who preached on circuit in the eastern part of the county from 1857 to 1860, for classes of the Methodist Protestant Church, and organized the church at Gettysburg, Montgomery township; he is now a resident of Chatauqua county, New York. The children of our subject are: Orren Ora, Luna Viola, Irvin H. (our patron), and Ella May.

Jacob Garman.—Our subject settled in this county in 1858, on his present farm, and is a son of John P. Garman, of Cambria county, Pa. None of the family, except John and Jacob, settled permanently in this county. The family were: John; William, m. to Catharine Dunckel; Mary, d., m. to Robert Notley; Peter, m. first to Lucinda Dunckel, d., and second to Caroline Bracken; Jacob, our subject, b. in Blair county, Pa., in 1824, m. to Mary Beringer; Rebecca, m. to Peter J. Stifler; Elizabeth, m. to Thomas McKisick; Daniel, m. to a lady in Wisconsin; and Sarah J., m. to John Carson. The children of our subject were: Martha J., d.; Adaline, m. to Marlin Cameron; Jeremiah; Rebecca, m. to John Barto; Jacob S.; U. S. Grant; Norman A., d.; and Dwight Moody, d. Of the brothers and sisters of our subject still living, William and Peter reside in Cambria county, Pa., and Rebecca and Sarah J. reside in Clearfield county, Pa.; Daniel is in Wisconsin, and Elizabeth in Illinois.

S. W. McCoy.—Alexander McCoy and his wife, Mary Piggot, settled in Cherry Hill township, adjoining the Huston tract, in 1834. Their children were: William, m. to Julia A. Lydick; James, m. to Mary Ray; John, d.; Alexander C., m. to Ann Lydick; Robert, d.; Margaret, m. first to J. T. Jamison, who was lost at Spottsylvania, Virginia, member of company A, 61st Pennsylvania volunteers, and second to William Cook; Samuel W., our subject, b. in 1844, m. to Kate Parry, b. in 1846; and Mary L., m. to George McCullough. Our subject was in company A, 61st Pennsylvania volunteers, enlisting in 1864, and served to the close of the war; he was wounded at Fort Stephens, D. C., and slightly wounded at Spottsylvania C. H., Virginia. The children of our subject were: Philip Sheridan, d.; Hugh A., d.; R. Milton; and Mary S. He settled on his present farm in 1869, on the road from Cookport to Cherry Tree.

Daniel Cameron is a grandson of Hugh Cameron, the pioneer, and son of Hugh Cameron second. He was first married to Margaret Bartlebaugh, d., and second to Mrs. Cordelia McNeal *nee* Repine. His children were, by first wife, Emeline, m. to John McFeeters; Amanda, m. to Bruce Leasure; Marlin J., m. to Ada Garman; C. J., m. to Ida Hazlett; Phebe; and by second wife, Cordelia, Daniel, Sharp, and Howard. He settled on his present farm in 1858. It was first settled by A. Lute.

E. M. Lydick.—Our subject is a descendant of Jacob Lydick, pioneer, and grandson of John Lydick, who was married to Philipena Rice. The children of this John Lydick were: Samuel, d., m. to Catharine Lydick, d.; Mary, m. to John Lydick, d.; Nancy, d., m. to David Pollock, d.; Elizabeth, m. to William Lewis, of Ohio; Philipena, went to Ohio; John, d., m. to Elizabeth Lydick; Philip, m. to Elizabeth Byers, settled in the West, and is supposed to have been killed; Joseph, m. first to Jane Lockard, d., and second to Mrs. Jane Wagoner; Susan, m. to Jacob Craig, d.; Barbara, m. to John Byers, and William, m. to Jane McGuire. The children of William were: Sarah S., m. to John Wheeler; Elliott M., our subject, m. to Lucinda Buterbaugh; Azariah J., m. to Mary Gallagher; and Annie J., d. The children of our subject are: Annie J., George B., Rosa M., Mary S., and Clara Belle. The Lydick family is supposed by many to be the largest connection in the county.

Peter Leasure.—We trace the Leasure family to John Leasure, who was among the very earliest settlers in East Mahoning township. Peter, born in 1824, was married to Margaret Ann Miller, born in 1824. The children of Peter are: J. Calvin, m. to Lucy Graham; Bruce, m. to Amanda Cameron; Samantha; Ida, d.; and Mary M., d. Our subject settled on his present farm in Greene township in 1849, and succeeded George Baker, who had taken a life lease of the farm, date not known, but was one of the early settlers.

I. N. Buterbaugh is a grandson of William Buterbaugh, and son of John Buterbaugh, born in Huntingdon county, Pa., in 1799, and settled in this county in 1829, and was married to Elizabeth Learn; he is still living, and his wife also; he is the oldest of William's children, the others of whom were: William, d., m. to Mary Myers, d.; Jacob R., m. to Lydia Chapman; Henry, d., m. to Mary A. Langham; George, m. to Delilah Langham; Frederick, ex-commissioner, m. to Margaret Langham; Mary, d., m. to George Learn; David, m. first to Ann Langham, and second to Mary J. Bee. Our subject was born in 1844, is married to Lizzie A. Baker, and their children are: Isaac V. and George W. He has been in the shingle cutting business since 1875, and has had two mills burned for him; the present mill has a capacity of 20,000 shingles per day.

Ellis G. Smith is a grandson of Richard W. Smith, generally known as "Quaker Smith," born in New Jersey, and with his father, Timothy Smith, came to Fayette county, Pa., where he married Grace Moore, d., the order of marriage being in accordance with rules of the Quakers. His second marriage, to Elizabeth Walker, was also consummated in Fayette county, Pa., but in the meantime he lived forty years in Monongalia county, W. Va., and from thence came to Indiana county in 1824, and settled in Green township, on Cushion creek, a neighborhood still settled by his sons and grandsons. He was married the third time, in this county, to Catharine Lewis, d. It is said he claimed to have carried papers for General Washington, but was a boy too young for enlistment.; he died in 1849, about eighty-four years old. His children by first wife were: Sarah, d.; Timothy, d., m. to Maria Tuthman; and Jane, d., born in Fayette county, Pa., m. to Solomon Exline, who settled in Virginia. The children by second wife were: Mary, d., m. to Laban Radcliff, d., of Virginia; Ebenezer W., d., m. to Lavina Hahurst; George W., m. to Leah Moses; Micajah, m. first to Lavinia Askin, d., and second to Eliza A. McCallister; Rachel, d., m. to Thomas Price; Richard W., b. in 1814 in West Virginia, m. to Mary B. Garee; Elizabeth, d., m. first to Isaac Steers, d., and second to Eber Holt, of West Virginia; and Lydia, d., m. to William McCallister. All of these children were born in West Virginia. Richard W., sr., built the first saw mill on Cushion creek, above the Cherry Tree, and his son George W. has since built a grist mill. The saw mill was built about 1832. Our subject, Ellis G., b. in 1839, is the only child of Richard W., jr., is married to Ruth Etta Weaver, and their issue is one child, Clarence R. "Quaker" Smith got out the petition for the first mail route from Indiana to Curwensville, and succeeded in having the line established. Timothy Smith, the elder, of Fayette county, Pa., was the first man who put lock and key on anything near where is now the town of Brownsville, and that was on a hollow sycamore tree, in which he cut a hole, and put on a door with a lock, in which travelers' saddle pockets were put for safe-keeping. Job Gavee, born in New Jersey, and married to Sarah Smith, sister of "Quaker" Smith, settled in Green township in 1831.

Moses Lydick.—Our subject is a grandson of Jacob Lydick, pioneer, who settled in Cherry Hill township, on what is now the McGaughey farm, and a son of Jacob Lydick, jr., who was born in the fort on the farm in 1795, and died in the county in 1867. He was married to Nancy Alexander, born in Ireland in 1797, and died in 1865. The children of Jacob, jr., were: Mary, b. in 1816, m. to William Bell, of Indiana, Pa.; Alexander, b. in 1819, m. to Sarah J. Butterfield; Elizabeth J., b. in 1822, m. to Thomas Widdowson; Jacob, b. in 1825, d.; Catharine, b. in 1828, m. to Smith Barr, d.; Moses, our subject, b. in 1830, m. to Eliza P. Hensley, b. in 1828, in England; Sarah Ann, b. in 1833, and Nancy, b. in 1835, m. to John Hensley. The farm now occupied by Moses and his sister, Sarah Ann, was settled by the father in 1827 or '28. The children of our subject were: Sarah, m. to Augustus F. Barber; William A., m. to Mary A. Shank; Arthur Bell; Elizabeth G.; Mary A.; Alice J.; Frank S.; Tirzah, d.; Ida Willis.

Rev. M. L. Rowland.—Our subject was licensed by the Bethel Baptist Church of Cambria county, Pa., about 1870, and ordained by council at Pine creek, Armstrong county, Pa., in 1874. He is now resident of Dixonville, and pastor of Two-lick, Shiloh and Fairview Baptist churches. He was married in 1874 to Nannie A. Hull, of Armstrong, county, Pa., and their children are: Emma Belle, d.; Clara, d.; and Wilda D.

E. C. Compton.—Our subject is a son of John Compton, who came to this county with his father in 1803. The senior John

Compton had been a resident of New Jersey. Our subject was married first to Agnes Hannah, d., and second to Mrs. Elizabeth Price *nee* Buterbaugh, who had one child by first husband, Richard Price, named for his father. The children of our subject were, by first wife: Lizzie, d.; Thomas Clark, d.; and by second wife, Minni E., and Rosa M.

JACOB STIFLER.—Our subject settled in the county at his present home in 1825; he was born in York county, Pa., February 14, 1800, and came from Bedford county, Pa., to this county. He is married to Catharine Elizabeth Helsel. There was no road nearer him than the Douglass farm. He had no cabin, and built a pen of poles in which to keep his goods for a while. The wolves were plenty in the neighborhood then, and Sunday was the regular hunting day. Mr. S. had to go twice to Blair county to get grinding done. His children were: Mary E., m. to Reuben Boring; George H., m. to Mary Johnston; Peter, m. to Sophia Duncan; John, m. to Margaret Dishong; Joseph W., m. to Sarah Hudson; William T., m. to Margaret Douglass; Philip H., m. to Rebecca Engle; Elizabeth, m. to David Piper; and Eve, d. The children are mostly settled near the old home. William T. served three years in the 78th Pennsylvania volunteers. Philip was in the signal corps. George H. had one son in the war, badly wounded. Our subject helped to raise the first log schoolhouse at the Cherry Tree. He thinks there never was any school in it, and it was never finished.

REUBEN S. BORING.—There is a large connection of this family name in the county, descendants of Isaiah Boring, married to Mary Eve Hartlein. He came from Baltimore county, Maryland, to this county in 1824, and settled where Berringer P. O. and village of Keslarville are situated. His children were: Leonard; John, m. to Rebecca Conner; Abram, m. to Elizabeth Fink; Reuben, m. to Mary E. Stifler; Mary, m. to Isaiah Boring, d.; Katie, m. to Reuben Boring, d.; Susan, m. to William Hollis, d.; and Rachel E., m. to John Willis. Most of family settled in the county. The children of Reuben Boring were: Catharine, m. to John D. Adams; Jacob S., served in 40th Pennsylvania volunteers, 11th reserves, and died two weeks after getting home; was twice a prisoner. George served in the late war, in one year's service, m. to Susan Makins; Reuben S., our subject, served in the war in battery G, 1st Pennsylvania light artillery, m. first to Sarah J. Duncan, and second to Eliza J. Imler; Elizabeth, m. to George Kelly; Mary Eve, m. to Edward Timothy; Ann, m. to Joseph Anderson; Philip, Lorenzo, Jeremiah and Amanda. The children of our subject, by first wife, were: Francis, and by second wife, Maria E., Elmira, Phebe, and Marlin. Our subject is a blacksmith, and established a shop at Keslarville in 1878.

JAMES KELLY.—Our subject is a son of Samuel Kelly and wife, Charity Long, residents of Cambria county, Pa., where James was born in 1816. Samuel, the father, was killed by a tree falling in 1825. The brothers and sisters of James were: John, d.; Andrew, died in the army in 78th Pennsylvania volunteers; Alexander, has not been heard from for twenty years; Hugh, d.; Catharine, m. to Joseph Stewart, of Clearfield county, Pa.; Elizabeth; and William, m. to Rebecca McMillen. All settled in this county except Catharine. Our subject, with his wife, Isabella, settled in this county, he coming into the county in 1836.

REV. RICHARD L. WILLIAMS.—Our subject is a grandson of Hugh Williams, of Carnarvanshire, Wales, who with his wife Jane and his family emigrated and settled in Green township in 1836. His son John E., father of our subject, had preceded him about six months, and had gone back to New York to hunt work and accidentally met his brother soon after the landing of the family. Hugh died in 1872, ninety-four years old. His children were: William, d.; Edward, d., m. to Miss Jones of Pittsburgh; Ann, died in Wales; John E., s. in county, m. to Mary Lewis, of Allegheny county; Hugh, d. a sailor, was drowned in Liverpool river; Jane, d., remained in Wales and married; Winfield, d.; Mary, m. first to Thomas Jones, d., these were shipwrecked in transit, but escaped with life, losing all else, and m. second to Robert Jones; and Robert H., m. first to a Miss Holmes, d., and second to a Miss Herron. John E. now lives on old homestead of his father, at Pine Flats, His children were: Richard L., our subject, Baptist minister; Hugh, m. to Elizabeth Williams; Mary J.; and Sarah A. Our subject is a graduate of Lewisburg University, and now an ordained minister of the Baptist Church.

SAMUEL ANDERSON.—Our subject is a son of William Anderson and wife, Elizabeth Logan, of Ireland, who migrated about 1815, and settled a short time in Ohio, and from thence came to this county, first near present village of Taylorsville, and then in Armstrong township. Their children, nearly all of whom settled in the county, were: John, m. to Eliza Caldwell; James, m. to Margaret Dean; Mary, m. to Augustus Reed; William, m. to Catharine Ray; Samuel, our subject, b. in county in 1825, m. to Sarah Dodds, of Butler county, b. in 1829; Eliza, m. first to William Oliver, d., and second to David Bothel, d.; Daniel, m. to Mary McColliam; Margaret, m. to Thomas Caldwell; Robert, d.; Thomas, d., m. to Nancy Smith; Nancy, m. to James Ray; Martha, m. to John Forsythe; Robert, 2d, died in the west; and Thompson McCrea, d. Our subject settled on present farm, near Pine Flats, in 1865. There is a small saw mill on the tract, and it was for twelve years the site of Thorn's steam saw mill. John and William are on old homestead, in Armstrong township. James settled in Butler county, and is the only one located out of the county. The children of our subject were; James; Elizabeth, m. to S. S. Gibson; William, Alexander, Miller, Priscella, John Reed, and Joseph, d.

ADAM SIDES.—There have been so many of above name in the county that we will have to number them. Adam, 1st, was the settler and native of York county. His son Adam, 2d, the father of our subject, settled in East Wheatfield township, and married Margaret Dyke, of the Ligonier valley. He died about 1820, of the bite of a rattlesnake. His children were: Ann, d.. m. to James Gregg, d.; John, m. to Margaret Siler, of Chambersburg, and settled in Iowa; Jane, d., m. to William Wilson, d.; and Adam, our subject, b. in the county in 1821, m. to Mary Dickey, b. in county in 1819. Our subject settled in Cherry Hill township in 1853, and on present farm, in Green township, in 1854. The tract was first improved by Robert Dunwiddie, who built a saw mill on it in 1849, on site of one built still earlier by his father, James Dunwiddie. The property, both farm and mill has been greatly improved by Mr. Sides and sons. The children of our subject were: Elias, served in the 67th Pennsylvania volunteers, died at Berryville, Va., in 1863; John; William, m. to Rebecca Graham; Uriah, m. to Mary Connor; Alonzo, b. in 1850; Margaret, d.; Mary J., m. to W. C. Wilson, settled in Westmoreland county; Emma, Adam, and Elizabeth. John Dickey, father of Mrs. Sides, came to this county in 1816, from Huntingdon county. His occupation was principally hunting and trapping, but he contracted and cleared three miles of the clay pike. He is now dead and has no descendants of the name in the county. One son served in the 67th Pennsylvania volunteers in the late war, and since moved to Kansas.

ROBERT M. MORRIS.—The father of our subject, Robert Morris, was born in North Wales, in 1788, and married Mary Perry, b. in Isle of Anglesea, North Wales, in 1775, who emigrated about 1832, and settled in New York state, and in 1840 settled in Indiana county. Only two of his children are now in the county, viz: Robert M., our subject, and Elizabeth, consort of W. R. Williams, He died in 1876, eighty-eight and a half years old, and his wife died in 1875, and if there is no mistake in the record, was one hundred years old. Their children were: Elizabeth, m. to William R. Williams; Henry, m. to Catharine Williams; Jane, m. to John Syms; Mary, m. to James Reese; Ellen, m. to Robert T. Gordon; Robert M., our subject, b. in 1833, m. to Elizabeth Williams; and William, d.. All except the two above specified reside in Allegheny county. Robert M. served in the late war in the 74th Pennsylvania volunteers, one year's service. Our subject settled in the county in 1840. His wife is a native of Rumney, South Wales; and is a daughter of Thomas Williams, who settled in the county in 1863, but emigrated in 1850. Our subject has, since his settlement on present farm, near Pine Flats, in 1872, erected one of the finest water power saw mills in the county. It now consists of circular saw mill, shingle mill, lath mill, and chopping mill, and improvements are still going on. It is on a small stream but has an overshot wheel eighteen feet in diameter with six feet buckets. The children of our subject are: William, Mary, Ellen, d., John, Harry, Thomas, d., James, and Fannie.

JAMES T. ELWOOD.—The father of our subject, James Elwood, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., in 1793, and was married to Margaret Sheridan, of the same county, born in the same year. They settled in Indiana county about 1823, in White township, and in Green township, near Shawanee bottom, in 1840. He died in 1869, and his wife in 1878, and both are buried at Harmony Church. Their children, all of whom live on or near the place of settlement, were: Mary, m. to Jas.

Dunwiddie; James T., our subject, b. in 1821, m. first to Sarah Johnston, d., and second to Mary Johnston; William, m. first to Jane Huston, d., and second to Margaret Anderson; Margaret, m. to James Ray; and John, m. to Susanna Learn. Our subject, in 1858, built a saw mill on the run on the premises. There are four mills within one mile on this small stream, viz: Morris', Huston's, Elwood's, and P. Learn's. The children of our subject are, by first wife, Robert J., m. to a Miss Chambers, of Iowa, and is settled in Kansas; and by second wife, John S., and Sarah E. The Sheridans, of Westmoreland county, came from the Conococheague valley, and Mrs. James Elwood was brought a child. A bed-tick was placed across the horse, with a child in each end, with an opening in the tick for each to stick out their heads for air.

William J. Roberts is a native of Wales, and youngest son of John Roberts and Catharine Evans, who, with their family, emigrated to this country in 1836, settling in Green township, this county, on "Big Bend" of Two-lick creek. Mr. R. was born in 1781, and died in 1872. Mrs. Roberts died in 1850. Their children were; Evan, m. to Phebe Roberts, and now in Missouri; Robert E., m. to Sarah Griffith; John, m. first to Eliza Tomlinson, d., second to Jane Turner, d., and third to Sarah Smith; Richard, m. to Ellen Riddle; Catharine, m. to Hugh Roberts; Hugh, died in college at Meadville, Pa.; and William J., our subject, m. to Elizabeth McCurdy. Our subject is now the owner of the old "Turner farm," near Pine Flats, which he purchased in 1866. His children are: Samuel E., Scott L., Nettie M., John A., Della J., Henderson H., and Sheldon. Of John Roberts' sons, Robert E., John, Richard, and William J. are all settled near the old homestead.

Thomas Griffith.—Our subject was born in Glanmorganshire, Wales, in 1815, and married Margaret Williams, born in 1820. They emigrated in 1851, and settled in this county in 1852, near Welsh settlement, in Green township. Mrs. Griffith's father was a Baptist minister in Wales, and she is a sister of Daniel Williams, an early Welsh settler at Pine Flat. The children of our subject are: Daniel W., a Baptist minister, graduate of Lewisburg University, Pa., and Theological student at Crozer Seminary; Samuel, m. to Sarah A. Williams; John; Evan; Jane, m. to W. E. Patterson; Elizabeth, m. to Wallace S. Lockard; and William.

Owen D. Williams.—Richard W. Williams, father of our subject, was born in Wales in 1796, and was a native of the Isle of Anglesea. He married Jane Davis, by whom he had seven children, all born in Wales, and all emigrated to this country. After the death of his first wife he married Sarah James, of Pittsburgh, a native of Wales, now deceased. He died in 1876, at eighty-one years of age. He came to this country in 1832, and settled first in Madison county, New York, then in Allegheny county, Pa., and from thence to Green township, this county, in 1840, on the farm now owned by our subject. He was one of the men interested in the establishment of a Welsh church and Sunday School near the premises. His children were: William R., m. to Elizabeth Morris; Owen D., our subject, b. in 1818, m. to Margaret Jones, also b. in Wales, in 1828; John, m. to Martha Evans, a settler in Armstrong county, Pa.; Benjamin, m. to Margaret Davis, of West Virginia, and settled there; Catharine m. to Benjamin Argust, settled in Illinois; Rowland D., merchant in Pine township, m. to Hannah Owens, and Richard, m. to Martha Griffith. Robert D., a son of William R., served in 67th Pennsylvania volunteers, and was once a prisoner. The children of our subject were: Jane, m. to E. R. Jones; Richard; John, m. to Ellen Winrose and settled in Cambria county, Pa.; David R., m. to Zena Graham; Cassie, m. to V. S. Barker, of Ebensburg; Annie, Maggie, Mary, Ida, and Sarah. All of the brothers of our subject are in the county, except those specified as elsewhere.

Daniel Glenn.—The father of our subject, Joseph Glenn, emigrated from county Tyrone, Ireland, about 1820, and settled in Green township, and married Catharine McGlaughlin, of Brush Valley township. Both are now dead, Mr. G. living till 1866. The old homestead is now occupied by our subject. The place in 1823 (time of settlement) was a wilderness, and wolves were so plenty that they had paths beaten in the woods. The nearest farm eastward was the Howard farm, near the Cambria county line. The children were: Joseph, jr., b. in 1825, m. first to Mary Carner, of Venango county, Pa., d., and second to Isabella Martin; Matilda, b. in 1826, m. to John Westover, of Cambria county; Wilson, b. in 1829, d.; Daniel, our subject, b. in 1832, m. to Sarah King, of Clearfield county; James, b. in 1834, served in company B, 40th Pennsylvania volunteers, 11th reserves, was wounded and taken prisoner, and died in prison at Richmond, Virginia; A. Johson, b. in 1837, m. to Jennie Frits, of Cambria county; Catharine, b. in 1838; and Robert, d., b. in 1840. Joseph, who lives, adjoining the old homestead, has five children living and three dead, and Daniel, our subject, has an adopted boy.

William Parry.—Hugh and Henry Parry emigrated from Carnavonshire, North Wales, and settled in Green township in 1836. Robert, another brother, came in 1844, and settled in Philadelphia, and now has a hotel on Race street. William, our subject, came in 1849, was at sea twenty-eight days on the voyage, and settled in the county the same year. Hugh was married in Wales to Grace Williams, and Henry was married in this country to Amanda McGlaughlin. Henry was caught in the machinery of a steam saw mill, and so badly injured that he lived but two hours. This occurred in 1866. His widow lives near the village of Pine Flat. A nephew of our subject, Erasmus Thomas, served in the late war, and contracted disease, from which he died. Our subject was born in 1820, and was married to Jane Williams, of Anglesea, North Wales, and their eldest child was born in Wales. Their children were: William T.; Griffith, d.; Erasmus; Hugh; Elizabeth; Catharine J., d., and Robert, d.

W. P. Lockard.—We trace the Lockard family of the county to Samuel Lockard, who with his sons, Francis, John, Thomas, Robert and Samuel, settled in the county, in Cherry Hill township in 1818. The four first named married and raised families. Samuel never married. Two Brothers, William and Matthew, remained in Bedford county, Pa., from whence the others came. John d., was married to Elizabeth Long, d., and their issue were: Eliza, m. first to Wm. T. Stephens, d., and second to Bartold Flemming, d. Thomas was born in the county, in 1819, m. first to Nancy Patterson, d., and second to Keziah Dunckel; William, m. to Elizabeth McKisick (or McKesson); David, m. first to Julia A. Long, d., and second to Sarah J. Jones; Mary, m. to Wm. Kimes; Jane, m. to Calvin Young; Susanna, d.; Martha, d.; John, d.; and Samuel, d. Our subject is a son of David, whose children by his first wife were: Obediah, d.; William W., our subject, m. to Phebe J. Cunningham; by second wife, Emma, m, to Thomas Caddick; Mary A.; George W.; James S.; Elmer E.; Cora; Amanda N.; Albert D.; Belmont; Charles and Harry. Our subject is now engaged in the saw mill business at Cookport.

John D. Martin is a son of David Martin, married to Nancy Hadden, who settled near the point now Kimmel P. O., in 1838. Their children were: Jane; John D., our subject, b. in 1840, m. to Maria Askin; Isabella, m. to Joseph Glenn; William H., m. to Margaret J. Dunwiddie; Mary; Catharine; Sarah and George. Our subject established a store, on a lot, a part of the farm settled by his father in 1869, and in 1872, built a commodious store room 22x36 feet, with ware-room 12x24, and has since made other improvements. The smithshop was built in 1876. The children of our subject are: David, Elizabeth E., Nancy J., Thomas Askin, John, Martha Ann, and Emma Blanche. The wife of our subject is the only daughter of Thomas Askin, jr.

James McGuire, our subject, served in the war of 1812, and was born in Allegheny county, in 1787, and was married to Mary Kunkle, who was born in this county, in 1786, and is still living on the homestead of our subject in Green township. She was of German descent, and her parents were very early settlers in Black-lick township. Our subject settled on the homestead in Green township, in 1837, and remained in till his death, in 1858. It is now occupied by the widow and son William, and daughter Louisa. The children were: Amy, m. to David Buterbaugh; Levi, m. to a Mr. Johnston, settled in Clinton county, Pa.; William, m. to Jane Jewell; James, d.; John, m. to Mary Kerr; Elliott, m. to a Miss White; Elizabeth, m. to Charles Cox, settled in the State of Indiana; Mary, d., m. to John McCullough; Matilda, m. to Morton Flemming; Sarah, m. to Isaac McCullough, d.; Rachel, m. to Andrew Cook; and Lavina. John settled on the Mitchell farm, in Cherry Hill township, in 1842, and lived in the stone house at the time the negroes were kidnapped on the farm, and yet lives in sight of the old spot. His children are; Levi, m. to Mary Wymer; Martha, d.; Jennie; John H.; Mary, and Clara.

William E. Davis.—Our subject was born in the parish of Aber, Carnarvonshire, Wales, in 1813, and migrated in 1836, settling in the county about 1840. He was married to Nancy

Gibson, descendant of Charles Gibson, pioneer. Of the Davis family another brother, John, migrated and settled in Wisconsin, and a sister, Jane, was married to John Hughes, and lived several years in the "Red tavern," Cherry Hill township, and then moved to Wisconsin. There is one brother yet in Wales. The children of our subject were: Jane, d.; Evan, m. to Ellen Patterson; James; Mary, d., m. to David R. Williams; Ellen; John; Willie, d.; and Catharine. The children of Mary, d., are: Evan, and Lawrence Williams. Our subject was among the early Welsh settlers in the township, for which see notes on the Welsh settlement.

DAVID R. HOUK, son of Henry and Elizabeth Houk, was born in Indiana county, Sept. 3d, 1845. He was educated at Pine Flat Academy, and Two Lick Select School. He followed teaching as his avocation for four years, his first term being in 1863, in Green township. From 1867 to 1870, he was engaged in farming. In 1870, he married Maggie S. Buterbaugh, daughter of Frederick and Margaret Butterbaugh. They settled at Purchase Line, where they are now living. They have three children, daughters. He engaged in the mercantile business in 1870, in company with David and Joseph Myers. In 1873, they dissolved partnership, and his brother William Houk, purchased an interest in the store, and the firm has since been known as D. R. Houk & Brother. In 1879, they erected a two story frame structure 22x50 feet, for a business house, and a fine dwelling near the store room.

JOHN MUMMAU was born in 1811, in East Huntingdon, township, Westmoreleland county, and was a son of David and Maria Mummau *nee* Newcomer, who were natives of Lancaster county. David was a son of Jacob Mummau of German descent, who settled at an early day in Westmoreland county. The former died in 1835. David died in 1868, at the age of eighty-five; his wife in 1856. Their children were: Peter, George, Catharine, John, Mary, Jacob, Elizabeth, David, and Christian. Our subject came to Indiana county in 1840, and for ten years resided near Kellysburg on land which he leased of Robert Thompson, of Rayne township. In 1850, he located in Green township. He was married in 1833 to Mary Long, daughter of Jacob Long, of Westmoreland county. She died in 1874, about sixty-five years of age. Their children were: Catharine, m. to Alexander Nupp; David, m. to Catharine Philips; Samuel, m. to Jane Fulmer; John A., m. to Rachel Buterbaugh; Jacob, m. to Ann Myers; Levi H., m. in the West; and Daniel Webster, m. to Martha Kenter. Samuel and Levi H. were soldiers in the war of 1861, each serving for three years. Samuel was a prisoner for some time. Each was slightly wounded. Levi H. is a justice of the peace in Illinois.

YOUNG TOWNSHIP

was organized in 1830 from parts of Conemaugh and Black-lick townships, and was named in honor of President Judge Young. We herewith present its first assessment, its early settlers being noted in the lists of taxables of Armstrong, Blacklick and Conemaugh townships, presented in their respective sketches. Mrs. Mary Cunningham, Mrs. Mary Gilmour, and other old residents mentioned particularly as among the pioneers, John and Robert Robinson, the Niels, James McKissen, Andrew Cunningham, the Smiths, the Lowmans, Hutchinsons, Harbisons, Elders, McCombs, Millens and others.

WEST LEBANON, YOUNG TOWNSHIP.

The original settler upon the tract which includes the site of the village was John Hutchinson. The tract was about a third of a mile wide and extended from the mouth of Whisky run to about half a mile north of the site of the town. In 1805 his sons, John, James, George, Edward and David, were occupying this land.

The village was laid out by Thompson McCrea, surveyor, on the 25th of December, 1839, for John White and William Kier, who owned the land upon which the town is situated.

SCOTLAND.

That part of Young township known as Scotland received its name from the native country of Andrew Cunningham, who was the first to found the settlement bearing this name. His location is said to have been a few years after the close of the Revolutionary war. Later came Hugh Cunningham and Alexander Gilmour, John Gilmour and Robert Park, about 1808, Thomas Burns, Alexander Graham and William Gemmell. (See sketches of Gilmour, Park, Graham and others.)

ELDER'S RIDGE

received its name from Robert Elder, who with his children, Robert, David, James and Ann, settled upon it in 1786. (See sketch of Robert Elder.)

WATSON'S RIDGE

was called for Matthew Watson who located upon the present Dr. Thomas Murray farm in 1794.

EVAN LEWIS was born in 1802, on the farm now occupied by J. J. Lewis, and was a son of John and Nancy Lewis *nee* David, who was married in 1790. The former was born in Franklin county in 1768, and settled on the old homestead in 1796, where he died in 1831. His wife died in 1835, at the age of seventy-five. Their children were: James, b. 1791, d,, sixty-seven years old, m. to Catharine Laughery, d. in 1829, at the age of forty-nine; Margaret D., b. in 1793, d. at the age of sixty, m. to William McFarland; Catharine, b. in 1795, d. at the age of forty, m. to John McFarland; John, b. in 1797, d. in 1828, m. to Nancy Weamer; Rebecca, b. in 1799, d. in 1830, m. to William Robinson; Evan, our subject, d. in 1873. m. in 1825, to Sarah Johnston, d.; David, b. in 1804, d. in 1879, m. to Elizabeth McGaughey; and (Rev.) Reuben, b. in 1807, Presbyterian minister, who is married and resides in eastern Virginia. Our subject's children were: Mary Ann, m. to Samuel Barr; Nancy, d., m. to Valentine Kerr; Sarah, m. to William Beatty, d.; Elizabeth, m. to Samuel Sloan; Margaret, m. to James George; Rebecca, m. to John Bell; Martha, m. to Daniel Elgin; and John J., our informant, b. in 1846, m. in 1869, to Kate M. Dixon. John J.'s children are: James Dixon and Sadie Blanch.

THE BLAKLEYS.—David Blakley, a native of Ireland, Margaret Herron, his wife and two or three children, came to what is known as the old Blakley homestead, Young township, between 1792 and 1800; David in 1820, at the age of sixty, and his wife in 1849, about eighty-nine years old. Their children were: James, d., m. first to Elizabeth Gibson, d., second to Catharine Waters, d., and third to Jane Jack, d.; Hugh, b. in Ireland, in 1790, d., in 1877, m. to Jane Henderson, d.; Elizabeth, d., m. to Hugh Knox, d., Margeret, m. to John Gibson, d.; and Susan, m. to James McClanahan; Hugh's children were: D. J., m. to Martha Caldwell; John; James W., m. to Jane Wilson; Mary, d., m. to James Brown; Robert H., d., m. to Catharine Henry; Julia Ann, d.; Rebecca, d.; Sarah, d., m. to Richard Lafferty; Ellen, m. first to James R. Hart, d., and second to Alexander Sharp; and Joseph A., m. to Elizabeth Fulton. Joseph A., was a member for about one year of the 56th Pa. volunteers. He was wounded and discharged for disability.

DANIEL LOWRY.—He was born on the 20th of September, 1797, in what is now Armstrong township, and was the son of Robert and Rachel Lowry *nee* Elgin, who were married in the county about 1790. Robert Lowry was the son of William and Nancy Lowry *nee* Steele. William and wife were of Irish birth, and probably all of their children were born in Ireland. The date of the Lowry's location in the county is unknown, but it must have been only a short time after the Fergus Moorhead settlement. William Lowry's children were: Jane, d., m. to John Gibson, d.; Sarah, d., m. first to —— Simpson, who was killed by the Indians at the time of the capture of Fergus Moorhead, and second to Samuel Hall: James; Robert, (see above); Isabella, m. to James Gamble; Samuel; William, m. to Mary Smith; and Nancy. Robert Lowry's children were: James, d., m. to Sarah Beatty, d.; Samuel, m. to Sarah Calhoun, d.; Daniel, m. in 1820 to Nancy Lewes, now living, eighty-three years old; William, d., m. to Hattie Miller, eighty yelrs of age; Mary, m. to Robert Douthard, d.; and Sarah, d., m. to Nicholas McGaughey, d. Daniel's children are: Samuel, Rachel, Lydia, Robert, Mary, Hugh, Sarah, Lewis, William, d.; Jesse, Nancy, and Keziah Ann, d.

MRS. MARY GILMOUR was born in Franklin county, in 1792, and was the daughter of Abraham and Susannah Lowman, who located in the county in 1793, for whom see sketch of the Lowman family. She was married in 1814 to Alexander Gilmour, a native of Scotland, who had migrated to Westmoreland

county, in 1808. After remaining there two years, he was joined by his parents and a number of his brothers and sisters. In 1812, they removed to Young township. William Gilmour, the father, died in 1821, at the age of eighty-six. He and his son John wagoned goods between Philadelphia and Baltimore and this section before the pikes were made. His wife, who was Christine Graham, died in 1811, about seventy-two years of age. Alexander, the husband of Mrs. Gilmour, died in 1844, at the age of sixty-three. Of his brothers and sisters who migrated to Indiana, are: Jane, d.; Elizabeth, d., m. to Robert Burns, d.; Euphemia, m. to Robert Parks; and John, d.; m. to Esther Gray, d. Of those who remained in Scotland are: Janet, d., m. first to John Reed, and second to ——; Matthew, d.; and William. Alexander and Mary Gilmour's children are: Susan, m. to Jacob Lowman, d.; William, m. to Abby McCurdy; and John, m. in 1850 to Ann H. Cunningham, daughter of Robert and Jane Cunningham *nee* Hopkins. John and Ann H. Cunningham's children are: Alexander W., m to Nancy J. Niel; Jennie E.; Robert Clark, d.; and Elsie. Jacob, d., and Susan Louman's children were: Alexander G., d., m. to Jane Adams; Mary J., m. in 1843 to W. H. Henry; Elizabeth, m. to Samuel Nesbitt; and William, m. to Mary Smith. M. H. and Mary J. Henry's children are: John G., Susan, Elizabeth, William, Clark Miller, George Herbert, Mathew Hugh Dean, and Charles. Mrs. Mary Gilmour, her daughter, the latter's daughter and family, in all four generations, reside in the same house on the old Gilmour homestead. The latter was surveyed for John Mifflin in 1803, February 14th, and a patent of that date was issued. The warrant of the John Gilmour (the adjoining tract) bears date of March 2, 1775, but the survey and patent were of the same day and year as the above. John, d., and Esther Gilmour's children were: Margaret A., m. to Thos. Clemment, d.; Jane, d.; Mary; Elizabeth, m. to Alexander Lowman; Nancy, d.; Martha, m. to William Lucas; William, m. to Nancy J. Young; John, m. to Elizabeth Scott; and three deceased.

Robert Elder, who, with his family was the first settler on the ridge that bears his name, was of Scotch-Irish descent, being the grandson of Robert and Eleanor Elder, who migrated from Drummore, county Down, Ireland, in about 1730, and settled on a tract of land about five miles north of Harrisburg, Pa. When he came to his new home, his children, James, David, Robert and Ann, had reached maturity. He had one son by his first wife, who did not accompany the family, being brought up by his mother's people. His second wife was Mary Taylor. Robert Elder died in 1790 or 1791; his wife (Mary T. Elder) on the 15th of April, 1813. Both are buried in Ebenezer grave yard. James Elder, the oldest son, was married to Martha Robinson in 1792, and settled on the half of the farm that contained the first buildings. He was a large muscular man, full of courage and capable of great endurance, and thus was well fitted for pioneer life. His children used to say he never was known to feel any fear except on one occasion when coming home late at night from a neighbor's, where he had been butchering, the wolves in considerable numbers came up to him and circled around with hideous howlings. He pounded on a tree with a club and frightened them away. He was a ruling elder in the church of Ebenezer, chosen at the first election for officers of that order in that congregation which position he held till his death, in 1813; his wife died in 1812. His farm was subdivided, his son David living on the part that contained the homestead, and his son James on the other portion. David Elder, the second son of Robert, was born in 1764. He married Ann Nesbitt in 1790, and settled on a farm along the Conemaugh about one mile east of what is now the tunnel on the W. P. R. R. In 1816, he removed with his family to Ohio. Robert, the third son of Robert Elder, was born in 1767. He was married to Mary Smith. They lived on the eastern half of the original tract. He died in 1813, and his wife in 1857. Ann, only daughter of Robert Elder, was married to Archibald Marshall, who made the first improvement on the present Getty and Lowry farms, Conemaugh township. There are a number of others by the name of Elder living in this county who are of the same stock, but descended from a different branch of the Dauphin county family. When the Elders first came to their new home, they found no clearing whatever on the tract they were to occupy, and their nearest neighbors were several miles distant. At that time, the settlers were few and widely scattered in that part of the county. They extemporized a shanty of four upright forks holding up a roof of bark and brush, having no protection at the sides. This shanty stood a few rods north of where Prof. S. J. Craighead's house is situated. They had brought a few cooking utensils and some provisions with them across the mountains on pack-horses. In this simple manner they lived until they were able to erect a house of hewn logs, which was built in a very short time on the ground now used as a garden, beside Craighead's house. The use of this building as a blockhouse is mentioned in another article. Joshua Elder, the surveyor was a son of Rev. Colonel John Elder, of Dauphin county, and a second cousin of Robert Elder, our subject. Joshua died in 1820, at the age of seventy-six. His first wife was Mary McAlister, and the second, Sarah McAlister. The former died in 1782, at the age of twenty-nine, and the latter in 1807, at the age of forty-five. His old bible, and one of his early survey books are in the possession of Robert Elder. His dictionary is in the hands of Thomas Elder. Robert, jr.,'s children were: Margaret, d., m. to William Ewing, d.; Joshua, d.; Mary, d., m. to John Leard, d.; Ann, d.; John, d.; Hannah, d.; and Robert, m. to Nancy W. Douglass. The latter's children were: Maria, J., m. to Thomas Elder, d.; John D., d., a graduate of Jefferson College in the class of 1856; Robert Y., m. to Mary E. Spalding; Cordelia, m. to Dr. Robert Barr; Julia, d.; Lyde A., m. to C. C. Collins; Josephine, Agnes V., and Lizzie E. John D. was second lieutenant of Co. D, 62d Pa. vols. for about one year, and was killed at Malvern Hills while in command of the company. The children of Robert Y. Elder were: Maud W., Robert Roy, George Paul and Alice Mary. The children of James Elder, a son of our subject were: Robert R., d., a surveyer, m. first to Sarah Sherer, d., and second to Eliza Elder, d.; David, d. b. in 1795, m. to Julia Ann Sherer, d.; John, d., m. to Elizabeth McKee, d.; Mary, m. to Samuel Russell, d.; Joshua, m. first to Eleanor Sherer, d., second to a Miss Gilmore, d., and third to Nancy Brown; James, d., m. to Margaret Barnett; Rachel, d., m. first to George Whitby, d., and second to Jesse Smith, d.; and Thomas, b. in 1810, married first to Elizabeth Coleman, d., second to Mrs. Jane Cook *nee* Moore, d., and third to Mrs. Martha Caldwell *nee* Robinson, daughter of James Robinson, a soldier in the war of 1812, and a captain in the militia of Westmoreland county. The children of Thos. a son of James Elder were: Sarah, m. to Marshall Doods; Robert, d.; and Margaret J., m. to Rev. James Moorhead, Presbyterian minister. The children of David Elder, a son of James Elder were: James S., Presbyterian minister, m. to Nannie C. Barnett; and Sarah E., m. to S. Judson Craighead of Washington county. Rev. Sames S. Elder's children were: John W. B., and David Judson, d., and James Montgomery, twins. Prof. Craighead's children were; David Elder, George V., Julia E., James R. E., Sarah M., Mary E., and Nannie. The children of James, a son of James Elder were: Martha R., m. to Rev. John M. Barnett, Presbyterian minister; and T. B., graduate of Elder's Ridge Academy, in the class of 1853, and of Jefferson College, in the class of 1855, teacher for several years in the Academy of Elder's Ridge, m. to Mary Barnett. The latter's children were: Nettie M.; Wilson B.; Maggie May; Lily A., d.; Emma Gertrude, d.; James T., d.; and Nannie Grace, d. The four deceased children died of diphtheria in a single week in November, 1878. From 1813 to 1879, there was not a death on the homestead of David Elder, nor the S. C. Craighead property. In the latter year, Mr. Elder died. The warrant of the Robert and T. B. Elder and S. J. Craighead farms, was issued in 1784, to George Gray, who deeded to John Elder, the surveyor. The latter on the 10th of April, 1790, conveyed the same to David, James, and Robert Elder. David and Robert deeded to James on the 28th of October, 1802. The patent was issued to the latter in 1802. In it the tract is called "Elder's choice." Mr. Craighead has a hammer used by James Elder, in making the early improvements on his tract.

James H. McKissen was born in 1816, on the farm now occupied by him, and was a son of James and Nancy McKissen *nee* Lowry. The former was a son of James McKissen and Mrs. Letitia Caldwell, a widow whose maiden name is unknown. Jas. McKissen, sen., came to the above named tract in 1776, and made a small improvement, building a cabin and raising a crop of corn. In the fall he was forced to fly on account of the Indians, and returned to eastern Pennsylvania. A native of Ireland, nevertheless he enlisted in the Revolutionary army from Carlisle, and served till the cessation of hostilities. He was married not long after the war, and resided in Franklin county till 1790, when he returned to his former improvement. He died in 1838, about ninety years of age; his wife in 1828, about eighty years old. Their children were: Martha, d., m. to William Cochran, d.; James, d., m. to Nancy Lowry, d.; and Robert, d., m. to Ellen Patterson. James was in the war of

1812 for six months. The latter's children were: Anna, d., m. to Thompson McCrea; James H. m. to Eliza Couch; and Robert, d. Our subject's children were: James T., d.; Samuel, m. to Evaline Sharp; Melissa, m. to Ralston Walker; Robert; Clarissa; William, d.; and John, d. James T. was a musician in the three months' service, in the 11th Pennsylvania reserve corps for nine months, and in the "Boston Brigade Band" for two years.

FRANCIS HARBISON was born in the township in 1815, and was a son of Robert and Mary Harbison *nee* Miller. The former was a son of Francis and Catharine Harbison *nee* Hart. Francis Harbison was born near Philadelphia, served in the Revolutionary war, during part of which he was a prisoner, and settled in 1798 on the farm now occupied by William Donahey, Young township. He died in 1823, at the age of sixty-five; his wife in 1849, at the age of ninety. Their children were: Joseph, d., m. to Rebecca Ewing, d.; Robert, b. in 1785, d. in 1855, m. to Mary Millen, b. in 1785, d. in 1858; Mary, m. to Thomas Cunningham, d; Jane, d., m. to Jas. Ewing, d.; Anna, d.; William, d., m. to Sarah Hutchinson, d.; Sarah, d., m. to William McNeil, d.; and Matthew, d., m. to Mary Henry. The children of Robert Harbison were: Anna, d., m. to Thomas M. Anderson, d.; Catharine, m. to Alexander Fulton; Francis, m. to Eliza Armstrong, daughter of Andrew and Eliza Armstrong *nee* Wallace; Andrew was a son of William Armstrong, a Revolutionary soldier; Mary, d., m. to S. M. Taylor; James, d.; Sarah, m. to Francis Cunningham; and Jane, d., m. to William K. Davis. Our subject's children were: Mary Elizabeth; Robert A., m. to Nannie Cribbs; Martha Ann, m. to D. F. Ashbaugh; and Maggie W. Robert A.'s children were: Albert C., Mary, Edna, and Francis Ralph. The Francis Harbison farm was warranted to Charles Massey in 1773, and patented to John Miffln in 1784. It contained three hundred and five acres, and was called "Charleston." Mary Miller, the wife of Robert Harbison, was born in the Sewickley settlement, Westmoreland county, whither her parents had fled from the Indians. She was a daughter of James and Anna Miller *nee* Sherbley, who located about the close of the Revolutionary war on the farm now occupied by R. J. Arnold, Young township. The former died, eighty-four years old; the latter sixty-four years old. Their children were: John, d., m. to a Miss McCurdy, d.; Barbara, d., m. to Andrew Uncapher, d.; Mary, d., m. to Robert Harbison, d.; Joseph, d.; William, d., m. to Ellen Rosborough, d.; Anna, m. to Alexander Graham, d.; and James, d., m. to Mary Ann Cunningham. The children of Joseph Harbison (a son of Francis) were: Anna, m. to Silas Fulton; Sarah, m. to Joseph Cunningham, d.; William, d., m. to Margaret McNutt, d.; Mary, m. to William Cooper, d.; Francis, m. to Parmelia Cooper; Catharine, d.; John, m. to Elizabeth Beatty; and Jane, d. The children of Francis (a son of Joseph) Harbison were: J. W., m. first to Mary A. Hart, d., and second to Sarah Galbraith; Matilda, m. to A. W. Ewing; William C., m. to Emma Hart; and Armelda M., d. J. W. served in company D, 206th Pennsylvania volunteers about one year. The children of J. W. Harbison (a son of Francis and Parmelia Harbison) were: Alvah V., and Ella M. The children of Matthew (a son of Francis, the pioneer) and Mary Harbison *nee* Henry were: Martha Ann, m. to Rev. Ross Stephenson (Presbyterian); Sarah, m. to Joseph Ritner; Nancy Jane; Catharine, m. to A. H. Fulton; Rebecca, m. to Henry Townsend; Maria, m. to W. T. N. Wallace; Robert Henry and Rachel, d., twins; Amanda; Margaret, m. to T. C. Watson; and Clarissa C., d.

ALEXANDER FULTON was born in Frankstown, Huntingdon county, January 1, 1805, and was a son of Robert and Ruth Fulton *nee* Cunningham. The family came to Indiana county in May 1805, and located on a tract of land now owned by Silas Fulton, one and one fourth miles south east of West Lebanon. Robert was accompanied besides his own family, by his brothers John and William and family, and his grandmother, Sarah Fulton *nee* McDonald, widow of Alexander Fulton. Robert Fulton's children were: Alexander, m. to Catharine Harbison; Silas, m. to Anna Harbison; George, m. to Nancy Cunningham; John, m. to Rachel Elder; Keziah Ann, d., m. to John Miller, d.; Jane, m. to Andrew Campbell; Sarah, m. to James Millen; Margaret, m. to Johnston Holston, d.; and Jemima. John was in Rev. Captain Samuel Anderson's company of militia at the time of the Morgan raid. Our subject's children were: Keziah Ann, d.; Mary Jane, d., m. to Alexander Hazlett, d.; Sarah, m. to Boz. Heasley; Robert A., m. to Elizabeth Campbell; and Joseph, m. to Elizabeth Coulter. Robert A. and Joseph, were in the 63d Pennsylvania volunteers, the latter serving over four years. The house of David Hutchison, the son of John the pioneer, and original improver of the tract (which extended from the mouth of Whisky run, about half a mile north of West Lebanon) is still standing in the rear of Mr. Fulton's residence.

MRS. LETITIA EWING was born about six miles from Gettysburg, Adams county, on the 23d of November, 1774, and was a daughter of Hugh and Griselia McCurdy *nee* Walker, a daughter of Joseph Walker. Hugh was a native of county Antrim, Ireland, and was a son of John and Elizabeth McCurdy, who lived and died in Ireland. Hugh was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, having migrated to America when a young man, and located in what is now Adams county, where he was married. In May, 1792, the family removed to Allegheny county, where Hugh McCurdy died over eighty years of age, and his wife at the age of eighty-seven. Their children were: Mary, d., m. to Joseph Glenn, d.; Letitia, m. November 18th, 1793, to Major Samuel Ewing, d. in 1821, at the age of forty-six; Elizabeth, d. in 1825, at the age of fifty (according to the Montour Cemetery, Allegheny county tombstone), m. to Archibald Shaw, d.; Joseph, d., m. to Mary Hall, d.; Andrew, d., m. to Elizabeth Reed, d.; Margaret, d., m. to Joseph Scott, d.; and John. Our subject's children were: James, b. November 22d, 1794, d. in 1842, m. to Elizabeth McCandless, d.; Hugh, b. in 1803, m. in 1839, to Sarah McMeans; Mary, m. to David McKee, d.; Elizaboth Ann, d., m. to George Sherer, d.; William, d.; John Alexander, b. in 1814, m. in 1839, to Elizabeth Wray; Samuel, m. to Sarah Chamberlain; and Andrew Walker, m. to Mary McComb. The children of Hugh M., a son of our subject, were: Elizabeth Jane, Letitia Ann, Samuel, Mary, Harriet Melinda, and Amanda. The children of John A., a son of our subject, were: Sarah J., m. to Dr. S. W. Virtue, d.; Samuel, d.; Letitia; Robert Wray, m. to Jemima Laney; William H., m. to Mary E. Hart; John Calvin, and James Smith. Our subject in her prime was about five and a half feet in height, and weighed from one hundred and forty to one hundred and sixty pounds. At this time her head is covered with a luxuriant growth of not very gray hair, and though confined to her bed, has the characteristics of a woman of seventy-five. Until one hundred and three years of age she was able to walk about, but at that time met with a fall by means of which a leg was broken, and dislocated, which has since confined her to her bed. Her appetite at this time (February, 1880,) is in a normal condition, and she eats occasionally four or five times per day. Her residence is now with her son, John A. Ewing, South Bend township, Armstrong county, though she resided for many years with her son Hugh M. on the Indiana and Armstrong county line. She is now and has been for many years, a constant and inveterate smoker of tobacco.

JOHN HART was born in 1816, on the farm now occupied by Francis Hart, Young township, and was a son John and Abby Hart *nee* Scott. The former was born in the Loyal-hanna, and died in 1874, in his ninetieth year. His wife died in 1825, about thirty-five years of age. His second wife was Lilly Ann McCollom, who died in 1877. (See Hart sketches, Saltsburg and Conemaugh.) John Hart's children were: Mary, m. to James Oliver, d.; John, m. first to Ann Barr, d., and second to Mary A. Smith, d.; Martha, m. to Hugh Cunningham; Eliza, m. to Robert Cunningham; Nancy; Sarah; Jane, m. to Samuel Stewart, d.; James, m. to Mary J. McNees; Francis, and Abby. Our subject's children were: Robert Alexander, m. to Amanda E. Henry; John Wilson; Emma, m. to Calvin Harbison, and Abby. The Francis Hart farm was warranted March 2d, 1775, to Joseph Mifflin, and patented Feb. 15th, 1803, to Jonathan Mifflin. It was called "Farmer's delight," and included two hundred and fifty-four and four-tenth acres. The deed to John Hart is dated in 1814, and probably about that time he located on the tract above named.

JOHN CALDWELL was born in Armstrong township, in 1824, and was a son of John Caldwell, of whom see sketch in Armstrong township. He was married in 1848, to Sarah Jane Henry, daughter of John and Margaret Henry, who migrated from Ireland to Armstrong township, in 1829. Our subject's children were: J. R., m. to Nancy Patterson; M. H, m. to Isabella King; R. M.; Thomas; W. M.; D. M.; J. W.; and Margaret Agnes. He removed to his present location in 1868. This tract was warranted to Jacob Beeler, in 1776.

THE CALDWELL POTTERY was erected by Thomas Anderson, in 1850. James McNees was his successor, and continued five years. John Caldwell became the proprietor in 1868. Anderson employed from one to two men, McNees two to four, and

Caldwell five to eight. The product is grey stone-ware, stone pumps, drain-pipe, etc., and is sold either from the factory, or delivered to stores in this and the neighboring counties.

George Reed was born in 1801, near New Salem, Westmoreland county, and was a son of John and Dorcas Reed *nee* Neil. The former was a soldier in the Revolutionary war for eighteen months, serving three terms of six months each, for his father, brother, and himself. He was at the battles of Stony Point and Brandwine, where he was wounded in the leg. The only relief he received for his injury was by tearing off a piece of his linen shirt and drawing it through the hole in his leg. He was a native of Lancaster county, and four of his children were born in that county, and the remainder in Westmoreland. He died in 1818, at the age of seventy. His children were: Robert, d., b. in 1785, m. to Jane McCullough; James, d., b. in 1788, m. to Margaret Ralston; Adam, d., b. in 1789, m. to Mary Christy, d.; Joseph, b. in 1792, d. February 22, 1880, m. to Ann Christy, d.; Jane, d., b. in 1794; John, d., b. in 1796; Samuel, d., b. in 1799, m. to Lavinia Hunter; George, b. in 1801, m. to Mary Mechling; Dorcas, d., b. in 1803, m. to Jeremiah Tittle, d.; and William, d., b. in 1805. James was county commissioner of Westmoreland county, and died during his first term. George was justice of the peace for one term. The latter was a millwright by trade, and built and repaired mills for twenty years. He erected three steam mills in Westmoreland county, namely, at New Salem, Derry, and Hannastown. He came to Indiana county in 1839, and erected the Reed and Wallace steam mill in Young township, the second steam mill in the county, the first being at Blairsville. Since 1855, he has been the proprietor of the "old Clark mill," Young tp. Our subject's children were: John, d.; David M., m. to Eliza Marshall; Benjamin Franklin, d., m. to Jennie Sandles; Eliza, m. to David Robinson; Mary Jane, m. to John Jack; Charlotte Susan, m. to William McKelvey; Dorcas Ann, m. to William McGara; and Sybilla Margaret, m. to Robert Henry. John was a private in Co. K, 11th Pa. vols., and was promoted successively, to second lieutenant and captain. He was wounded at Antietam, while in command of his company, and died Oct. 2, 1862, before the latter commission reached him. David M. was a lieutenant in the militia at the time of the Morgan raid. Benjamin Franklin was a soldier in the 206th Pennsylvania volunteers. The children of William and Susan McKelvey *nee* Reed were: John, Frank, George and Armor.

Robert Henderson was born on the farm now occupied by his son, Joseph H. Henderson, in 1811, and was a son of Alexander (a native of Ireland) and Hannah Henderson *nee* Thorn. The former died in 1844, about sixty years of age, and the latter in the same year about sixty-five years of age. Alexander Henderson was a son of Robert and Mary Henderson *nee* Ralston, natives of Ireland, who settled about 1796 on what is now the Frank Cribbs farm, Young township. (See sketch of David Henderson, Saltsburg.) Alexander's children were: Mary, d., m. to John Robertson; Robert, d. in 1852, m. to Martha Henderson, b. in 1807; Matilda, d., m. to Samuel McLaughlin, d.; and Margaret Jane, m. to John Rosborough. Our subject's children were: Robert Alexander, d.; John, m. to Hadessa Wright; James Wilson, d.; James Ralston, and Joseph H., m. to Prudence J. Telford. Robert A. was in company A, 1st Kansas cavalry for about two months, and was killed at Little Blue creek, Johnston county, Missouri. John was in company D, 62d Pennsylvania volunteers for three years and was wounded three times. The children of Joseph H., a son of our subject, were: Martha Mabel, Mary Hadessa, and Cree Telford.

Mrs. Mary Rosborough was born in 1800, on the farm now occupied by Alexander McConnell, Conemaugh township, and was a daughter of Frederick and Lydia Deemer *nee* Eberhart. The former was a native of Germany and the latter of Pennsylvania and were married in Lancaster, Lancaster county. They located on the above named tract not long after the close of the Revolutionary war, having migrated to this section on pack horses. They were often forced to retire to the blockhouse on the McLain farm (south side of the Conemaugh), about half a mile above the site of Saltsburg. Frederick Deemer's children were: Catharine, d., m. to Alexander Findley, d.; Frederick, d., m. to Rebecca Johnston, d.; Elizabeth, d., m. to Matthias Miller, d.; Hannah, d., m. to Andrew Miller, d.; Philip, d., m. to Sarah Miller, d.; George, d., m. to Elizabeth Amenlong, d.; Lydia, d., m. to Andrew Duncan, d.; Mary, m. to James Rosborough, d. Jan. 8th, 1876, at the age of seventy-five; he was a son of James Rosborough who settled prior to 1800, on the farm now owned by J. Y. McCartney, Conemaugh township; James, jr., located in 1829, on the farm now occupied by his widow; he was a justice of the peace for two terms; Margaret, m. to David Miller, d.; and John, m. to Barbara, Hazlet, d. Our subject's children were: Charles, m. to Elizabeth Fraley; John, m. to Margaret J. Henderson; Frederick, m. to Mary Hankerson; Rebecca, d.; Alexander, d.; Lydia, d.; Isabella, d., m. to Sample Love; James, d., m. to Sarah Graven; Alexander; Maria, m. to John Getty; Violet; Elizabeth, m. to Robert McAdoo; Thomas; Rebecca J., m. first to Jonathan Ayers, d., and second to James Billick; and Julia Ann. John was in the 5th Pennsylvania cavalry for about three years. James was in the 116th Pennsylvania volunteers for nine months. Alexander was in the 2d battalion six months Pennsylvania volunteers, in Thompson's independent battery, Pennsylvania light artillery for one year, and in company M, 5th Pennsylvania heavy artillery for nine and a half months.

David McComb was born on the farm now occupied by his son A. D. McComb, Young township, in 1800, and was a son of Allen and Hannah McComb *nee* Bovard. The former was a native of Scotland. He served in the American army during the Revolution, for six years, and immediately subsequent to that eventful period, located on the tract now occupied as above stated, by A. D. McComb. This tract was first surveyed on an application order, dated April 3d, 1769, and issued to James McConnell. The deed to Allen McComb, is dated in 1790, the consideration being one hundred and seventy-four pounds. The patent was issued to Allen McComb in 1828, the consideration being two hundred and seventeen dollars and six cents. Allen McComb's children were: Charles, d., m. to Mary McGuire, d.; David, d. in 1873, m. to Nancy McKalip, d.; Allen, d. m. to Annie Patton, d.; Jane, d., m. to Alexander Wilson, d. at the age of one hundred and five; and Hannah, d., m. to William Cochran, d., a soldier in the war of 1812. Our subject's children were: Mary Ann, d.; Hannah, m. to Andrew Giffin; David Wilson, d.; and Alexander Donaldson, m. to Rebecca Fulton. David Wilson served in company D, 2d battalion Pennsylvania six months volunteers, and in company C, 4th Pennsylvania cavalry, for about one year. A. D.'s children were: James Fulton and Agnes Kate.

Samuel Irwin.—Our subject was born in 1817, on the farm now occupied by him, a part of the Laughrey patent including the present village of Lewisville. His father Eliphalet Irwin, d., was born in Conecocheague valley, and m. Margaret Marshall, d., born in this county, the dates of settlement and marriage not known. The children of Eliphalet, were: Hannah, d.; Jane, d., m. to Samuel Dixon; Mary, m. to John Elder, d.; John, d., m. to Catharine Banks; James, m. to Jane Griffith; Samuel, our subject, m. to Dorcas Elder; William, d., m. to Nancy Coleman; Marshall, m. to Ellen McConnell; Benjamin, m. first to Margaret Marshall, d.; and second to Rebecca Sterling, d.; and Joseph, d., m. to Sarah Freeland. Eliphalet and his brothers, Benjamin and Bezi, were in the war of 1812, but were not of this county then. Our subject was elected county commissioner in 1860, and served one term—that of the war—term of trial for public officers. His children are: Thomas E., m. to Elsie Walker; and Rebecca A., m. to Jacob Nesbit.

Samuel Henry was born in 1837, on the farm now occupied by his father, in Young township, and was a son of Robert and Isabella Henry *nee* Gilmore. The former was born in 1805, in the house now occupied by our subject, and was a son of Robert and Martha Henry *nee* McKesson. Robert, sr., was a native of Ireland, and located on the farm now occupied by our subject in 1804. He died in 1844, at the age of seventy-two. His wife died in 1846, at the age of seventy-seven. Their children were: John, d.; Nancy, d., m. to William Davis; Joseph, d.; Robert, m. to Isabella Gilmore; Martha, m. to Robert Henderson, d.; Mary, m. to Matthew Harbison, d.; and Rachel, d., m. to Robert Miller. Robert and Isabella Henry's children were: Nancy, m. to William Hart; Samuel, m. to Nancy J. Wilson; Martha Ann, d.; Robert, m. to Sybella Margaret Reed; Jane Elizabeth, m. to James Forsyth; Amanda Emily, m. to Alexander Hart; and Jno., d. Sam'l was in company B, 101st Pennsylvania volunteers for about six months. Our subject's children were: Robert Wilson; Joseph Newton, d.; Martha Elizabeth, d.; John Calvin; William Daniel, d.; and Alexander Frank.

Mrs. Mary Coleman was born in 1802, about three miles from New Alexandria, Westmoreland county, and was a daughter of John and Jane Coleman *nee* McKee. (See sketch of John Campbell, Saltsburg.) Our subject was married in 1821, to James Coleman, a son of Nicholas Ewing, who died in 1857, at the age of sixty-three. Their children were: Mary J., m. to

HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Alexander Lyons; William, d.; J. Campbell; Archibald, B.; Clark, d.; Hugh McKee, d.; Maggie A.; and Thomas Wilson. James was a soldier in the war of 1861, and was a prisoner at Andersonville, where he died. Clark was a member of company D, 62d Pennsylvania volunteers, was wounded at the Wilderness, and died from a wound May 11, 1864. Thomas Wilson was in company G, 206th Pennsylvania volunteers, about one year. The J. Campbell Coleman homestead was first occupied by James Coleman in 1825. The latter was born on the farm now occupied by Samuel Coleman, Conemaugh township, and was a son of Nicholas and Jane Coleman *nee* McClelland. (See Coleman History. Blairsville and Conemaugh township).

EVAN LEWIS was born in 1802, on the farm now occupied by J. J. Lewis, and was a son of John and Mary Lewis, who were natives of Franklin county, and about 1800 came to the farm above named. Their children were: Evan, d., m. to Sarah Johnston, d.; John, d., m.; David, d., m.; Reuben, Presbyterian minister, m. to a Miss Miller; and Catharine, d., m. to Wm. McFarland. Evan's children were: Mary A., m. to Samuel Barr; Sarah, m. to William Beatty, d.; Nancy, d., m. to Valentine Kerr, d.; Margaret, m. to James George; Rebecca, m. to John Bell; Martha, m. to Daniel Elgin; and J. J., m. to Mary C. Dixon. The latter served in company F, 57th Pennsylvania militia for two months. J. J. Lewis' children were: James Dixon and Sarah Blanche.

MRS. MARY CUNNINGHAM was born in Adams county, in 1791, and was a daughter of Francis and Catharine Harbison *nee* Hart, who settled in what is now Young township in 1798. (See sketch of Francis Harbison.) She was married to Thomas Cunningham, d. Their children were: Joseph, m. to Sarah Harbison; Jane, m. to John Reed, d.; George, d., m. first to Eliza Anderson, d., second to Catharine Nesbit, d., third to Rachel Ritchey, d., and fourth to unknown; Mary, m. to William Reed; Francis, m. to Sarah Harbison; William, m. to Olive Eliza Webster, d.; Robert, m. to Rosanna Mears; James, d., m. to Elizabeth Caldwell, d.; Nancy, m. to George Fulton; and Catharine, m. to James Butt. James was a soldier in the war of 1861, from Westmoreland county. Geo. Fulton's only child was Austin Cunningham.

GEORGE W. COLLINS was born in Penn township, Westmoreland county, in 1835, and was a son of William S. and Hannah Collins *nee* Harvey. In 1857, he removed to West Lebanon, and worked for his brother Joseph, in the latter's factory. From 1866 to 1877, he conducted the manufacture of threshing machines, &c., on his own account. He was married first in 1860 to Eliza Reed, who died in 1871, at the age of thirty-three, and second in 1872 to Mary J. Reid. His children were: Willis E., Sarah J., John and Jane, d., twins; Nathaniel Nesbit, and Thomas Reed.

The Collins Threshing Machine Factory was commenced in 1877 at the present location, having been removed from West Lebanon. The product is four-horse and tumbling shaft threshing machines, sleds, harrows, &c., and meet with a sale directly from the factory. The works are situated on Blacklegs near the centre of the township. The tradition is that, not many years ago, a stone with an arrow engraved upon it, pointing toward the creek, stood upon the hillside above the factory. It was rolled into the creek many years ago.

REV. J. C. TELFORD was born in East Greenwich, Washington county, New York, in 1821, and was a son of Stephen and Mary Telford *nee* Cree. He was a graduate of Cambridge Academy, Washington county, N. Y., in 1843, and entered the junior class of Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pa., graduating in 1844. He attended the Associate Theological School of Cannonsburg for four years, and graduated in 1848. He was licensed on the 20th of June, 1848. His first charge was the Mahoning United Presbyterian Church, where he was ordained January 1st, 1850, and remained till May, 1867. His labors with his present congregation, West Union, Young township, commenced in May of the latter year, and have continued to the present time of writing. He was married in 1850 to Martha Oram of Cannonsburg. Their children were: Prudence J., Stephen J., Mary A., S. E., d.; and Maggie Bell.

JOHN L. ASHBAUGH was born in Kisklminetas township, Armstrong county, in 1824, and was a son of John and Mary Ashbaugh *nee* Learn. He was married in 1848 to Miss L. S. Shelhammer. Their children were: Caroline, m. to T. S. Marshall; Susan, m. to E. H. Ringer; Benjamin Franklin, m. to Martha A. Harbison; Albert, d.; John Elmer; Wm. Thomas; Elfrida Eldilla; and Alvah Morton. Mr. Ashbaugh was connected with the Maysville Mills, where he learned his trade as a miller, for five years. In 1864, he removed to Young township, and has since been connected with the Ridge Steam Mill, as part or sole proprietor.

A. H. FULTON was born on the 8th of January, 1840, on the Fulton homestead, Young township, and was a son of Silas and Anna Fulton *nee* Harbison. (See sketch of Alexander Fulton.) Silas' children were: Sarah, m. to James McClelland, d.; Caroline, m. to Robert Reed; Elizabeth, m. to Joseph A. Blakeley; A. H., m. to Catharine Harbison; Robert, m. to Agnes Douthitt; Joseph and Rebecca, twins; the former was married to Maria McClelland, and the latter to A. D. McComb. A. H. was a member of the state house of representatives, in the sessions of 1877–'78 and '79. His children were: Silas Alfred and Anna Mary.

W. T. LARIMER, M. D., was born in Wesmtoreland county in 1850, and was a son of William and Mary Larimer. He was educated at the Saltsburg and Glade Run Academies, graduating from the latter in 1876. He read medicine with Dr. J. L. Crawford, of Saltsburg, and graduated at Jefferson Medical College, on the 12th of March, 1879. His first location was in West Lebanon, his present home, as the successor of Dr. William Hosack. He was married in 1878 to Anna E. McCrea, daughter of Robert R. McCrea.

JAMES BROWN was born on the farm now occupied by John L. Kier, Young township, in 1823, and was a son of Thomas and Catharine Kier *nee* Ringle. The former was born in what is now Conemaugh township, in 1794, and died in 1865. He was a son of James and Margaret Brown *nee* Bush. James Brown came from Ireland when a young unmarried man, and located in what is now Conemaugh township. His children were: Thomas, d., m. to Catharine Ringle, d.; John, d., m. to Margaret Kier, d.; and Mary d., m. to Alexander Gregg. The children of Thomas were: John, d., m. to Margaret Cunningham, d.; Julia Ann, m. to John L. Kier; James, m. to Mary Blakley, d.; Margaret, m. to Michael Smith; Joseph R., m. to Charlotte Keener; Matthias, m. to Mary Graul; Thomas, d.; and David A., m. to Georgina Chapman. Joseph R., Matthias, and David A. were soldiers in the war of 1861. Our subject's children were: Jennie, Wilson, John, Kate, Thomas, Hugh, Robert and Mary. The James Brown farm was warranted March 2, 1775, to John Mifflin, and patented February 14, 1803, to Jonathan Mifflin.

JOSEPH W. WALKER was born in Westmoreland county, in 1841, and was a son of Robert and Jane Walker *nee* Walker. The family removed to Armstrong county in 1849. Our subject came to Saltsburg in 1865, and labored as a shoemaker. He removed in 1872 to West Lebanon, and worked as a carpenter. He has been the postmaster since 1879. He served in company C, 139th Pennsylvania volunteers for two years and ten months. He lost his left leg at the battle of Winchester, and was wounded in the breast at the Wilderness. He was married in 1862 to Louisa Fulmer. His children were: Minnetta Isle; Harvey Parr, d.; Cora J., d.; Mary Luella, Carrie, Jane, Frank, and Elva.

JAMES WATSON was born in 1816, on the farm now occupied by Dr. Thomas Murry, Conemaugh township, and was a son of Matthew and Mary Watson *nee* McClelland, daughter of James McClelland. The former was a native of Ireland, and came with his first wife, a native of Ireland, to Westmoreland county, in 1792. In 1794, he located on the above named tract. He died in 1859, at the age of ninety-three. Mary, his second wife, was the daughter of James McClelland, who, about the close of the Revolution, located in what is now Conemaugh township. She died in 1866, at the age of seventy-six. Matthew Watson's children were: John, d.; Thomas, m. to Rebecca Wilson; Matthew, d., m. to Jane Thompson, d.; Mary; William, d.; Alexander, d.; Robert, d.; James, m. to Mary Pattison; Jane, d.; Isabella, d.; Ann; and Margaret, m. to Robert Gray. James served in Rev. Samuel Anderson's company in Colonel Gallagher's regiment of Pennsylvania militia at the time of the Morgan raid. James' children were: Alexander P., m. to Miranda Waddell; Bella Jane, m. to Rev. Hugh H. Boyd, United Presbyterian minister, of Lawrence county; M. B., district attorney, m. to Juliet White. Alexander P. served in the 67th Pennsylvania volunteers about four years. He was a prisoner for six months.

WILLIAM GEMMILL was born in 1819, in Fenwick, Ayrshire, Scotland, and was a son of John and Elizabeth Gemmell ...

Gemmil. In 1840, our subject came to America, residing for a time with Alexander Graham, Young township. From 1842 to 1849, he was chiefly engaged in buying cotton in Mississippi for an English firm, teaching school in Brush Valley township; Indiana county; farming in Iowa for Judge Mason, of the Territorial court. In 1849, he went to California, in an expedition composed of sixty wagons. They started from Burlington, Iowa, in March, and reached Placerville in August. He remained on the Pacific coast, visiting Oregon and other localities till 1853, when he returned to this county. In 1853, he was married to Margaret Cunningham, daughter of Robert Cunningham. Their children were: Rebecca Jane, m. to Clark Henderson, Alexander McKenzie, Jessie Ann, and John. He located on his present farm in 1869. This land was known as the Samuel McCurdy tract. The residence is a two-story log building, and in the northeast room in the second story. McCurdy kept a store for several years, prior to the founding of Jacksonville, and for some years later.

Daniel Cribbs, (Kreps or Creps,) was born in 1804, in what is now Burrell township, about one mile from the site of Blairsville, and was a son of George and Rebecca Cribbs *nee* Repine. The former was a son of George and Barbara Cribbs *nee* Haines. The former was a native of Alsace, Germany, was married in Europe, and migrated to Lancaster county in 1784. In 1786, the family settled on the tract where our subject was born. The children of the grandparents were: Christian, d., m. to a Miss Steinmetz, d.; George, b. in Alsace in 1778, d., m. to Rebecca Repine, d.; Barbara, d., m. to David Milliron, d., Eve, d., m. to David Mercer, d.; Elizabeth, d., m. to James Repine, d.; Esther, d., m. to Daniel Long, d.; Catharine, d., m. to David Cribbs, d.; and Mary, d., m. first to Philip Wareham, d., and second to unknown. The children of George, (a son of George Cribbs,) were: Barbara, m. first to Thomas Oharra, and second to Simon Nixon; Daniel, m. first to Eliza McQuiston, d., and second to Nancy Dixon; Jane, d., m. to James Dodson; Joseph, m. to Jane McQuiston; George, m. to Mary Dixon; John, d., m. to Margaret Seelye; Eliza, d., m. to Jacob Lear; Rebecca, m. twice, first to Robert Patterson, d.; Martha, m. first to William Clark, d., and second to John Paisley; Sarah, m. to Rev. G. Compton, M. E. minister; and Margaret, m. to William Harrison. Our subject's children were: George C., d. m. to Isabella Dever; James, d.; Ann Eliza, d., m. to William Hill; Rebecca J., m. to William Mullen; Madeline, m. to Daniel Griffith; Myrtilla, d., m. to George Robertson; Daniel, d.; Samuel, d.; John, d., and Joseph, d., twins; Benjamin F., m. to Emma Ferguson; Araminta, d.; Sarah Emma, m. to Mowry Moorhead; Nancy, m. to Robert Harbison; and Armor, m. to Anna Marshall. George C. was a soldier in the war of 1861. Benjamin F.'s children were: Araminta, William W., Anna, Eliza M., and Myrtle. Our subject located, in 1865, on the A. R. Sloan farm, where the latter kept a store several years after leaving Clarksburg. The warrant of this tract was issued in 1786, to Thomas, William and David Davis. The patent was granted in 1854 to A. R. Sloan. The patent of Mr. Cribbs' farm, known as the "Russell" property, was granted in 1797, to David Findley. The warrant was issued in 1784, to Robert Taylor.

Mrs. Martha Smith, widow of Michael Smith, was born in what is now Black-lick township, in 1805, and was a daughter of Thomas and Fanny Gamble *nee* White. Her husband came with a brother, Mark, from England about 1825, and settled on the property now occupied by his widow. Their children were: Martha J., m. to Joseph Pierce; Fannie, d., m. to Edward Duffield; Mary, d.; William, d.; Simon, m. to Sarah Rumbaugh; Catharine; and William, m. to Jane Rumbaugh.

Alexander Graham was born in 1800, in Fenwick, Ayrshire, Scotland, and was a son of George and Jane Graham *nee* Brown. In 1820, he came to the Ligonier valley, (on the Indiana side,) and in 1822 he removed to what is now Young township. He was married in 1824 to Janet Park, daughter of Robert Park, and in 1826 removed to the tract now occupied by him, where his wife died in 1877, at the age of seventy-four. Their children were: George, m. to Eliza Anthony; Robert, d., m. to Nancy Lowman, d.; Christina Jane, m. to Dr. Joseph Stewart, d., of Jacksonville; and Elizabeth, m. to Samuel P. Marshall. George served in the Pennsylvania militia during the Chambersburg raid. Dr. Joseph Stewart's children were: Alexander Graham, William St. Clair, d.; Janetta Mary, d.; and Elma Elizabeth. Samuel P. Marshall's only child was Simpson Tyler. The Graham farm tract was styled in the patent "Delphos." The first settler upon it was driven away by the Indians. The tradition is that the first improvement was made prior to the Revolutionary war.

George Graham was born in 1825, on the Graham homestead, and was a son of Alexander and Janet Graham *nee* Park. (See sketch of Alexander Graham, Young township.) He was married in 1847 to Eliza Anthony, daughter of William Anthony. Their children were: John A., m. to Elizabeth Lowman; William A., d.; Nancy Jane, Thomas Milton, Elizabeth Ann, Nettie M., and Stewart. John A.'s children were: George H., Anna M., and Elsie. One part of the Graham farm was surveyed to Mary Cachel in 1774, and patented to John Niel in 1828. The other portion was warranted to Thomas Niel, and patented to the same in 1828. The Newport and Campbell's mills roads crossed on this farm thereby making the corners of four townships. There is a twelve foot stratum of lime being mined on these premises.

Jane Park was born in Scotland in 1805, and was a daughter of Robert and Euphemia Park *nee* Gilmour, who migrated to what is now Young township, in 1808. The former died in 1847, at the age of sixty-eight; the latter in 1820, about fifty years of age. Their children were: Christina, d.; Janet, d., m. to Alexander Graham; and Jane.

John Barkley.—Our subject was born in Westmoreland county in 1801, and died in this county in 1879. He was the eldest son of Alexander Barclay and Ann Martin, who moved to Young township in 1804, and settled on the farm now occupied by James M. Barkley, then owned by the father of James E. Brown, of Kittanning. Brown had made some improvement prior to this time. Alexander's children were: Jane, d., m. to Thomas Dickson, d.; John, d., our subject, m. first to Eliza Rankin, d., and second to Mrs. Anne Cameron *nee* Clark; Alexander C., d., m. to Nancy Gallagher; Nancy, m. to John McFarland; and James, d., m. to Jane Ferguson. The sons of Alexander C. were: Nelson C. and Cyrus N., who edit the Altoona *Sun;* John W., teacher; William Porter, in employ of Government on western land survey about three years, then served on General Fremont's staff, and for some time commanded a regiment in the war of the rebellion; and Arte Clinton, in the printing business at Washington, D. C. All these received their education at Elder's Ridge Academy. Their sister, Nannie, is a teacher in Philadelphia. The sons of James were: David D., served in late war, was raised to the rank of Major, and is now in Allegheny county; and Alexander R., farmer in Armstrong county. The children of our subject, by first wife, were: Martha, b. in 1824, m. to William Earhart, d.; Mary Ann, b. in 1826, d., m. first to William Bracken, d., and second to John T. Elder; Alexander Y., b. in 1828, m. to Elizabeth Colleasure; Elizabeth, b. in 1830, m. to John McIntosh; Jas. M., b. in 1832, m. first to Elizabeth Uray, d., and second to Henrietta Rhea; Caroline, b. in 1834, m. to John Long; William R., b. in 1837, m. to Mary Miller; by second wife, Jemima, d.; John C., was in late war in company E, 40th Pennsylvania volunteers, and the 11th reserve corps, now a member of the firm of Barkley, Hasson & Co., Baltimore, Maryland; Thomas B., m. to Emma Sutton, d.; and Foster, d. Our subject was a ruling elder in Ebenezer Presbyterian Church for many years, and his son James M. now serves in the same capacity. James M. and Alexander Y. are all the sons now in the county, James M. in the old homestead, in Young township, and A. Y. on part of the Fleming tract in Conemaugh township. James M. had three children, Stewart, Anna May died young, and Robert W. supposed to have been drowned in Fremont county, Iowa.

Leslie C. Hazlett was born in 1819, on the farm now occupied by him, and was a son of James Hazlett. (See sketch of S. C. Hazlett, Blacklick township). He was married, in 1848, to Ellen Leard, daughter of Zachariah Leard. His children were: James L.; Zachariah, d.; and Ella, m. to J. C. Frank. The Leslie C. Hazlett tract was warranted to James, John, Leslie, and Robert Hazlett, in 1807, and was patented to the same in 1813. The Samuel Dixon tract was warranted to John Leslie in 1798, and patented to the heirs of John Hazlett, d. in 1814.

Samuel Musick was born in 1845, in Mount Pleasant township, Westmoreland county, and was a son of Peter and Elizabeth Musick *nee* Seaner. The former was a son of David Kier, born near Philadelphia, who settled in Westmoreland county, and died there in 1858, at the age of fifty-six. The latter's children were; Mary, d.; Hannah; Catharine, m. to John Launce, d.; Lydia, m. to John Hewis, d.; and Peter, m. to Elizabeth Seaner. The children of Peter were: David, m. to Sarah Barn-

hart; George, d.; Uriah, m. to Catharine Hayes; Cyrus, m. to Rachel A. Fiscus; Susan; Philip, d.; Samuel, m. to Elizabeth Brinker. Philip was in company B, 142d Pennsylvania volunteers, and was killed at the first battle of Fredericksburg. Samuel was in the same company for three years, entering as private and being promoted to second sergeant. He was wounded three times at the first battle of Fredericksburg; Derwin, m. to Sarah Hayes; Mary, d.; Margaret, d.; Peter, d.; Abraham, m. to Mary Slaughter. Cyrus Musick's only children was John Franklin. Our subject's children were: Minnie Mahala; Clark Brinker, d.; Peter Allen, Ida Olivia, Thurman Coulter, and William Bell.

S. C. KENNEDY was born on Lower Burrell township, Westmoreland county, in 1843, and was a son of Joseph and Margaret Kennedy *nee* Coe. The former was born in Allegheny county, and died in 1878, sixty-six years old. The latter is living, at the age of sixty-two. Joseph Kennedy was a son of Thomas and Catharine Kennedy *nee* Flick. Thomas Kennedy settled in 1819 in what is now Lower Burrell township. He served in the war of 1812, from Butler county. His wife was born in 1793, in what is now Butler county. Joseph Kennedy's children were: Araminta, d.; S. C., m. to E. M. Simons, daughter of William and Mary Simons *nee* Ireland, of Westmoreland county; Thomas L., d.; Joseph A., d.; James E., d.; Elizabeth M., m. to D. M. Clements; Anna M., m. to James Shearer; and John S. S. C. was a graduate of Duff's (Pittsburgh) Commercial College in 1866. He served in company I, 123d Pennsylvania volunteers for nine months. His children were: Albert C.; Elmer C., d.; Nellie G.; Nannie J.; and William J. He located on his present homestead in 1869. His residence was erected by the Ewings in 1800.

JOHN L. KIER was born in Westmoreland county in 1819, and was a son of David Kier. (See sketch of Samuel Kier, Conemaugh township.) David Kier's children were: John L., m. to Julia Ann Brown; Eliza, m. to William Moore; Hannah, m. to Richard Clawson; William, m. first to Elizabeth Vanatt, d., and second to Margaret Ann Dixon; Mary Ann, m. first to Samuel Stewart, d., and second to James Henderson; James, m. to Elizabeth Milliron; Robert, m. to Cordelia Richey; and Martha Jane, m. to Nathaniel Davis. James was a soldier in the war of 1861 for nine months. Our subject's children were: Catharine, Martha Jane, David, d.; Thomas, d.; James, d.; Alexander Smith, d.; William M., d.; and Margaret Ann. He located on his homestead in 1868.

WILLIAM KIER was born in 1825 near Maysville, Armstrong county, and was a son of David Kier. (See sketches of Samuel Kier, Conemaugh township, and John L. Kier, Young township.) His children were: Elizabeth, d.; D. M., Mary Jane, m. to H. P. Sandles; Samuel I., John A., d.; Joseph P., Harry C., Anna M., and Bertha M. He has lived on his present farm since 1847.

The children of JAMES KIER, a brother of John L., were: Martha Ann, m. to Joseph Allshouse; Ellen Mary, m. to Robert Smith; Bella Jane, Susan F., David M., Homer, d.; John, d.; Harry, Emma, and Vinie.

ROBERT J. ARNOLD was born in 1823, in Plymouth, Devonshire, England, and was a son of William and Maria Arnold *nee* Jeffery. Our subject, in company with his brothers, William T. and Edward H., migrated to America in 1848. He was a tinner by trade, and at first located in Pittsburgh, where he remained one year. He removed successively to Maysville, Armstrong county, remaining six years; Olivet, same county, eight years; Burnell township, same county, four years; also, farming, and his present residence, where he settled in 1868, still working at his trade in connection with farming. He was married, in 1850, to Mary Shirley, daughter of Joseph Shirley and Catharine Fulmer. The former is living at the age of ninety-eight. Two of his brothers died at the ages of one hundred and two, and one hundred and three. Our subject's children were: Maria Catharine, m. to R. C. Millen; Joseph Ralston, d.; George Wilson, James H., Emma B., John Nelson, Flora Adaline, m. to John A. Knepshiel; and Jacob Samuel Telford. He has a box made to enclose guinea scales made by his great-great-grandfather. In this wire is used instead of nails. He has a trained dog which acts as the motive power of a churn, groing to and fro at the word of command.

WILLIAM LATIMER was born on the farm now occupied by Jamison Coleman, Black-lick township, in 1818, and was a son of James and Ruth Latimer *nee* Thompson, a sister of Moses Thompson. The former came from an eastern county of Pennsylvania, and settled when a young man on the above named place, obtaining his warrant from the Penns. He died in 1824, about forty-five years of age; his wife in 1871, about ninety-three years of age. Their children were: Mary, d.; Jane, m. to Tobias Bricker; Mary Elizabeth, d.; William, m. first to Catharine Rhees, d., and second to Julia A. Barnes; and Robert, m. to Margaret Marshall. Our subject's children were: Mary E., d.; Francis Augustus, Anna Margery, Margaret, Martha Ella, Robert, Sarah J., Ida B., Julia May, William Bruce, and Laura Narcissa. Francis A. was a soldier in the war of 1861.

JOHN A. HULL was born in 1855, on the farm now occupied by John Scott, Burrell township, Westmoreland county, and was a son of John Hull, who married Mrs. Jane Sherer *nee* Coleman, (a second wife), a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Coleman *nee* McLain. John Hull died in 1879, at the age of eighty. He settled in Indiana, in 1871, and returned to Westmoreland county in 1878. His children by the second marriage were: John A., m. to Maggie E. Latimer; and George, m. to Clara Kinkead. John A.'s only child was Ralph Grason. He located on the farm now occupied by him in Burrell township, Armstrong county, in 1878.

ROBERT AND ELIZABETH COLEMAN'S children were: John M., m. to Margaret Brown; Jane, b. in 1816, m. first to Andrew Sherer, d., and second to John Hull. d.; James. d.; Rachel, m. to James Caldwell; Robert R., m. to Elizabeth Kier; Alexander, m. to Nancy J. Jackson; Theodore, m. to Isabella Hart; Elizabeth, m. to John Duncan; and Oliver, m. to Evaline Nesbit. Robert R. was a soldier in the war of 1861.

SAMUEL W. VIRTUE, M. D. was born in Ireland, in 1834, and was a son of James and Isabella Virtue *nee* Woods, who about 1842, located in Centre township, Indiana county. He was educated at the Jacksonville and Elder's Ridge Academies. He read medicine with Dr. Mabon, of Jacksonville, and graduated in 1868, from the Cleveland (Ohio) Medical College. His first location was in Olivet, Armstrong county. After five years' practice, then removed to West Lebanon, where he died in 1872. He was married in 1863, to Sarah J. Ewing, daughter of John A. Ewing, of Armstrong county. Their children were: Lizzie A., Bell A., Nettie V., and Samuel M. H. John A. Ewing, was a son of Samuel and Letitia Ewing *nee* McCurdy. The latter is living in Armstrong county, near the Indiana county line, at the age of one hundred and five.

REV. FRANKLIN ORR was born in what is now Limestone township, Clarion county, in 1825, and was the son of Sam'l C. Orr and Margaret McCurdy Orr *nee* Sloan, a daughter of Sheriff Sloan. Sam'l C. removed to what is now Clarion county, in 1805. He was born near Hannastown, Westmoreland county, and was two years old, at the time the town was burned, and his parents fled to the fort to escape the general massacre. He was the son of Robert Orr, who served in the Indian wars, and was a prisoner three years among the British. He settled at Kittanning. He died over eighty years of age. He served several years as Associate Judge. His wife was a Culbertson. Their children were: John, m. to —— Dickey; Nancy, who m. first a —— McCartney, and second a——Jones; Samuel C., see above; Robert, colonel in war of 1812, an associate judge, m. to Martha Grier; William, d.; and Cnambers, sheriff, m. to Hannah Turney. The latter is the only one of the above now living. Samuel C. was a farmer by occupation. Under the old constitution he was a justice of the peace for several years. He was a ruling elder of Rehobeth Presbyterian church for many years. He died in 1855, at the age of seventy-six. His wife died in 1859, aged seventy-four years. Their children were: Lavinia, m. to Hon. J. B. Lawson; R. W. (Rev.) one of the first missionaries (Presbyterian) to China—Professor in Jefferson College, Washington county, Pa., m. to Eliza A. Carter, of Elizabeth N. J., d. in 1855, at the age of fifty-one; John, m. to Jane Maffett; Hunter, m. to Margaret Lawson; Fanny, m. to R. M. Corbett; Nancy, d., m. to John Neil; Culbertson, m. first to Nancy Smith, d., and second to Susan Sherrard, d., a sister of Miss Nancy Sherrard, principal of the Female Seminary, at Washington, Pa.; D. S., m. to Jane C. Paul; Franklin, (Rev., Presbyterian), graduate of Jefferson College, Washington county, Pa., in the class of 1850, graduate of the Allegheny Theological Seminary, in the class of 1853, first ministry was at Bethel and Curry's Run Presbyterian Churches in 1853, resigning the latter in 1858, and taking charge of the Jacksonville congregation, in connection with the Bethel, relinquishing Bethel in 1877, and in connection with Jacksonville, now has a young congregation at

Tunnelton, Kelly Station, on the West Penn. R. R., Conemaugh township, m. first to Margaret Craighead, daughter of George and Nancy Craighead *nee* Niel, of Washington county—she d. in 1867, at the age of thirty-three, and second, in 1868, to Mrs. Martha Curtis *nee* McLain, widow of Dr. Charles Henry Curtis. His children are; Elizabeth M.; Sarah Lavinia; William Freeman; Samuel Culbertson; Margaret M., m. to George Smith. All of the brothers-in-law were elders in the Presbyterian Church, and the family is Presbyterian throughout, beginning with Robert, who was a member of the old Associate or Seceder Church.

Mollie Russell was born in Adams county, on the 18th of May, 1797, and when two years of age her parents migrated to Westmoreland county, where her father, William, died in 1802, at the age of fifty-seven. He was a soldier in the Revolution and lost a leg in the battle of Brandywine. His service after that was as a tailor. He received a pension of one hundred and twenty dollars per annum. He was buried not far from the Horse-shoe Church. In 1802, after the death of Mr. Russell, the family removed to Conemaugh township, near the Broad Ford. She attended school near the Broad Ford, John McKinley being the teacher. Her mother died in 1847, in her ninety-fifth year. Our subject was a resident of the county for over seventy-seven, and of Young township for over sixty years. She died in March, 1880.

John Oliver was born in Conemaugh township in 1815, and was the son of James Oliver and Margaret Coleman. The former was a native of county Derry, Ireland, and was only four years of age when his father, James Oliver, migrated to Franklin county, where he died. His widow with her children, William, James, Alexander, John and Nancy, came to what is now Young township, and subsequently settled near the Conemaugh. William was married to Nancy Sloan; James was married to Margaret Coleman; and Alexander was married to Mattie Elgin. James was an Indian scout during the last wars in Western Pennsylvania, and also a soldier in the war of 1812. He died in 1865, at the age of eighty-nine; his wife died at seventy years of age. Their children were: James, d., m. to Mary Hart; John, m. in 1839, to Mary Pattison; William, d., m. to Eliza Anderson; and Robert, d., m. first to Eliza J. Pattison, d., and second to Jane Marshall. John has been a justice of the peace for twenty-one years, and an elder in the Associate, and its successor the United Presbyterian Church, for twenty-three years. He erected, in 1852, the brick Presbyterian Church of West Lebanon, and successively, 1856, Shelocta U. P.; 1857, (reconstructed) West Union U. P.; (erected) 1877, West Union U. P.; 1878, West Lebanon Presbyterian, and 1879, Elder's Ridge Presbyterian Church.

Samuel C. Hazlett was born in 1816, on the James Hazlett homestead, in Young township. His grandfather, John Hazlett, came from Ireland to the county in 1791, when his son, James, the father of our subject, was only a year and a half old. His wife was Margaret Long. Their children were: Martha, James, Lesley, John, Margaret and Robert (all deceased). John Hazlett, the elder, transported grain and cloth on pack-horses eighty or ninety miles, and brought back salt and other necessities. James Hazlett was married to Nancy Caskey, who died in 1844, at the age of fifty-one. He died in 1844, nearly fifty-five years of age. Their children were: John, Samuel C., Lesley, Margaret, Rosanna and Nancy J., d. Our subject was married in 1837, to Jane Jack. Their children are: James J., attorney, Greensburg, Pa., m. to Lizzie, daughter of Hon. Edgar Cowan; Leslie; Mary Agnes, m. to John Welch; Alfred, attorney and ex-judge, Beatrice, Nebraska, m. to Libbie Cotton. S. C. and his son Leslie were for several years in company with John Hunter, of Derry township, Westmoreland county, Pa., in the stock business. Both father and son unite stock dealing with farming. Lesley (a son of John) and Jane Hazlett *nee* Marshall's children were: John, m. to Elizabeth Marshall; Mary, m. to James J. McFarland; Samuel M., m. to Mary Clark; James L., m. to Elizabeth Lewis; Martha, d., m. to James G. George; William, m. to Mary A. Sloan; Lesley, m. to Sarah J. Marshall; Archibald, d.; Robert M.; and Rebecca, m. to Elder P. Marshall. Robert was a soldier in the war of 1861. James L's children were: D. M., Presbyterian minister, m. to Jane Reed; Jane E., m. to W. M. Baird; Mary C.; and Annie S. James L. Hazlett has been engaged in the practice of dentistry since 1857, first locating in Elderton, Armstrong county, removing in 1868, to Indiana.

William Wilkinson.—He was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1795, and removed to Maryland in 1819. In 1821, he married Nancy Wingrove, and migrated in the same year to Indiana county, locating in Young township, where he has been engaged in farming and brickmaking. His children are: Sarah Ann, m. to Hugh Neil, d.; Isaiah, d.; Mary Jane, m. to Isaac Couch; Caroline, m. to Jesse Lewis; Isaiah, m. to Mary Richey; William Clark, m. to Mary Cooper; Eliza Ellen, m. to Dr. John Criswell; Isabella, d., m. to Marlin Lowman; John E., M. D., m. to Jane Greathouse; and Albert, d.

Hugh Niel was born on the Niel homestead, Young township, in 1809. He died on the 23d of November, 1877, at the age of sixty-eight. His grandfather, William Niel, locating in about 1790, was among the early settlers of the township. He was born in Ireland, and died in 1812, about eighty years of age; his wife, Catharine Niel, died some years later, at about the same age. The latter party's son, John Niel, the father of our subject, was born in 1769, in the Conecocheague Valley, and died in Young township, in 1852. His wife was Lydia Kelly, who died in 1857, nearly eighty-eight years of age. Their children were: Rachel, m. to Thomas Lowman, d.; John, m. to Nancy Coleman, a daughter of John and Martha Coleman *nee* Keating; Hugh, d., m. to Sarah Ann Wilkinson, their children being J. M. Merchant, at Jacksonville; Nancy J., m. to A. W. Gilmour; Caroline, William Lewis, Sarah Bell, and Keziah, d. John and Nancy Niel's children were: Martha C., d.; Harrison, M. D., in Hollister, California; Samuel; John Milton; Robert, d.; Hugh; Harriet; Lydia, m. to John Nolan, of Pittsburgh; Robert J., student of State University of Michigan; Nancy, Elizabeth, and Clark.

Alexander Fails.—He came to Blacklick township, about the close of the last century. His wife was Rachel Hall. Their children were: John, d., m. to Mary Geer; Alexander, d., m. to Abigail Geer; David, m. first to Mary Geer, d., second to Margaret Altman, d., and third to Mary Ann Altman; Thomas, d., m. to Margaret Doudson, d.; Richard, d.; Hannah, d., m. to James Repine, d.; and Sarah, d., m. to Benjamin Crisman. Thomas Fails was born on John Hill farm, Blacklick township. He died in 1874, at the age of seventy-three. His wife died in 1841, at the age of about forty. The children were: Alexander; Rachel, m. to J. B. Altman, d.; A. C., m. to Elizabeth J. Rankin; Susannah, m. to Benjamin Underwood; John, (killed in the battle of the Wilderness,) d., m. to Martha Decker, d.; and Samuel, m. to Kate Prosser.

GRANT TOWNSHIP

Was formed from Montgomery township in 1868, and was thus named in honor of General U. S. Grant.

EAST RUN

Is the present name of the village on the farm first settled by George Buterbaugh. The neighborhood was formerly known as "Big Bottom." In early days the brush along the run was the place of bear pens or traps, and the hunter was often rewarded well for the labor of building these.

KINTER HILL

In the north end of the township, is one of the highest points in the township, and presents the finest view that one can see eastward to the neighborhood of Ebensburg, and westward to the hills west of the Allegheny river. Near by, and parallel, is the

BALD RIDGE.

Thirty years ago, this was a barren ride, upon which but little wood grew, now it is quite well covered with a small growth of timber, but the indications are that it will not attain any size. It is merely brush fifteen to twenty feet in height. It is noted as the place where David Gorman was frozen to death in 1842. He had been to John Decker's in the evening in his duties as collector, and quite late started for home, in the extreme north end of the township, and was frozen by the way. A search revealed the body, but none of the secrets of the death. There were marks left indicating that he had a premonition of coming death.

DOTY'S ROUND TOP,

Said to be the highest point in the county, is in the extreme north of the township, is of evenly circular form, set on a hill, and a landmark not easily forgotten when once seen.

COLFAX—DECKER'S POINT P. O.

The postoffice was established in 1855, and was called for John Decker, the first settler in the vicinity. This site was first called Decker's Point about 1830 or '31.

The first postmaster was William Midkirk, and the second W. N. Prothero. The first merchant was John Lewis, the second was W. N. Prothero, in 1856, and the third H. J. Thompson, in 1872.

The village was platted in 1867, on the lands of Adam Fitterington and W. N. Prothero, and was named in honor of Schuyler Colfax. It is generally known as Decker's Point. The blacksmiths have been: David Bates, Adam Leck, David Ruffner, and James Martin. The first wagonmaker was Michael Kunkle. The first carpenter in the settlement was William Warden, and in the village, John Stump. The first teacher at the "Point" was Eliza Price, who taught, in 1837, in a little log schoolhouse. The first minister to preach at the "Point" was Rev. Thomas Wilson, a Baptist, who spoke in William Smyers' log cabin. The first church was the Baptist, and the second the United Presbyterian. Adam Knarr had a planing mill in the village for about two years. This was abandoned, the machinery being removed to Cookport. There is no hotel in the village, the only place of entertainment being at the residence of William Smyers.

NASHVILLE

Was named for William Nash Prothero, who made the first improvewent and opened the first store in 1872. The steam sawmill was erected by James Barkey in 1873. He was followed by McCall Brothers. The successors of Wm. N. Prothero were his brother James, and since 1877, H. Prothero, Widdowson & Co. The village numbers ten houses.

MRS. MARY AGNES MCCUNE *nee* JAMISON.—Our subject was born in Martinsburg, West Va., in 1795, and came to Indiana county when about twelve years old. She now lives with her son Leonard McCune of Grant township, and is yet in possession of all her faculties. Her father was John Jamison, who was married to Elizabeth Shryock. She was married to John McCune, d., a native of this county, a descendant on his mother's side of the house of the Luthers, pioneers in the Ligonier valley. One of the Luther boys was taken prisoner by the Indians when only seven years old, and was raised by them. Two other boys were taken, but when the Indians went to pull out their hair they cried, and the Indians killed them. Young Luther determined not to flinch, and after pulling out his hair they washed him in the river to "wash out the white blood," and adopted him. At the treaty the Indians returned him with a full Indian outfit, pony and all, but the pony strayed in the woods and could never be found. John McCune, husband of our subject, was a carpenter, and helped build the old courthouse, and it is said he placed the balls on the steeple as his closing work on it. He died in 1866, aged sixty-five years.

ABRAM Y. LOWMAN was born in Franklin county, in 1813, and was a son of John and Magdalene *nee* Bush. The former came to the county in 1813, and lived in Conemaugh township for ten years, being settled at Johnson's Salt Works. He served in the 28th Pennsylvania volunteers for three years. He died in Rayne township in 1870, over eighty years of age. He was a son of Abraham Lowman. John Lowman's children were: Abram Y., m. first in 1834, to Elizabeth Kennedy, who died in 1837, and second in 1845, to Catharine Manor; James, d., m. to a Miss Campbell; Mary, d., m. to James Kennedy; Jacob, d. in the army while a member of the 34th Pennsylvania cavalry, m.; John; Hannah, m. to Thomas Beringer; Catharine, d., m. to Adam Weagley; and Margaret, m. to Henry F. Peters. Our subject's children by his first wife, were: Harrison, m. to Mary Myers; and Elizabeth—by the second, the children were: Samuel S., m. to Rebecca McKee; Jacob F.; James M.; Matthias; William; Thomas; Emma; Frances May; and Minnie Alice.

C. A. RIDDLE was born in what is now Bank's township, in 1858, and was a son of Charles Riddle, d., and Catharine Riddle *nee* Silvers. The latter's second husband was John T. Patterson. Charles Riddle was the son of William Riddle, who was among the early settlers of what is now East Mahoning township. He died in 1875, in his eightieth year. Our subject was the assistant principal of the Smithport Normal Academy, which began its first session on the 21st of April, 1879, with sixty enrolled scholars.

WILLIAM SMYERS was born in 1808 in what is now East Wheatfield township, and was a son of Philip and Margaret Smyers *nee* Leffler. The former died at the age of eighty-four, and the latter, at eighty-nine years of age. William located on present homestead in 1835. Our subject's first wife was Martha King, d. Their children were: Philip, m. to Nancy Titterington; Mary J., d.; and George W., d. His second wife was Elizabeth Riddle—their children were: William R., m. to Mary E. Hunter; John C., m. to Mary Sylvis; Daniel W.; Nina; and Delce.

GEORGE BARRETT.—Our subject is a native of Nottinghamshire, England, and was born in 1814. He emigrated to this country in 1851, and settled in this county, and in 1865, settled in Grant township, on the old German farm which he still owns. His wife is a native of same place as he, and was Frances Bexson, b. in 1811. Their children are: Elizabeth, m. to Aaron Patchen, of Clearfield county, Pa.; Thomas, m. to Catharine E. Ryan; Jennie has a millinery store in Cherry Tree; George, m. to Sarah S. Mehaffy, and is in the lumber business in Camden, New Jersey. Our subject is the only one of the family who came to this country. Mrs. B. is a sister of Mrs. Joseph Widdowson, who settled on Dixon's run, Green township, in 1822.

MOSES KANARR.—Our subject is the only resident surveyor of Grant township, and for seven years has been employed in this kind of labor. He is a son of John Kanarr, d., b. in Lehigh county, in 1807, and Anna M. Bender, b. in Westmoreland county, in 1811. John settled in Grant township in 1853. His children were: George A., m. to Kate King; Moses, our subject, m. to M. J. Hamilton; Jacob, m. to Martha J. King; Aaron, m. to Susan Ruffner; John, m. to Lydia Bender; Henry and Elizabeth L. In the late war George served in company G, 206th Pennsylvania volunteers; Moses in company F, 206th, Jacob in 101st P. V., and Aaron in company F, 206th. The children of our subject were: Mary A., Clara M. and Harry M.

GEORGE LEARN.—Our subject was born in Westmoreland county, in 1820, and settled in this county in 1829, and on present farm in 1856, was married first to Mary Ann Buterbaugh, d., b. in 1817, and died in 1858, and second to Mrs. Catharine Shankle *nee* Riddle, b. in this county in 1821. The children were by first wife: William, b. 1842, d.; Rachel, b. 1844, m. to J. M. Rodkey; Joseph, b. 1846, enlisted in 84th Pennsylvania volunteers, and was killed in front of Petersburg, Va., June, 1864; Mary, b. 1848, m. to Cyrus Daugherty; David, b. 1851, m. to Caroline Long; James A., b. 1856. The saw mill of our subject was built in 1857, and is on a tributary of Little Mahoning creek.

JOSEPH NICKLE.—Our subject is a son of William Nickle, d., who was married in Ireland to Mary McBeth, d., and migrated to this country, settling in the county about 1830. Their children were: Archy, m. to Annie Trimble; James, m. to Mary McKendrick; Mary, d., m. to Adam Stonebreaker; William, m. to Margaret Hamilton; Joseph, our subject, m. first to Sarah Lowman, d., and second to Mrs. Mary Robeson *nee* Moore; and John, m. to Margaret Buterbaugh, d. The children of our subject, by first wife: Alice; by second wife: Joseph, William, Laura, Horace, and Clara. Mrs. N. has one child by first husband—Jennie Robeson.

JAMES A. MCQUOWN.—Our subject is a son of William McQuown, born in Westmoreland county, and married to Margaret Shields, who settled in Grant township in 1862. Their children were: James A., our subject, m. to Mary J. Shankle; Annie M., m. to John Potts; William W., m. to Susan Shaffer; Martin L., m. to Virginia Flegal; Emma, m. to Robert McGarvey; Nina M., m. to a Mr. Edmiston. Martin L. is now superintendent of common schools in Clearfield county, and most of the family settled in the same county. James A., our subject, settled in Grant township in 1870. His children are: Harry E., Mary A., Martin L., James E. and Charles C. Our subject served during the late war in company C, 1st Pa. vols. (old 11th).

JAMES R. LYDICK is a son of James Lydick, and a grandson of Patrick Lydick. James Lydick first married Sarah Chapman, and second Rebecca P. Johnston. All are now dead. He settled in Grant township in 1840, and almost all of his large family are settled in the county. The children by first wife

were: Mary, m. to E. H. Ruffner; Jane, d., m. to Edmund Davis; Margaret, m. to John Barkey; Elizabeth, m. to Israel Courath; Sarah, m. to James G. Gorman; and Chapman, m. to Maria Bostick. By second wife: William J., m. to Roxana L. Furman; Anna R., m. to Alex. C. McCoy; James R. m. to Kate L. Barr; Robert L, m. to Anna Rank; Eveline, m. to Charles A. Palmer; and Lydia C. James and Robert both served in 84th Pennsylvania volunteers, and the former lost an arm, and the latter was slightly wounded. The children of our subject are: Lavinia and James N.

SAMUEL SMILEY.—Our subject is a son of David Smiley, deceased, who was married to Mary Miller, deceased, and settled near Smicksburg. Their children were: Nancy, m. to George Crissman; Samuel, born 1822, m. to Mary Ann Riddle; Elizabeth, m. to John Stiller; Ellen, m. to Christ Good; Mary, m. to John Fetters, d.; Susan, m. to David Lewis; John, m. first to Charlotte Raney, d., and second to Mrs. Mary Reese *nee* Ayers; Hezekiah, d., m. to Catharine Lewis. Our subject settled in Grant township in 1848. The children of our subject were: Charles T., m. to Mary Hamilton; Angeline, m. to Josiah Buterbaugh; Elvira, m. to Alexander Laugham; Ida. The wife of our subject is a daughter of Charles Riddle, who came from New Jersey when a boy, and was married to Eleanor Dodson. They had but three children, James E., Mary Ann and Margart C., all of whom married and settled in the county. Mr. Riddle was one of the early settlers of Grant township.

JOHN FARNSWORTH.—Our subject is a son of John Farnsworth, of Jefferson county, and formerly from Huntingdon county, Pa., who was married first to Elizabeth Dean, d., and second to Mrs. Susanna Turner *nee* Smiley, d. After the death of Mrs. F., the children nearly all settled in Indiana county. They were, by first wife: Susanna, d., m. to Ephraim E. Lewis; Joseph, m. to Elizabeth Wymer, d.; Enoch, m. to Maria Turnbaugh; Mary J., m. to Jonathan Neff. By second wife: Henry, m. to Nancy Wilson; Nancy, d., m. to Martin R. Cooley; John, our subject, b. in Huntingdon county, Pa., in 1834, settled in the county in 1856, and m. to Mary A. Buterbaugh, b. in the county in 1841; David, m. first to Jane McCartney, d., and second to Salina McCombs, d., and third to Jennie McCallister; Louisa, m. to James Miller, who was colonel of the 105th Pennsylvania volunteers, at close of late war. The children of our subject were: Ida, m. to Joseph Houk; Azanath, d.; Eva, Clara, and Louisa. Our subject served during the late war in 102d Pennsylvania volunteers.

P. N. BAKER.—Our subject is an enterprising young merchant in what is known as the "Big Bottom," in Grant township. Is a son of George Baker and his wife Elizabeth Cook, of Green township. The children of George were: Levi, m. to Caroline Dasher; Hezekiah, m. to Catharine Buterbaugh; Mary, m. to Simon Buterbaugh: Jane, m. to Jonathan Learn; George, m. to Emily Refner; Furman, m. to Mary A. Langham; Elizabeth A., m. to Isaac Buterbaugh; Lucinda, m. to George McCullough; Philip N., m. to Rella Z. Buterbaugh; and Henderson. The grandfather of our subject, George Baker, was one of the early settlers of Green township. The industries of the village, where our subject has a store are: smith shop, carpenter shop, saw mill, and postoffice in prospect. The place is now called "East Run."

REV. SAMUEL FURMAN.—Our subject was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1811, and was married to Pamelia Kelly, native of Erie county, Pa. He was licensed to preach by the Zion Baptist Church, of Clarion county, Pa., and ordained at Sandy Lake, Mercer county, Pa. He settled in this county, in 1849, in Green township, near present village of Cookport, and commenced his missionary work in the county in 1851, and one of the results of his labors is the East Mahoning Baptist Church, one of the largest of the sect in the county, and with it may be included very largely the membership of Fairview and Cookport Churches. He also, for some time, helped the cause at Indiana, and did not leave it until every dollar of debt for the church building was liquidated, begging the money for that purpose from other points, except the little a few at Indiana could raise. He commenced opening up a farm where he settled and for many years there was no other man's farm in sight. For five years, from 1869 to 1874, he resided in Tennessee, but has again returned to the field of early labors in the county, and resides near Purchase Line, Pa., in Grant township.

S. BRADDEE MILLER.—The father of our subject, Samuel Miller, was born in Conemaugh township, and was married to Mary Rankin, also born in the county, and settled in Grant township, in the woods, in 1838. Mr. M. died at the advanced age of eighty-two, and his consort at seventy-eight years. Their children were: Jane, d., m. to James Smyers, d.; Sarah, m. first to Samuel Lydick, d., and second to Samuel Streams, d.; Mary, m. first to James McKelvy, d., and second to Hugh K. Colgan; John, d.; Margaret A., m. to Peter Leasure; William R., m. to Rosanna Hopkins; S. Braddee, our subject, m. to Jane Pollock. Samuel, the father, served in the war of 1812. Jane and husband, and six children, were drowned in the Mississippi, in a steamboat collision. One child escaped and died a few years later in Iowa. John built the Dale mill in 1852 or 1853. Our subject succeeds his father in possession of the old homestead. His children were: Elder J.; Mary M., d.; John A. S.; Samuel McC.; Tirzah; Annie A.; Zillah J.; Ida Main, d.; Georgiana A.; Sarah M.; and Argyl I.

BANKS TOWNSHIP

Was formed from Canoe township in 1868, the report of survey bearing the date of March of that year. It received its name from William Banks, the well known attorney of Indiana.

SMITHPORT, HORTON P. O.

The old settlers in this portion of the county were: Joseph Steer, George Oburn, George Pearce, Simon Uber, George Hoffman, and John M. Hughes.

The first settlers on the site of Smithport were: Simon Uber, a hunter; Casper Smith, John Michael Winsheimer and John Havelick. In 1848, Matthias Smith erected a log cabin. In 1854, M. C. Getty built a storehouse and commenced the sale of merchandise. At this time the place was called *Smithport*, on account of the number of *Smiths* in the neighborhood, who owned the land upon which the village is situated. The village was surveyed in 1864 by Edmund Paige, and resurveyed in 1867 by the same party. The postoffice was established in 1856. Mrs. E. J. Horton, after whom it was named, was in charge of the office till 1866, when she was succeeded by Henry Prothero, the present official and merchant.

MRS. ELIZA Z. HORTON was born in 1821, near New Columbia, Union county, and was a daughter of John and Ruth Weaver *nee* Zimmerman, who located in Bell township, Westmoreland county, in 1826. The former died in 1870, at the age of ninety; the latter in 1873, eighty-seven years of age. Our subject was married, in 1841, to Ezra Horton, who died in 1852. Their children were: Samantha C., d., m. to Joseph Pierce; Sarah Elizabeth, m. first to William Riddle, d., and second to William Williamson; Ruth Anna, m. to John Neal; Hannah Amanda, m. to Dr. G. J. Rheese; Happylonia Amelia, m. to Henry Fairbank; and John Thomas, m. first to Mary Hess, d.; and second to Alice McCullough.

HENRY PROTHERO was born in Indiana in 1839, and was a son of John and Sarah Prothero *nee* Clark, a sister of James Clark. (For Prothero notes, see Rayne township.) He was a member of company B, 11th Pennsylvania reserve corps, and served his term of enlistment. He has been engaged in the general store trade in Smithport for fourteen years.

JOHN MCCULLOUGH was born in Armstrong township, about one mile from what is now known as "Tannery village." in 1815, and was a son of John and Margaret McCullough *nee* Sharp, a daughter of Captain Andrew Sharp. The father of our subject was born in Armstrong township in 1786, about one mile east of the above named village. He was a son of David and Hannah McCullough *nee* Rutherford. The former was among the early settlers of what is now Indiana county. The mother of the latter died in Armstrong county about 1825, at the age of one hundred and three. At the age of one hundred she visited our subject. David McCullough's children were: Isabella, d., m. to Thomas Sharp, d.; John, d., m. to Margaret Sharp, d.; Mary, d., m. to Matthew Rankin; Robert, d.; David, d., m. to Elizabeth George; Elizabeth, d., m. to William George, d.; and Hannah, d., m. to William Richardson. John's children were: David, m. to Rachel Lovelace; Andrew, d.; John, m. to Cordelia Beebe; Thomas S.; Mary Ann, m. first to Samuel Irwin, d., and second to Frederick Shepherd; Joseph, d.; Alexander, m. first to Jane Walker, d., and second to Mrs. Mary Strong *nee* Fyock; Nancy, m. to John McKay, d.; Margaret, d.; and Hannah, m. to John Woodward. Our subject's children

were: Alice, m. to John Horton; John Milton, d.; and William Benton. A white pine tree, eighty feet in height, now standing on the "Daniel McCoy" farm, Armstrong township, was planted in 1827, when only three inches in height, by our subject and his father. The former, in 1827 or '28, went to the place now occupied by him and camped over night. His parents, about that time, had located in Clearfield county, not far from what is now the Banks township line.

NICHOLAS H. HUGUS was born in Hempfield township, Westmoreland county, in 1839, and was a son of Dr. John M. and Mary Ann Hugus *nee* Kuhns. The latter was a daughter of Philip and Elizabeth Kuhns *nee* Felgar. Dr. John M. Hugus was a son of Jacob and Catharine Hugus. He was born in 1807, and died in 1879. He was a self-educated physician and commenced the practice of medicine in 1849. He located in what is now Banks township in 1852. The nearest postoffice was Marchand, a distance of nine miles. The nearest grist mill was Simpson's, on the site of Richmond. The blacksmith was eight miles and the store nine miles from the settlement. The father of Jacob Hugus migrated, prior to the Revolutionary war, from France to America, on account of persecution for his Protestant faith. Jacob's mother was the daughter of Captain Flick, of Northampton county, who was an officer in the Revolutionary army, and gave command in the German language. Jacob Hugus' children were: Lydia, d, m. to William Riley; Jacob, d., m. to Mary Crider, d.; Sarah, d., m. to John Lose; Margaret, b. in 1796, living, m. to Henry Fisher; Susan, d., m. to Rev. N. P. Hacke, D. D., d.; Mary, m. to Rev. Henry Coch, d.; Paul and Catharine, d., twins, former m. to Sarah Whiant, and the latter m. to Jacob Lose; Hannah, m. to Henry Ulerich; John, d., m. to Mary M. Kuhns; Henry, m. to Francis Berlin, d.; and Elizabeth, m. to James Murphy, d. All the children were born in Greensburg, Westmoreland county. Dr. Hugus' children were: Ann E., m. to Samuel States; Catharine, twenty years a teacher in the common schools, taught one hundred and fourteen months; Simon D., m. to Winnie Fah; Nicholas H., carpenter and joiner, m. to Maggie R. Watson; George, m. to Mary Henry; and William E., m. to Mary Wetzel. Simon D. was a private in company F, 105th regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers. The old house to which Jacob Hugus removed from Greensburg, was about a mile and a half distant from that place. It was erected prior to the burning of Hannastown by a Mr. Ulno. It is still standing and a port hole is yet visible. From this a boy shot an Indian in the last Indian war.

WILLIAM MARTIN.—Our subject was born in Ireland, October 12th, 1798. He married Ruth Urey, June 20th, 1820. Their issue was seven sons: William, b. Nov. 12, 1823; John, b. May, 1825; Joseph, b. November, 1826; Robert, b. February, 1829; James, b. February 20, 1831; Alexander, b. February 20, 1833; and David, b. April, 1835. His wife deceased January 29, 1837. He, with his seven sons, migrated to America, sailing from Warrenpoint in the ship St. Martin, commanded by Captain Vaughen, April 3d, and arrived at New York May 17th, 1842. They settled in what is now Banks township, Indiana county, on farm owned by his son James, in the same year. He followed teaching as his vocation, and was among the early teachers in the neighborhood. He taught his last term at the age of seventy-two years, in 1870, and departed this life September 25th, 1872.

JAMES MARTIN, son of William and Ruth Martin, was born February 20th, 1831, in Ireland, and married, in 1857, Mary Wilkson, born in 1830, in Armstrong county. They settled on the old home farm, where they are still living. They have a family of six children, three sons and three daughters.

GEORGE DARR was born in 1804, in Lancaster county. In about 1824 he came to Indiana county. He married Margaret Bougher, born in Franklin county in 1808. They lived in Indiana county until about 1844. They moved to Brownside, Clearfield county, where they remained until deceased. They reared a family of seven children: Maria, m. to Robert McMasters; Salina, d., m. to B. G. McMasters; A. W. Darr, born Dec. 26th, 1834, in Indiana county, m. to Jane E. Reed; Henry, m. to Sarah Byers; Caroline, m. to John Kime; Sarah D., d., m. to John Detwiler; and Clara, d., m. to Peter Sawyer.

BENJAMIN BAIRD was born in Clinton county, in 1796. In 1823 he married Rachel Poorman, born in same county in 1803. They settled in Clinton county and remained until 1834. They moved to Clearfield county, lived there till 1837, and then removed to Indiana county and settled in what is now Banks township, on farm owned by James Brady. There was but one family living in a radius of two miles distance from them. They lived in their forest home about ten years and then returned to Clearfield county, where his wife is still living. He died in 1873. He followed farming as his occupation. They reared a family of ten children: Martha J., Anna E., Peter, Mary, Sarah, Zebulon, Lydia R., Essa B., Samantha, d., and Benjamin F.

ZEBULON BAIRD, son of Benjamin Baird, d., was born June 2d, 1833, in Clearfield county. In 1857, he married Miss Eliza J. Brown, born April 4th, 1841, and a daughter of David and Martha Brown *nee* Thompson. They settled on the farm where they are now living. Their union resulted in eight children, four boys and four girls. He has followed farming and lumbering as his vocation.

DAVID GORMAN was born in Westmoreland county, October 14, 1798. He married, in 1818, Miss Jane George, of Irish descent, b. in Maryland, October 27, 1794. They settled at Woodward Mills, Armstrong county, Pa., and remained several years. He worked at his trade, blacksmithing. In 1828, they moved to Elderton, in same county, and kept public house until in 1832, they removed to Chambersville, Indiana county, where he worked at his trade until 1837. He then made improvements, and moved his family on land now owned by Thos. Barrett, Grant township. On all sides of him was timber. The forest was unbroken from his home to the Susquehanna river. On the evening of the 17th of November, 1840, while taking the assessment of property in the township, he started home on a near cut through the woods, lost his way, and was frozen to death, leaving a wife in the forest home, with nine children to care for, seven sons and two daughters, viz: John W., Samuel, d.; David G.; Martha D.; Daniel; Elizabeth M., d.; James; William, d, and Alexander. His wife is still living, at the good old age of eighty-six years, and is enjoying good health.

DAVID G. GORMAN, son of David and Jane Gorman, was born in Armstrong county, April 2, 1823. He came with his parents to Indiana county in 1832. He married Christina Fry, October 14, 1845. They settled on the farm where they are now living, in Banks township. They have a family of ten children, four son and six daughters. He has followed farming and lumbering as his vocation. He served nine months in the late war, and was at Lee's surrender. He enlisted in company C, 206th Pennsylvania regiment. He filled the office of justice of the peace from 1857 to 1877.

THOMAS SMITH emigrated about 1840, and in 1843, settled in Banks township, in what is now known as the "Irish settlement." There was then no house between Robertsville, on Mahoning creek, to Baird's on line of Clearfield county. Mr. S. is now eighty-five years old and his wife, Mary Williams about sixty-five. His son James is J. P. of Banks township. One son, John, was in 49th Pennsylvania volunteers, was captured in front of Richmond, in 1862, and was never heard of afterwards.

ROBERT J. BECKETT was born in 1853, on the farm now occupied by Mrs. Margery Beckett, Banks township, and was a son of Samuel and Margery Becket *nee* Wilkins. The former was a native of Ireland, who came with his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Becket, to Banks township, in 1842. He died in 1867, at the age of fifty-eight. His children were: Sarah S., d.; John W., d.; Robert J., m. to Emma Smith; Samuel; Mary E.; Rebecca M.; Margaret P., d.; Anna J.; and William Andrew. Our subject's children were: Evangeline, d.; and Harry.

BRUSH VALLEY TOWNSHIP

Was formed from Wheatfield, in 1835, and was so called from the valley of Brush creek. In the early days, the timber along the creek was short and compared by the settlers to brush—hence the name Brush creek.

MATTHEW CRESSWELL was born in 1807, on the farm now occupied by James W, Chambers, and was a son of John and Ann Cresswell *nee* Anderson, who removed from Huntingdon county, and settled on the above named farm in 1802. John made the first improvement, but after working thirty years, and clearing one hundred and twenty-five acres of land, he was dispossessed for lack of a good title. He died in 1841, in his seventy-seventh year; his wife in 1851, in her eighty-first year. John was the son of James Cresswell, a native of Scotland, who had migrated to Pennsylvania, prior to the Revolution. Samuel, a son, was in war of the Revolution, and Alexander, an-

other son, was in the war of 1812. John's children were: Samuel, d., m. to Elizabeth Stewart, d.; Esther, d., m. to Hugh Evans, d.; Rebecca, m. to James S. McFeaters, d.; Elizabeth, in her eighty-third year; James, d.; Robert, d., m. to Isabella Campbell, d.; John, d., m. to Margaret Campbell; Matthew; Mary, d., m. to William McNutt; and Ann, m. to James Parks, d. Our subject has been a justice of the peace for thirteen years. He managed the mill near his residence for twenty-two years, and has of late been engaged in farming.

Rev. A. B. Runyan, (Baptist,) was born in Franklin township, Lycoming county, in 1826, and was a son of Thomas Runyan, still living, in his eighty-ninth year, in Columbia county. Thomas was the grandson of Rev. Thomas Runyan, a Baptist minister. Our subject was educated at the Bloomsburg Academy and the Lewisburg University, and commenced preaching in the Two Lick Baptist Church in 1852, where he remained for one and a half years. His charges have been: Brush Valley two years; New Bethlehem, Pine Creek and Red Bank, three years; Clarion and Strattonville, three years; Curwensville, Reynoldsville and Clearfield, subsequently adding Ansonville in place of Reynoldsville; and West Lebanon. He then entered the army as a member of company L, 6th Pennsylvania heavy artillery, and served nearly one year. On his return, he resumed the pastorate of West Lebanon, serving the Indiana church as a supply. His subsequent parishes have been: Apollo, where he organized the Church, and Branch of Brady's Bend; Lock Haven; Eagleville, where he organized the Church, and Milesburg; the Johnston and other parts of the year; and Crooked Creek, Rayne and Old Mahoning, retaining to-day the pastorate of Crooked Creek. He was married in 1853, to Lucinda, daughter of Hugh Evans, an early settler of Brush Valley. His children were: Mary Emma, d.; Hugh Carey, d.; Anna Jane; Carmi, d.; and Nettie B. Our subject, despite his labors in so many counties, has retained his residence on the old Evans homestead, near Mechanicsburg.

Rev. T. P. Patterson, United Presbyterian, was born in Western township, Guernsey county, Ohio, in 1832, and was a son of John and Margaret Patterson *nee* Thompson, natives of Westmoreland county, who located in Guernsey county in 1827. John was a son of Thomas, who was a son of Thomas Patterson a native of Ireland, and among the early settlers of Westmoreland county, prior to the Revolution. When he first migrated to America he located on what is now a part of the present city of Philadelphia. Our subject was educated at Muskingum College, and Madison College, Ohio, graduating from the latter in 1859. He graduated from the U. P. Theological Seminary, of Allegheny City, in 1863, and was first stationed at Spring Grove, Warren county, Ill., where he remained for five years. After remaining one year as a missionary in Wisconsin, his parents have been in order: Laurel Hill, Fayette county, seven and a half years, and a charge consisting of Bethel, Mechanicsburg, and Greenville, Indiana county. He was married in 1862, to Celia McKee, daughter of Thomas McKee, of Guernsey county. His children were: John W., Clarance McKee, Margaret Janette, and Augusta Bell.

Rev. W. K. Shimp, United Brethren in Christ, was born in Berkeley county, Va., in 1824, and was a son of Jonas and Elizabeth Shimp *nee* Kerns. The former was a son of John Shimp, a Revolutionary soldier who enlisted in Virginia, and served through the entire war. Our subject was educated in the common schools of Virginia, and commenced preaching in Westmoreland county in 1852, having six churches in his circuit, and has been a constant laborer, when health permitted, since that date. He was married, first to Sarah St. Lawrence, of Uniontown, Fayette county, and second, in 1849, to Martha Parks, daughter of James Parks, of Allegheny City. His children were: Margaret, d.; William J., Mary Emma Esther, and Joseph Henry. His present circuit embraces Balsano, Mechanicsburg, Orner's Chapel, Bethel, Dias' Ridge, and other points where he is performing missionary work.

Rev. Samuel Milliron, Evangelical Association, was born in Wayne township, Armstrong county, in 1847, and was a son of Jacob and Leah Milliron *nee* Schecendost. The former's second wife was Margaret Bradenbaugh. He was a native of Jefferson county. Our subject was educated at Glade Run Academy, and in the common schools. He entered the ministry in the spring of 1863, and was located at Marchand, having appointments at five other congregations. His successive circuits have been in order: Fairview, Cambria county, Clearfield, Clearfield county, and Mechanicsburg since March, 1879. He has nine appointments to fill every three weeks, having to preach on Saturday evenings and three times on Sunday. He was married, in 1872, to Mary, daughter of William Moot, of North Mahoning township. Their children are: Ida Rebecca, and Ezra Lester.

Captain Daniel McFarland was born in 1800 in the Tuscarawas valley, Mifflin county, and was a son of John and Elizabeth McFarland *nee* McMillan, natives of Ireland. In 1803 the family migrated to Indiana county, and settled on the farm now occupied by Michael Stiles, and in a short time removed to the farm now occupied by our subject. John McFarland died in 1823, at the age of fifty-three; his wife in 1841, about seventy years of age. The children were: Robert, d.; Daniel, m. to Sarah Kennedy, d. in 1860 about forty years of age; John, d.; Elizabeth, d., m. to Samuel Stewart; Mary; William, m. to a Miss Sutton; and James, m. to Sarah McCartney. Daniel was a lieutenant for ten years, and a captain for ten, in the militia. His children were: William, m. to Ella Young; Catharine, m. to George Stevenson; Isabella, m. to Berry Stevenson; and John. William was in the war of 1861.

Mowry T. Moorhead was born in Indiana borough, in 1842, and was a son of Robert B. and Rosanua Moorhead *nee* Lichteberger. The former was born in Indiana in 1816, and died in 1858, having located in Mechanicsburg in 1851. He was a son of James Moorhead, had served in the legislature for two terms, and aided materially in preserving the memoirs of the olden time. His wife was born in 1816 in Somerset, Pa., and is now residing in Mechanicsville. Robert B.'s children were: Charlotte D.; Mary S., d., m. to M. L. Kier; Mowry Thompson, m. to Sarah E. Cribbs; Margaret Wallace, d., m. to William A. Stiffey, d.; Marth S.; and William Bruce, m. to Belle Peddicord. Mowry T. was fourth sergeant in company H, 12th Pennsylvania reserve corps, July 24th, 1861, to August 29th, 1862, being discharged for disability. Mowry T.'s children were: Rosa Agnes, Robert B., Carl D., and Nellie R. William Bruce's children were: Inez H., and Ida P.

John Marks was born in Westmoreland county in 1821, and was a son of Joseph and Frances Marks *nee* Speck. Joseph was a son of John and Sarah Marks *nee* Collins. The latter was a daughter of Timothy Collins, a local M. E. preacher, who had been a soldier in the Revolution. He died over ninety years of age. Our subject came to Mechanicsburg in 1843, and was the first wagon and chair maker of the place. His children were: Labanna, d.; Afadella, d.; Henry, m. to Catharine Carbaugh; William R., d.; Mary A., m. to W. H. Davis; John S., m. to Harriet Paul; Collins, d.; Margaret, m. to Abraham Beck; Sarah C., d.; Ulysses G., Elizabeth, Harry, and Clarance. Henry Marks' children were: William Boyd, John C., Charlotte Elizabeth, and Mary Agnes.

Alexander Morgan was born in Blair county in 1830, and was a son of John and Catharine Morgan *nee* Yearty. The former died about fifty years of age. The latter is living over eighty-one years old. John was a son of John Morgan, an emigrant from Germany to what is now Blair county. Alexander purchased his farm in 1851, and located upon it in 1855. He was married, in 1855, to Sarah Sides, daughter of Jacob Sides, a son of Adam Sides. His children were: Elizabeth Ann, Susan Rebecca, Sarah Catharine, d., and Jacob Alexander, d., twins, Matilda Jane, Margaret Teressa, Milton, d.; and John Grant. John Morgan, jr.'s children were: Jacob, d., m.; John, m. to Esther Roberts; Eliza, m. to Samuel Mardis; Nancy, m. to David Mentzer, d. in the army; and Alexander, above named. John was in the 209th Pennsylvania volunteers about one year. Alexander was in company H, 206th Pennsylvania volunteers about one year.

Samuel Brackenwas born in 1819, on the farm now known as the "Coal lands," Chestnut Ridge, Centre township, and was a son of William and Margaret Bracken *nee* Boner. The former was born about two miles east of the site of Armagh, and was a son of Thomas Bracken, ("Short Tommy,") an early settler of what is now East Wheatfield. Thomas' location is supposed to have dated from about the close of the Revolutionary war. His children were: John, d.; Sarah, d., m. to John Wakefield, d.; Elizabeth, d., m. to Jacob McCartney; Thomas, m.; William, d. in 1823, m. to Margaret Boner, d.; James, m.; Isaac, m.; and David, m. William Bracken's children were: James, m. to Margaret Kerr; Asby, m. first to Sarah Gibson, d., and second to Mrs. Decker; Samuel, m. to Jane Campell; Mary, d., m. to Israel Mikesell; Isaac, m. to Cornelia Buel; and William, m. to Nancy Robinson. William was a soldier in the war of 1861.

REV. A. J. ASHE, of M. E. Church, Mechanicsburg, was born in Summer Hill, Croyle township, Cambria county, and was a son of Tobias and Hannah Ashe *nee* Myers. The former was a son of Jacob Ashe, one of the original settlers of Scalp Level, and a son of Christly Ashe, an Amish preacher, and an early pioneer of Somerset county. The latter was a brother, according to tradition, of General Ashe, of the Revolutionary army. Our subject was educated at the Ebensburg Academy and the Indiana Normal School. He taught in the Ebensburg schools for two years. He entered the M. E. ministry in 1876, being licensed on the 28th of February. He took charge of the Plumville circuit in 1877, Rural Valley in 1878, and Brush Valley in 1879. He was married in 1877 to Anna Platner, of Wilmore, Cambria county.

W. B. HOSKINSON was born in Monongalia county, West Virginia, in 1827, and was a son of John and Julia Hoskinson *nee* Gamble. The former died in 1843, at the age of fifty-six; his wife in 1836, at the age of thirty six years. John was a son of George Hoskinson, a native of Wales. John's children were: Riley; Harriet; Caroline; W. B., m. to Louisa Mikesell, d. in 1874, at the age of forty-four; Julia; and John Nelson. Riley was quartermaster of the 73d Illinois volunteers. John Nelson was in the 4th Pennsylvania cavalry. W. B. was first sergeant company H, 206th Pennsylvania volunteers about one year. Our subject's children were: Rev. Winfield S., graduate of "Wittemberg College," Ohio, in 1876, and of the Theological Seminary in 1878, professor of preparatory department of the college; Wilson Nelson, M. D.; Emma, m. to Oliver Wilson; Jennie; Clarissa, d., and Julia, d., twins; Emma Flora; John Milton; Minnie; Frank E., and Clarence, d. The Heshbon tract was warranted in 1827 to A. Free, and patented in 1850 to our subject and Thomas Auld.

ALVAH POLLOCKwas born in Jefferson township, Allegheny county, in 1829, and was a son of David and Elizabeth Pollock *nee* Barkley. The former died in 1876, at the age of eighty-one; the latter in 1867, at the age of seventy-one. David was a native of what is now Lawrence county, and his wife of Allegheny county. The former, for three days, was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was a gunsmith by trade. His children were: Joseph, b. in 1819, d. in 1874; John B., b. in 1820, d. in 1821; Peter S., b. in 1822; Silas, b. in 1822; Alvah, b. in 1829; and Mary J., b. in 1832, d. in 1858. Our subject was a miller for thirteen years. He served in company H, 62d Pennsylvania volunteers for three years as a fifer. He was married in 1866 to Dorathea Thompson, of Allegheny county. Their children were: Peter Stilley, Robert Thompson, David Boyd, and Priscilla Jane. He located on his present farm in 1876.

FRANCIS KILLEN was born in 1833, on the Cambria county line, and was a son of Charles and Anna Killen *nee* Clark. The latter was a daughter of William Clark. Charles' second wife was Maria Simmons. Charles was a son of Daniel Killen. (See sketch of Killen, East Wheatfield township.) Charles Killen's children were: William, d.; Daniel; Thomas, d.; Martha, d.; Francis, m. to Martha Taylor; Samuel, d.; and George, d., m. to Elizabeth Harkins, d. Francis was in company H, 206th Pa. vols. about one year. His children were: Sarah, William and Annie Ellen.

JAMES WOLF was born in 1849, on the Wolf homestead, now occupied by David Dearmond, and was a son of Samuel D. and Susannah Wolf *nee* Altimus. The latter was a daughter of Adam Altimus, an early settler on the McFeaters farm, Centre township. Samuel D. was a son of John and Mary Wolf *nee* Dearmond. John came from Maryland, and in the latter part of the last or early portion of the present century, located on the Wolf homestead. He died in 1859, at the age of eighty-four; his wife died in 1856, about seventy-five years of age. Their children were: Abram, d., m. to Mary Lockard; John, d.; James, d., m. in Kentucky; S. D., d. in 1866, at the age of fifty-five, m. to Susannah Altimus, living, sixty-seven years old; Isaac, d.; John, m. in Kentucky; William, m. first to a Miss Finley, d., and second to Eliza McCune; Uriah, d., m. to Susan Grumbling; Margaret, d., m. to James Stewart; and Josiah, d. The children of Samuel D. Wolf were: Josiah, m. to Amelia Herlinger; Eliza Jane, d.; John A., Abram T., James, William, d., and Margaret. Josiah was in the 206th Pa. vols. for about one year, and also in the six month's service.

M. L. STEWART was born in Indiana borough, in 1832, and was a son of James and Martha Stewart *nee* Williams. The latter died in 1849. The former was a native of the Tuscorora valley, and came to the county seat in 1818. He was a tailor by trade and managed a shop for some time in Indiana, as well as "kept" the jail. In 1838, he removed to Mechanicsburg and pursued his calling for some years. He was justice of the peace for twenty years. In 1837, he made the first improvement at Stewartsville, and in 1844, removed to our subject's location at that point, where he died in 1872, at the age of seventy-two. His children were: Thomas, M. D., m. to Julia Brady. Benjamin and Josiah, twins; the former was married to Esther Campbell, the latter was killed in 1857, in Minnesota, by the Indians, he was married first to Sarah Barton, d., and second to a Miss Leonard; William, d., m. to Clarinda English, d.; James, d.; M. L., m. to Sarah Hileman; Mary Catharine, d., m. to George Hileman; and J. W., m. to Mary Davis. Thomas was a surgeon in a Texas regiment during the war of 1861. J. W. was in the 11th Pa. reserve corps. Benjamin was in the 67th Pa. vols. William was a lieutenant in company F, 55th Pa. vols. Our subject's children were: Martha Gertrude, m. to Gilbert T. McCrea; Mary Florinda; Elizabeth Blanch; and Thomas Horner. Our subject's farm was warranted to Charles Deal and Robert Weir, in 1794, and patented to Alexander Elliott in 1833. An excellent mineral spring is situated upon this tract. Its properties are similar to the Bedford springs.

DAVID ALTIMUS, SR., was born in this county, in 1807, and was a son of Adam and Eve Altimus *nee* Shaffer. Adam was a native of Northampton county, and migrated to what is now Indiana county, about 1798, locating on the present Robert McPhetris farm, Centre township. His children were: Nicholas, d., m. to Mary Wolf; Margaret d., m. to Peter Steffy; Daniel, d., m. to Elizabeth Hendrickson; John, m. to Mary A. Drennan; Thomas, d.; William, d., m. to Prudence Peddicord; Susanna, m. to Samuel Wolf; and David, m. in 1832, to Sarah Peddicord. Nicholas was killed by an accident at his mill. Thomas and his horse was killed by falling trees while returning from Wakefield's mill. Our subject's children were: Nicholas, m. to Cordelia Wolf; Prudence; Alexander, d., m. to a Mrs. Parks; William, m. to Nannie Rugh; David, m. to Rebecca Hughes; James, d.; Martha J., m. to Michael Stiles; Abraham, m. to Catharine Dias; William, m. to Catharine Dias; John, d.; and Daniel. Nicholas, William and David, were in the late war. Our subject purchased his farm in 1838. In 1863, he broke a hip-bone and has since been unable to do any work.

THE STEWART FAMILY.—The ancestor of the family of Stewarts, that are the subject of the present sketch, came from England many years before the Revolutionary war, and settled upon the tract of land upon which the town of Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa., now stands. He had two children, William and Sarah. Sarah married a man by the name of Burns, and removed to Hagerstown, Md. William entered the navy as soon as the Revolutionary war began, and remained in it to the close. He was taken prisoner, but escaped with a few others at night, when the guards were asleep, from the vessel in which they were confined, and swam to the shore. He then married Elizabeth St. Clair, (aunt of Dr. Thomas St. Clair, of Indiana, Pa.,) who resided near Little York, Adams county, Pa., and settled at Emmettsburg, Md. Here were born Mary, James, Hannah, David, Elizabeth, Samuel, Joseph, John, and Benjamin. The latter died while an infant. The family removed to Mercersburg, Franklin county, Pa., in about 1809. Here Hannah married Peter Elliot and some years after removed to Ohio, her husband having first died. The family removed to Indiana county, in the year 1812, and settled in what is now Brush Valley township, near the "forks" of Yellow brush. Mary here m. Samuel Gibson, of the "Manor" settlement; Jas., m. Margaret Gibson, Samuel Gibson's sister; David, m. Martha Allen; Elizabeth, m. Samuel Creswell; Samuel, m. Jane Wilson, and after her death, Margaret Virtue; Joseph, m. Mary Findley, and John, m. Mary Ann Ocher, of Blair county, Pa. Samuel is the only son of the above family that is alive at the present time, (1880)—he resides in Centre township. Although above 81 years of age, he is well preserved and comparatively active, and may live many years yet. David enlisted in the war of 1812, and was engaged in several battles that were fought in the southern campaign. James was also in the war of 1812; he being under Gen. Harrison, in the campaign against the Indians in the northwest. He was promoted to the office of lieutenant for meritorious service. He was very fond of the adventures and dangers incident to frontier life, and had many exciting encounters with the bears, wolves, and panthers, which at that time were very abundant. From this, and his style of dress, as well as to distinguish him from 'Squire James Stew-

art, of Brush Valley, and Maj. James Stewart, of Buffington, he was known as "Moccasin Jimmie" Stewart. He lived for several years near where the town of Mechanicsburg now stands, and afterwards, in 1820, removed three miles northwest of that place, where he resided until his death, in 1858. His children were: William, James Gibson, Samuel, David, Margaret, Elizabeth, and Rebecca. William read medicine with Dr. James Stewart, of Indiana, and located in Armagh, where he resided until his death, in 1851. He was married to Martha Noble, and has two children living, J. Spencer and Henry N. James Gibson married Rebecca S. Loughry, and remained upon the old homestead until 1874, when he removed to Armagh, where he died in 1876. He had three children, James N., Elizabeth and Wilson L. Samuel read medicine with his brother William, and located in Armagh, where he died in 1857. David married Elizabeth Boner, and is still living in Brush Valley township. Margaret married James Young, and resides at St. Clairsville, Ohio. Elizabeth married Nicholas Paige, and is still living in Brush Valley township. Rebecca married Benjamin Coffman, of Perry county, Pa., where he died in 1861.

John Williams, who died in 1866, at the age of eighty-four, was a native of what is now Brush Valley township, and nephew of Benoni Williams. His first wife was Annace Mayhew, who died in 1829, and his second wife was Rachel Thompson. His children were: William, m. first to Margaret Thompson, d., and second to unknown; James, m. first to Elizabeth Bowers, d., and second to Elizabeth Fulmer; Reuben, d., m. to Lucinda McGregor; and Mary, m. first to John Frampton, d., and second to Charles Pounds. Mary's children by first husband were: L. P., d. from wounds received at Fair Oaks while a member of company A, 105th Pennsylvania volunteers; Mary A., m. to J. J. Wells; Charles Augustus; and John W., m. to Harriet Rochester. By the second husband the children were: William; Clover, m. to Rosa Stoneberger; and Franklin, d.

George B. Snyder was born in Warren county, N. J., in 1827, and was a son of William and Elizabeth Snyder *nee* Quick, who removed to the vicinity of Blairsville in 1853. Their children were: Sarah A., m. to William Ackerson; and George B., m. in 1846, to Hannah Ackerson. Our subject's children were: William, m. to Amanda Menier; John, m. to Margaret Stevens; and Emma, m. to Luther McDonald. He purchased his farm in 1870.

WHITE TOWNSHIP.

This township, named for Judge Thomas White, was organized in 1843, and is composed of parts of Centre, Washington, Green and Armstrong townships. Its situation can be seen by an examination of the map in the beginning of the volume. Its pioneers are shown in the sketches of the Moorheads, Kelly, Thompson, and others, in previous chapters, or the records in the biographical or genealogical department. Much interesting matter is written in connection with the history of Indiana, and the reader is referred to those articles for valuable data in relation to this portion of the county.

The fort on the Moorhead farm is noted in connection with Fergus Moorhead. There was a ring, about two rods in diameter, said to have been an Indian encampment, on the Isaac St. Clair farm. This was elevated about two feet above the surroundings which were situated on the flat top of a hill, fifteen rods east and above his residence.

Conrad Rice was born in Lancaster county, June 16th, 1783, and was a son of John Conrad Rice, the pioneer, whose location and adventures are mentioned in connection with the history of the borough of Indiana. His wife was Philipena Dickey, who died about the time of the removal, and never located in the county. His children were: Philip, d., m. to Margaret McAnulty, d.; Margaret, d.; Elizabeth, d.; Catharine, d., m. to James Middleton, d.; Philipena, d., m. to John Lydick, d.; Susannah, d., m. to Robert Adams, d.; Barbara, d., m. to John McDonald, d.; and Conrad, d., m. to Mary Fair, b. in 1798, near what is now Black-lick station, danghter of John and Elizabeth Fair *nee* Wolf. The latter's children were: Elizabeth, m. to Philip Altman; John Conrad, m. to Elizabeth Kinkaid; Jacob, m. first to Rebecca Ann Hall, d., and second to Mary Walton; Daniel, m. to Lucy Earhart; Susannah, m. first to Peter Garman, d., and second to William Peters; John Fair, m. to Eliza Hice; Mary C., m. to A. W. Kimmell; Lucinda, m. to James S. Allison. Mary Ann, m. to James A. Fulton; William F., m. to Maria Shotts; Samuel F., d.; and Martha, m. to Jacob A. Hile. Mr. Hile was born in Westmoreland county in 1837, and settled in Indiana county in 1861. He is an engineer on the Indiana Branch railroad. His children were: William Rice, Frank C., Lewis A., d.; and Maurice F. The widow of our subject has a quilt in her possession which was made (in what is now Indiana county,) before there was a carding machine in the county.

George Trimble was a native of the north of Ireland, and at the age of nineteen, migrated to the Conecocheague valley, Pennsylvania. About the time of the second removal of the Moorheads to their former settlement, we find him located near the site of the old brickyard, or the Reider distillery, near Indiana. From this place he was driven away by the Indians, and was forced to reside either in the Moorhead block-house, or to migrate to his former home in the above-named valley. In the latter place he remained about seven years. At what time he returned is not known, but in 1796, he removed to the farm now occupied by William Ray. In the same season, and prior to his removal, his son Samuel attended a school taught in an old log building in this place. The schoolhouse was situated on a cross road from Mahoning road to the pike, about a fourth of a mile south of the new state road. George Trimble's wife was Jane Mearns. Their children were: Elizabeth, d., b. in 1776; William, d., m. first to Margaret McCrea, d., and second to Jane Morrison; James, d.; Mary, d., m. to David Cummins, d.; John, d., m. to Annie Stewart, d.; George, d., m. to Anna Hutcheson, d.; Samuel, d., b. in 1788, probably at their first location in Indiana county, m. first to Elizabeth Agey, d., second to Jane Armstrong, d., and third to Veniza Hood, d.; and Jane, d., m. to Joseph McCartney, d. Samuel served as county commissioner, county auditor, and justice of the peace. The children of Samuel (a son of George)Trimble were: Jonathan A., m. to Matilda Hamilton; Jane, d., m. to Joseph Lytle, d.; George M., d.; Mary, d.; James, m. to Mary McGaughey; Hannah; and Veniza H., d. The children of Jonathan A. (a son of Samuel) Trimble were: James H., d.; Eliza Jane; Samuel, d.; Margaret Ann, m. to William C. McGaughey; Mary; Robert, m. to Anna J. Long; Harvey; Martha; Sarah; Hannah; and Matilda. James H. served in company B, 11th Pennsylvania reserve corps for about eighteen months, and was killed at the first battle of Fredericksburg. Samuel served in company I, 135th Pennsylvania volunteers for nine months, and company D, 4th Pennsylvania cavalry for four months. He was killed while on guard duty in 1864. The children of James (a son of Samuel) Trimble were: Laura Jane, Elizabeth E., Samuel Stewart, and Mary Etta. The children of George (a son of George) Trimble were: Thomas, m. to Mary Anderson; Jane, m. to William Hamilton; Samuel, m. first to Lucy Magee, d., and second to Mrs. Lydia Reed *nee* Kelly; Nancy, d., m. to Jas. Kinter; Esther, m. to Nathan Hilands; William, d., and Geo., d., m. to Nancy Hamilton. Samuel served as deputy sheriff under Gawin Sutton. George was a member of the 11th Pennsylvania reserve corps. The children of Thomas (a son of Geo. and Anna) Trimble were: Ann, m. to John J. Stephens; Margaret; John A., George and William, twins; the latter was married to Anna Stormer. The George Trimble (now William Ray) homestead was warranted to James Ramsey in 1784. It was patented to the latter in 1795, and was called "St. James," situated in Armstrong township, Westmoreland county. It was deeded in 1797 to George Trimble.

James Thompson located in what is now Indiana county, on the Clark B. Thompson farm, White township, as one of the companions of the Moorheads. His wife was Mary Parks. Their children were: Elizabeth, b. in 1773; William, b. in 1775; Robert, b. in 1777; Nancy, b. in 1779; Rebecca, b. in 1781; John, b. in 1784; James, b. in 1786; Joshua, b. in 1788; Mary, b. in 1792; and James, b. in 1794; all deceased. The latter married Ann Simmons McKee, a daughter of James McKee, on the 24th of February, 1820. The records say: Charles B. McKee, m. to Julia Hamilton Snyder; James, m. to Ann McLosky; Mary McKee, m. to A. T. Moorhead; Samuel W. McKee, m. to Letitia Thomas; Nancy E., m. to Abraham Hicks; John J., m. to Elizabeth Herrell; and Alexander, m. to Margaret Tate; James McKee, d. in 1821; Nancy (his wife) d. in 1850; Samuel, d. in 1836; Mary Moorhead, d. in 1836; James McKee, Jr., d. in 1838; Ann Simmons Thompson, d. in 1844; Nancy Hicks, d. in 1845; Joseph, d. in 1849; John J., d. in 1853; George Trimble, d. in 1859.

James McLain was born in 1804, on the homestead now occu-

pied by him, and was a son of Rev. James and Barbara McLain *nee* Campbell, a daughter of General Charles Campbell, who were married in 1801. The former was a native of Franklin county, and was a son of James and Christian McLain *nee* Brown. For five years he was a Presbyterian missionary in the South. He located on the homestead in 1801. The official tables exhibit the positions held by him, and indicate in some measure the public estimation of his ability and character. He died in 1835, at the age of seventy-seven; his wife died in 1816, at the age of thirty-five. His children were: Margaretta C. C., d., m. to Thomas Howard, d.; James, m. to Margaret Hutchison, d.; Charles C., m. first to Penelope Adams, d., second to Caroline McLain, d., and third to Mary Reynolds, d.; Thomas Brown, m. to Eliza Hutchinson; Louisa C., m. to Alexander Loughrey; and Mary J., m. to William Lowman. Our subject's children were: John, m. to Jane Reynolds; Bell; David, d.; James, m. to Nellie Clapp; Sarah, m. to Frank Goodlin; Thomas S., and Caroline, d.

JOHN ADAIR was born near Gettysburg, Adams county, in 1798, and was a son of Bleany Adair, a native of Ireland, and Hannah Agey, who located in 1803, on a tract of land now occupied by Hiram St. Clair, White township. The former died in 1840, at the age of seventy-two. His first wife died about twenty years prior. His second wife, Susan Hill, died in 1842. His children were: John, m. to Maria McCleary; Jonathan, d., m. to Mary Todd; James, M. D., d.; Maria, m. to Thomas Boyle, d., Nancy; Joseph, d., m. to Eliza Todd; and Hugh, M. D., d., m. to Sarah Steele, d. John Adair's children were: Hannah, S., d.; m. to Mark Fair; James H., Presbyterian minister, graduate of Franklin College, Ohio, and the Allegheny Theological Seminary, m. to Mary J. Gailey; John M., United Presbyterian minister, graduate of Jefferson College, and the Xenia Theological Seminary, m. first to Sarah Cummins, d., and second to Ruth Cummins; Joseph, B., m. to Mary J. Moorhead; Eliza, d.; Margaret McC., d.; Milton W., captain company K, 105th Pennsylvania volunteers, wounded twice, m. to Mary M. Bell; and Calvin, killed at Fair Oaks, while a member of company K, 105th. Our subject was at the first sale of lots in Indiana. The children of Joseph B. Adair were: Maria J., John Calvin M., Maggie M., Nettie Ruth, and Alexander Thompson Moorhead.

WILLIAM D. STUCHELL (or Stuchal) was born on the 29th of February, 1804, on a farm now owned by the Stuchell heirs, Payne township, and was a son of Jacob and Margaret Stuchell *nee* Fairman. The former was a son of John Stuchell, who located on the above named tract in the latter part of the last century. (See sketch of C. Stuchell, or Stuchal, East Mahoning township.) Jacob's children were: William D., m. to Elizabeth Stuchell, d.; John, m. to Hannah Hicks, d.; Nancy, m. to James Hazlett; Francis, d., m. to Ann Little; Catharine, d., m. to John Thompson, d.; Eleanor, m. to Peter Hazlett; Alexander, m. to Martha Evans; James F., d.; and Jackson, d. William D.'s (our subject's) children were: Julia Ann; Margaret, m. to Samuel F. Hazlett; Alexander J., m. to Martha Coleman; Sarah Jane, d.; Eleanor E., m. to William R. Black; Samuel, d. in the army; Isabella; Francis T., Nancy, d.; Rhoda, m. to John French, a member of company A, 88th Pennsylvania volunteers for four months; and John W., killed in June, 1879, by the falling of a tree. The William D. Stuchell farm was settled by his father in 1807. The tract was called "Gentlemen's Land," and was owned by Stewart and others of New York and Philadelphia. John Freck's children were: Irwin, d.; William, d.; Edwin Nelson, Harry Ellsworth, Lizzie Larne, Laura Estella, and Earl.

GAWIN ADAMS was born at what is now "Porterfield's" mills, White township, in 1819, and was a son of James and Martha Adams *nee* McCartney. The former was a son of Gawin and Nancy Adams *nee* Irvin, natives of Ireland. Gawin, some years prior to the Revolution, migrated to what is now Indiana county, and erected his first cabin near the spring on the lot now occupied by James McCracken, in the borough of Indiana, and subsequently removed his family to his "improvement." They were driven away by the Indians, returned to the Conecocheague valley, and did not return to this section till about 1790, or when James was about one year of age. At this time they settled on the Major Ramsey tract, now occupied by James Hood, White township, and subsequently removed to the farm now owned by Gawin Adams McLain, a grandson, where they died at an advanced age. Their children were; Robert, d., b. in Ireland, m. to Susan Rice, d.; Mary, d., m. to Archibald Haddon, d.; Jane, d., m. to William Haddon, d.; James, d., m. to Martha McCartney, d.; David, d., m.; Nancy, d., m. to George McCartney, d.; and Gawin, d., m. first to Penelope McCartney, d., and second to Susan Trimble, d. Jane's children were: Nancy, m. to William C. McCrea; Penelope, m. to Alexander Dickie; Gawin; and Mary, d. Gawin Adams, the pioneer, erected the first grist and saw mills at what is now known as Porterfield's mills. The Adams homestead was willed to Gawin Adams, jr., whose only daughter, Penelope, was married to C. C. McLain. Their son, Gawin Adams McLain, is the present owner.

ROBERT WIGGINS was born on the farm now owned by William Ackerson, White township, in 1810, and was a son of Thomas and Elizabeth Wiggins *nee* Lytle. The former was a son of Samuel and Margaret Wiggins, natives of Ireland, who located on the above named farm in the latter part of the last century. Their children were: William, m. to Jane Ramsey; Andrew, m. to Rebecca Lytle; John, m. to Hannah Brady; Thomas, m. to Elizabeth Lytle; James, m. to Mary Ramsey; Margaret, m. to John Brown; and Jane, m. to James Armstrong. John was a soldier in the war of 1812. All of the above are deceased. Thomas Wiggins' children were: Samuel, m. to Mrs. Eliza Ebey; Robert, m. first to Eliza Coulter, d., and second to Lydia Steetle; John, d.; Andrew, m. first to Sarah R. Houston, d., and second to Margaret Dick; and Margaret, m. to Robert Martin. The children of Robert, (a son of Thomas Wiggins,) were: Melinda C., d.; Coulter, attorney, m. to Adalaide M. Craigen; Jane E., m. to William Krosen; Ellen, m. to Henry Kellar; Margaretta, m. to Harry Bryan; Jemima, m. to Frank Detwiler; and James W. Thomas Wiggins made the first improvement on the Robert Wiggins homestead, about 1814.

JONATHAN S. AGEY was born in what is now White township, in 1811, and was a son of John and Nancy *nee* Dunwoody, who were natives of Maryland, and located in the county in 1810. John died in 1855, at the age of seventy-eight. The latter died in 1864. Jonathan and Mary Agey, the parents of John, died in Adams county; the former in 1804, at the age of fifty seven; and the latter in 1806. Their children were: Hannah, d., m. to Bleany Adair, d.; Nancy, d., m. to Stewart Henry, d.; Mary, d., m. to John Kerr, d.; John, d., m. to Nancy Dunwoody, d.; Robert, d., m. to Mary Gordon, d.; Jonathan, d., m. to Rebecca Matson, d.; and Eliza, d., m. to Samuel Trimble, d. John Agey's children were: Jonathan S., m. to Mary T. Clark; Mary, E., d.; and Nancy J., m. to Andrew Allison, d. Jonathan S.'s children were: Nancy Ann; John Sloan; Joseph C., m. to Sarah Springer; Robert T.; and Quincy A., m. to Catharine Wyke. John S., was a soldier in the war of 1861.

MRS. MARY T. AGEY *nee* CLARK was a daughter of Joseph and Ann Clark *nee* Todd, daughter of William Todd, who located in Westmoreland county in 1780, and died in 1810, at the age of sixty-eight. He served in the state legislature, in 1783, and for several successive years. He was also a member of the state senate for one term. He was an associate judge for several years. In 1787, he was a delegate to the convention which ratified the Federal constitution, and in 1789, to the convention which framed the first constitution of Pennsylvania. The Agey coal banks in this township, exhibit a six foot vein of good coal. They are situated about half a mile above "Upper Two Lick." They are self-draining. These strata underlie all the land in this vicinity.

DAVID RALSTON was born in Armstrong county, at the forks of Plum and Crooked creeks, in 1804, and was a son of David and Nancy Ralston *nee* Sharp. The former was an early settler at this tract. In 1870, a stone was taken out of an oak tree which had blown down upon this tract, on which was inscribed "D. R. 1798." Our subject served as sheriff of Indiana county, for which see official tables. His children were: Elizabeth, m. to Hon. A. W. Taylor; Nancy, m. to J. P. Carter, d.; Isabella, d.; J. S., m. to Maria A. Bleakney; and T. Elder, m. to Clara Sutton. The children of J. S. Ralston were: Edwin, Mary, Isabella, Elizabeth, William, and Frank. The "Frankstown and Kittanning trail" passed through the farm about twenty rods above the mouth of Plum creek. From this tract it was seven miles distant to "Blanket hill," on the same trail. There was a large deer and elk-lick on Plum creek, about ten rods above the forks, and on Crooked creek—another lick was situated about forty rods above the forks. The Kittanning path or the above named trail passed between these licks. The Indians had a camping ground on the east side of Plum creek, near these licks long after the settlement of the whites in this section.

NATHAN HILANDS was born in 1806, on what is now known as the Waterson farm, in this township, and was a son of Na-

than and Isabella Hilands nee Mark. The former was born in Ireland in 1749. He removed from the Conecocheague valley to Indiana county, in 1805. He died in 1828. He was a son of Nathan Hilands, who remained in Ireland. The latter's children were: Elizabeth, d., m. to Robert Leeper, d.; Nathan, d., m. to Isabella Mark, d.; and William, d., m. to Rebecca Stuart, d. Nathan and Isabella Hilands' children were: Elizabeth, b. in 1798, m. to John S. Simpson; Samuel, b. in 1801, m. to Ann Stuchell; and Nathan, m. to Esther Trimble. Our subject's children were: Ann, b. in 1854, m. to Enos Dorr; Samuel, b. in 1856; Lizzie J., b. in 1860; and Sarah B., b. in 1858, d. The father of our subject served in the Revolutionary war, and was wounded.

JOHN S. SIMPSON was born on what is now the William Moorhead farm, Cherryhill township, in 1800, and was a son of Robert and Mary Simpson *nee* Shearer. The former was a son of James Simpson, who migrated to America in 1775, first locating in the "Path valley," subsequently removing to Westmoreland county, and in 1785 or '6 settling on the land now owned by the Lydick heirs, Cherryhill township. The latter's children were: Charity, d., m. to Thomas Craven, d.; Robert, d. in 1856, seventy-nine years of age, m. in 1800 to Mary Shearer, d.; Margaret, d., m. to Moses Gamble, d.; Nathaniel, d., m. to Catharine Leasure, d.; James, d., m. to Jane Shearer, d.; John, d., m. to Sarah Kirkpatrick, d.; David, d., m. to Nancy Coulter, d.; Isaac, d. in 1879, at the age of eighty-nine, m. to Mary Lewis, d.; and Samuel, d., m. to Phebe Lewis, d. Robert was a scout in the Indian wars. Isaac was a soldier in the war of 1812. Robert's children were: John S., m. to Elizabeth Hilands; Jane, m. first to George Hayes, d., and second to Samuel White; Martha, d., m. to Michael Bonar, d.; Elizabeth, m. to Peter Wimer; James, m.; Nathaniel, d.; Margaret; and Mary, d., m. to Absalom Arnold. Our subject settled on present homestead in 1833. His wife was the daughter of Nathan Hilands, a Revolutionary soldier, who located in what is now White township in 1804. Their children were: Nathan, m. to Matilda McCardle; Mary, m. to A. S. Pattison; Sarah J., d.; Charlotte, d., m. to James A. Stephens, d.; G. W., m. first to Martha J. Stephens, d., and second to Martha J. Jones; Caroline, d., m. to James Stephens; and Margaret J., d. G. W. was in the Pennsylvania militia during the Chambersburg raid. His children were: Robert Stephens, James Milton, Lizzie Bell, James Alvin and William Fulton. The children of Nathan (a son of John S. Simpson) were: Albert T., John F., m. to Mary C. Johnston; Mary Elizabeth, Samuel H., George E., Sarah C., Carrie Bell, Harry S. and Martha J. The Nathan Simpson homestead was warranted to James Elder.

JAMES ST. CLAIR was born May 4, 1774, in what is now Adams (then York) county. He was the son of James St. Clair, a Revolutionary soldier, a native of eastern Pennsylvania, whose parents migrated from the north of Ireland. The latter's wife was a Miss Miller. They removed to Washington county at a very early period, where our subject was married to Jennie Slemmons, a native of Lancaster county, whose parents had removed to Washington county about 1800. The latter was a daughter of William Slemmons. His wife was a Miss Boggs. In 1809, our subject removed to Brush Valley, locating on the farm now occupied by Captain Daniel McFarland. In 1816, he settled on the land now occupied by George Coltebaugh, White township. He died in Centre township in 1855. His wife died in the same year, at the age of seventy-one. Their children were: Margaret, d., m. to Jacob Stuchal, d.; William S., d., m. to Jane Lewis; Mary W., d., m. to Abram Stuchal, d.; James, m. to Margaret Mitchell; Samuel, m. to Catharine Miller; Isaac, m. to Sarah Miller; John, m. to Nancy Miller; Robert, d.; Thomas, M. D., m. first to Charlotte D. Patton, d., and second to Sarah A. Walker; and Hiram, m. first to Margaret Johnston, d., and second to Emily Loomis, d. The children of Samuel (a son of our subject) were: James Miller, m. first to Margaret McGee, d., and second to Sarah Rebecca Wallace; Isaac, m. to Martha Myers; Nancy J., m. to E. M. Evans; Alexander, m. to Sarah Watt; Thomas, d.; Sarah E., m. to J. H. Stewart; Caroline; Samuel A., m. to Mary Householder; Mary Ann, d.; Catharine, d.; and Margaret Rebecca. Alexander was a soldier in the war of 1861. The children of Isaac (a son of our subject) James, m. to Amanda J. Anthony; and John M., M. D., m. to Mary A. Wright. The children of John (a son of our subject) were: William A., m. first to Catharine Fulman, d., and second to Harriet Wharrey; Jane; Harry, m. to Clara Lowry; and Mary Agnes. Dr. Thos. St. Clair, a son of our subject, was educated at the Indiana Academy. In 1843, at the age of nineteen, he commenced to read medicine with Dr. John W. Jenks, of Punxsutawney. After a year's study, he removed to Indiana, where he entered the office of Dr. James M. Stewart, with whom he remained three years as a student and two as a partner. He graduated in 1847, from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and after a career of thirty-two years as an active practitioner, is still a working member of the profession. He was connected with the "Surgeon General's volunteer surgical corps" during the war, and attended the wounded after the "Seven Days" and the "Gettysburg" battles. He served in the state senate two terms, one in 1864, and the second in 1877–'78 and 1878–'79. His children were: John P., m. to Martha Daugherty; James H., Charles M., M. D.; Lottie D., Jennie Slemmons, d.; Mary L., m. to Griffith Ellis; and Sallie Josephine. The children of Hiram (a son of our subject) were: Robert J.; Thomas S.; Nancy J.; Frank, d.; Amanda Kate, Walter Hall, and Hiram Chalmers. The Hiram St. Clair farm, White township, was warranted to James Rannels in 1804, and patented to the same in 1806. It was called "Ardee," and described as situated in "Centre" or "Oconomy" township.

WILLIAM T. HAMMILL was born in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, in 1830, and was a son of Robert M. and Jane Hammell *nee* Trimble. (See sketch of Robert M. Hammell.) Robert M. located in Centre township, on the farm now occupied by him, in 1831. His children were: William T., m. first to Keziah Beck, d., and second to Mary Ann Ray; Margaret Jane, m. first to David Lytle, d., and second to William Douthet; Samuel, d.; Mary Ann, d.; Susan, d.; Elizabeth, m. to R. C. Carson; Sarah, m. to William Carson; Washington, d.; and Rachel, m. to William Stanley. Washington was a soldier in the war of 1861. William T. served as justice of the peace for six years. The latter's children were: William Penn, d.; Franklin; Plymouth; Jane; Quincy Adams; Clara Josephine; Robert, and Matthew Wilson.

MICHAEL KAUFMAN was born in Juniata county, in 1839, and was a son of Samuel and Sarah Kaufman *nee* Hickman. The former was born in Juniata county in 1812, and died in 1871. The latter was born in 1811 in Juniata county. Samuel was a son of Joseph and Nancy Kaufman *nee* Myers, who died in Juniata county. Their children were: Samuel, d.; William, d.; Joseph, d.; Abraham, d.; Isaac, m. to Margaret Bothel; Fannie L., m. to J. S. G. Wine; Solomon, d., m. to Barbara Most, d.; and Nancy, m. to William Seiber. Samuel's children were: Michael, m. to Pauline Smith; Harrison H., m. to Margaret E. Young; Mary Jane; Sarah Ann; Margaret E.; and Samuel. All the family, except Harrison H., remain on the old homestead. Harrison H., was educated at the Indiana Seminary, and Covode Academy. Our subject's children were: William S.; Samuel E.; Cora L.; Ada Gertrude; Joseph L.; and James Alvin. Harrison H.'s children were: Samuel A.; Harry Elmer; Ella B.; George W.

WM. L. MAHAN was born in 1829, on the McCune farm, and was a son of Patrick and Nancy Mahan *nee* Laughlin. The former was born in 1792, in county Donegal, and the latter in 1797, in county Tyrone. They located on and opened up what is now known as the McCune farm in 1819. Three of Patrick's brothers came to America. John settled near what is now Newville, in 1814, and was married to Margaret Hunter. Robert was never heard of after his arrival in America. William died near the homestead of Patrick, and was married to Isabella Ross. Patrick's children were: Eliza, d., b. in 1817, m. to Moses Miller; Rebecca, d., b. in 1819, m. to Andrew McFeeters; Lillie, b. in 1821, m. to Samuel Stuchell, d.; Nancy, b. in 1823, m. to Christopher Stuchel, d.; Margaret, b. in 1824, m. to A. A. Lydick; Jane, b. in 1826, m. to John R. Carnaham; William L., b. in 1829, m. to Mrs. Sarah Duncan *nee* Walker; John, b. in 1831; Angeline, b. in 1834, m. to John S. Flemming; Isabella, d., b. in 1836, m. to Andrew Weamer, d.; and Martha, d., b. in 1839. Our subject's children were: Harry Elmer, d.; William Meade; Clara May; and Minnie Laura. He served three years in company K., 67th Pennsylvania volunteers.

JOHN CARSON settled, in 1864, on what is known as the Montgomery farm, White township. He was born in Ireland in 1815, and migrated to America in 1826, locating on the Peter Shepler farm in Washington county, walking from Philadelphia to that county. (See sketch of Dr. T. Carson, Saltsburg.) He lived in Pittsburg in 1827 and '28, and saw the first two boats that passed from the basin to the Allegheny City dock.

He was married, in 1840, to Hannah Henderson, daughter of William and Margaret Henderson *nee* Paul.

ROBERT PATTISON was born in county Derry, Ireland, in 1799, and was a son of Robert and Jane Pattison *nee* Houston. The former died in Ireland. Our subject came to Philadelphia in 1819, and in the same year located in Armstrong township. In 1825, he purchased his present homestead. In 1827, his mother and children, William and Jane, arrived and settled on the farm now occupied by her grandson, William S. Pattison. She died in 1838, at the age of seventy-five. Our subject was married first in 1825, to Martha Stewart, a sister of Archibald Stewart, and second, in 1837, to Margaret Barr, born in Ireland in 1803. His children were: Archibald S., m. to Mary Simpson; Margaret J., m. to John A. Barr; Mary, m. to John S. Barr; Robert, killed in the late war; Martha, m. to William Berry; John D., m. to Martha Sharp; and William B. John D. was a soldier in the war of 1861. The first settler on the Pattison farm was William Hall, who got the warrant in 1820. The patent was issued to Archibald Stewart in 1823.

JOHN B. CAMPBELL was born in Butler county in 1818, and was a son of William and Jane Campbell *nee* Beatty. The former was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was a son John and Ann Campbell *nee* Christy. John Campbell was killed while building his cabin, at an early day in Butler county. He was also among the early settlers on "Poke run," Westmoreland county. His house or cabin was fortified, making it a sort of block-house. At one time he defended it single handed, and drove the Indians away. Our subject was married first in 1846, to Nancy R. Reed, who died in 1848, at the age of twenty-three, and second in 1853, to Esther Kealear. His children were: James Reed, d.; Herschel L., graduate of Allegheny College, in the class of 1878, law student; Jane, m. to Joseph D. Dickey; William B., m. to Annie Hadley; Mary Evaline; Nancy M.; Anna A; Elmer Guthrie; and Shields Ansley. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Esther Campbell, a son and a daughter, were massacred by the Indians in or near Hannastown. A son twelve years old, shot an Indian while he was scalping his father. Our subject's grandfather, (maternal,) a brother and sister, were also massacred in or near the same place. The Campbell farm of one hundred and sixty-four acres, is a part of the old McCartney homestead on the Saltsburg road.

WILLIAM WATERSON was born in county Fermaugh, Ireland, in 1822, and was a son of John and Margaret Waterson *nee* McFadden, who migrated to America in 1841. Our subject was married in 1853, to Catharine Waterson, daughter of David and Jane Waterson *nee* Gault, of county Fermaugh, Ireland, and in 1857, located on the farm on the Kittanning pike, now occupied by him. James and Noble, brothers of our subject, were soldiers in the war of 1861.

WILLIAM BRATTEN was born in Plum township, Allegheny county, in 1804, and was a son of George and Mary Bratten *nee* Carson. George was a native of York county, and settled in Allegheny county in 1786. He died in 1857, at the age of eighty-one. He was a son of William Bratten, a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The former's first wife, Mary, died in 1825 at the age of forty two. His second wife, Elizabeth, died in 1856. Our subject's first wife, Susan Beham, died in 1876, in her fifty-ninth year. His second wife was Isabella Collins. His children were: Mary E., m. to Hugh McCready; Margaret, m. to David Boyce; George, d., Jane H.; George W., d., member of company E, 155th Pennsylvania volunteers, killed at the first Fredericksburg battle; James C.; Amanda, m. to Samuel Lucas; Sarah; John B., m. to Sarah Grier; Isabella, d.; William S.; Susan F., m. to A. A. Hazlett; Robert C.; and Joseph C. William Bratten located in White township in 1864.

ALEXANDER LOUGHRY was born in Indiana borough in 1815, and was a son of James and Ann Loughry *nee* Wilson. (See sketch of John W. Loughry, East Mahoning township.) Our subject's children were: Mary Ann, m. to Alexander Fair; James McLain, killed at the second Bull Run battle, while a member of company B, 11th Pennsylvania reserve corps; Thomas Clark, m. to Mary Clara Bruce; and John Wilson, d., m. to Sarah Barnhart.

THOMAS C. REED was born in 1832, in Black-lick township, on the farm now occupied by Samuel Reed, and was a son of Samuel and Jane Reed *nee* McCracken, a second wife. The former came, when a young man, from the Ligonier valley where he was born, to the farm now occupied by Archibald Coleman, Burrell township. He died, in 1859, at the age of seventy-seven. His first wife was Mary Wilkins. His second wife died in 1852, at the age of forty-five. Samuel was a son of Joseph and Ruth Reed *nee* Wilkins. The former was a native of Ireland, and an early settler of the Ligonier valley. His children were: John, James, Mary, David, Joseph, Samuel, William, Elizabeth, Nancy, and Sarah. Samuel's children were: James, d.; Joseph, m.; Mary, m. to John Scott; Sarah, m. to Joseph Myers; and John, d., by the first wife. By second wife, were: Joshua McC., m. to Nancy Allison; Samuel, m. to Elizabeth McCracken; Jane, d; Thomas C., m. to Jane Wachob; Ruth Ann, m. to David F. Fleming; John A., m. to Mary Wilson, d.; and Charles McC., m. to Samantha Long. John was in company F, 76th Pennsylvania militia for ninety days, and in company G, 206th Pennsylvania volunteers, about one year. Charles M. was in company F, 76th Pennsylvania volunteers, for ten months, and in company F, 206th Pennsylvania volunteers, about one year.

HUGH M. CANNON was born in 1811, on the farm now owned by John K. McElhoes, about a mile and a half above Kellysburg, and was a son of Hugh and Martha Cannon *nee* Thompson. The former was a son of William Cannon, who settled in Westmoreland county, about 1790. Hugh came to the tract where our subject was born, in 1796. He died in 1859, about eighty years of age. His wife died in 1852, about seventy-five years of age. His children were: William, d., merchant, m. to Eliza Dillis, d.; Robert, d., postmaster, home postoffice, nineteen years; Fergus, d., m. to Letitia Cromwell; James, d.; John, d.; Joseph, d.; Hugh M., m. to Mary Rankin; and Mary, d., m. to Robert Park. Fergus was prothonotary, &c., see official tables. Hugh M., was justice of the peace for White township, for five years. The latter's children were: Matthew R., d.; James M., m. to Mary E. Worthington; Jane Swisshelm, d., m. to Clark Loughry; Hugh Johnston; Mary Elizabeth; and John Rankin. Jas. M. was in company K, 105th Pennsylvania volunteers about four years.

MRS. MARY CANNON, wife of Hugh M., was born in Centre township, in 1817, and a daughter of Matthias and Elizabeth Rankin *nee* Johnston. The former was a son of John and Rebecca Rankin *nee* Wilson, who were early settlers of Indiana county. The former died in 1816.

J. L. B. MCALLASTER was born in Oxford county, Maine, in 1823, and settled in Indiana county, in 1864. In early life he was a school teacher in Maine, New Hampshire and Rhode Island. For some years he was in the "shook" business in Cambria county, and West Indiana. He was also engaged in merchandising in the latter place from 1870 to 1877, in the store room now occupied by Captain J. L. Nesbit. In 1875, he located on his present farm at Reed Station. He was married in 1863, to Caroline Clapp, daughter of Rev. Ralph Clapp, a Methodist Episcopal minister, of Venango county, and proprietor for some years of a furnace at President, in that county. His children were: Ralph C., Eugene L., Clinton P., Edwin Emmett, and Emma Janette. Our subject was the son of John and Nancy McAllaster *nee* Perham. The former died in Indiana county, at the age of eighty-four. He was the son of Joseph McAllaster, a soldier in the Revolution. J. L. B., served for sixty days in Captain Litzenger's Independent company, from Ebensburg, Cambria county, during the Lee raid into Pennsylvania.

SAMUEL CONRAD was born in Huntingdon county in 1842, and was a son of Samuel and Anna Mary Conrad *nee* Heckendorn. The family settled in Rayne township in 1862. Samuel came to the county in 1865. He served in company B, 192d Pennsylvania volunteers for eighteen months. He was married in 1866, to Mary A. Boucher. His children are: John A. and Ida M. Since 1877 he has been the miller of the Fiscus & Cook, formerly St. Clair mill, at the Upper Two-lick.

JOSEPH SHEPHERD was born in Bedford county in 1824, and was a son of Joshua and Mary Shepherd *nee* Wilson, who located in 1844, at the Upper Two-lick. The former died in 1877, at the age of eighty-two; the latter in 1862, at the age of sixty-nine. The children were: William W., m. to Sarah A. Beatty; Ann, d., m. to Joseph Mayers; Samuel, m. to Hannah Cresswell; Joseph, m. to Catharine Decker; David, d.; and Mary. Joseph's children were: Lucinda, m. to G. W. Smith; Barbara A., Isabella, Adaline; Mary, m. to Henry Smith; Carrie E., Laura, and Elsie. Our subject has been connected with the Two-lick woolen mill since 1844.

JAMES HOOD was born at the old Hood homestead, now occupied by Thomas and John Hood, Young township, in 1810, and was a son of Thomas and Jane Hood *nee* Henderson. The former was a native of Ireland, and settled on the above named

tract in 1799. His wife was a native of Ireland. Their children were: Robert, d., m. to Sarah Cruikshank, d.; Mary, m. to Daniel Divers; Veniza, d. m. to Samuel Trimble, d.; James, m. to Margaret Trimble; Joseph, d.; Thomas C., m. to Elizabeth Lytle; and Jane, d. James served as county treasurer and coroner. James's children were: William T., d.; Thomas B., m. to Nancy J. Henderson; Jane H., d., Samuel M., United Presbyterian minister, m. to Mary Marshall; George W., attorney, m. to Sarah E. Ehrenfelt, d.; James A., m. to Emma E. Edwards; Susan M.; Mary; and Robert. Samuel M., George W. and Robert were graduates of Westminster College, New Wilmington, Lawrence county, respectively in the classes of 1866, 1870 and 1879. Thomas B., Samuel M. and George W. were soldiers in the war of 1861. Major Ramsey was the first settler upon the tract of which the farm of our subject is a portion. His cabin stood at the head of Ramsey's run, about one hundred rods northeast of Mr. Hood's residence.

Joseph Griffith was born in 1829, on the farm now occupied by his father, in White township, and was a son of Jesse and Susannah Griffith *nee* Pilson. The former located on the tract now occupied by him when a young man, having migrated from Bedford county. He was married in Indiana county in 1827, to Susannah Pilson. Their children were: John, m. to Agnes Y. Craig; Joseph, m. to Alice Mullen; Jesse, d., m. to Sabina Erhard; Lydia Elizabeth; Nancy Jane; Susan; Mary, m. to Joseph Uncapher: Lewis, Johnston S., Juliet and Estella. Lewis was in the three months' service. Joseph served as county auditor for one term. The latter's children were: Annie S., Lizzie F., Charlotte N., John M., and Jesse.

Robert Thompson was born on the homestead now occupied by his widow, in 1816, and was the son of John and Mary Thompson *nee* Stewart. He was married in 1872 to Mary J. Knox, a daughter of James Knox, a native of Ireland, who located in Indiana county in the fall of 1848. The former was a son of John and Mary Knox *nee* Jamison. The Knox family are lineal descendants of John Knox, the Scotch reformer. Robert Thompson died April 5, 1877. His only child was Anna Mary.

John H. Cunningham was born in White township in 1817, and was a son of Archibald and Rosanna Cunningham *nee* Hutchinson. Their children were: Jane, d., m. to Andrew Patterson, d.: Elizabeth, m. to William Cochran, d.; Mary, m. to William McAdo; George, m.; Ruth, m. first to Joseph Palmer, d., and second to John Lucas; John H., d. in 1871, m. to Mary P. Thompson, daughter of James Thompson, d, in 1873, fifty-three years old; Archibald, m. to Nancy McGaughey; Martha, m. to Rev. Mr. Chapman; and Rosanna, m. to Lewis E. Freet, d. John H.'s children were: A. S., m. to R. J. Repine; John M., m. to Maggie McCune; V. M., m. to Mary E. McHenry; Joanna M., m. to J. T. Gibson; Phebe J., m. to Wesley W. Lockard; and Laura C., m. to Charles Wood.

Robert Kinghorn was born in Bunch, near the river Tweed, in Berwickshire, Scotland, in 1792. He was there married to Ann Littster, daughter of Alexander Littster, a soldier in the army of Lord Cornwallis, in the American war in the Revolution. He returned to Scotland, where he died in 1840, at the age of seventy-eight. Our subject migrated to Westmoreland county, in 1850, and to White township in 1852, where he resided till his death on the farm now occupied by his son Alexander. He died in 1876, at the age of eighty-four; his wife in 1870, at the age of seventy-nine. Their children were: James, d., m. first to Ellen Johnston, d., and second to Allison Dodge; Alexander, b. in 1818, m. in 1843 to Janet Wood; Robert, d.; William, d.; and Elizabeth, m. to Nathaniel Middlemiss. The children of Alexander were: Robert, d.; Ann, m. to John Isenberg; Thomas, m. to Rose Zeigler; Robert, d.; James, d.; Elexinea; Alexander; and Janet. The Kinghorn farm was patented to Daniel Stanard, February 11, 1814.

Frederick Wegley—*General Store, Fairview*—Engaged in merchandising and buying grain at the Point since 1875. The store is situated on the Indiana and Shelocta pike, about one and a half miles from the former postoffice. He located in the county in 1856.

William M. R. Lytle, clerk at the above-named establishment, was born in West Mahoning township in 1847, and was a son of William and Sarah Lytle *nee* Reed. He served in company B, 2d battalion three months volunteers, and Captain J. K. Weaver's independent company of cavalry for one year.

Valentine Bowers was born in 1817, on the farm now occupied by John Paige, Cherry Hill township, and was a son of Adam and Martha Bowers *nee* Hart. The former's father, John, came to Brush Valley when Adam was a young man. He died in 1873, about eighty years of age. His wife died when Valentine was a young child. The family removed from Brush Valley to what is now Cherry Hill township, a few years before our subject was born. Valentine was married in 1849 to Sarah Campbell, daughter of Andrew Campbell. Their children were: Margaret A., m. to C. H. Hamilton; Nancy J., m. to Sutton Lewis; Emma, m. to Perry Wallace; Marina; Laura M., and Tirzah.

A. H. Hopkins was born in what is now East Mahoning township in 1822, and was a son of John and Margaret Hopkins *nee* Jameson. (See Hopkins' sketches, East Mahoning township.) Our subject served in company D, 135th Pennsylvania volunteers for nine months. He was married in 1846 to Nancy A. Smith, daughter of William and Anna Smith. Their children were: Clarissa C., m. to Clark Weamer; Anna M., d., m. to C. J. Corbin, publisher; Sarah B., m. to F. M. Smith; Mary H., m. to Robert Bruce; Frank S., d.; Russell H., and Ella J.

Capt. George E. Smith was born in 1821 in Unity township, Westmoreland county, and was a son of William T. and Elizabeth Smith *nee* Henderson. The former was a daughter of George and Elizabeth Smith *nee* Todd. The latter was a daughter of William and Anna Todd *nee* Rambo. The "Rambo" apple originated with the latter's family. William T. Smith's children were: Nancy J., m. to Thomas J. Laughlin, d.; George E., m. first to Sarah Stewart, d., second to Sarah Hill, d., and third to Margaret Waddell; Elizabeth T., m. to A. M. Turner; and William T., M. D., m. to Sue Reynolds. Our subject's children were: Susan E., William A., D. D. S., and George H., d. in 1855. For two years he was a clerk in a forwarding and commission house in Philadelphia. From 1840 to 1843 he carried on a tannery in Blairsville. In 1865 and '66, he represented this county in the state house of representatives. He served seven years in the U. S. revenue department, four as assistant assessor, and three as deputy collector and surveyor. Of late years, he has been in the insurance business at Indiana, locating in the latter in 1868. His first residence in the county commenced at Blairsville in 1835.

Thompson Records.—The children of James Thompson, a brother of Judge Joseph Thompson, were: Robert Nixon; James; Mary Ann, m. to G. W. Bodenhamer; and Hugh Sylvanus, m. to Sarah Munshower. The children of Robert Thompson, a brother of Judge Thompson, were: Martha, m. to Josiah Kooser; Jane, m. to Dr. J. K. Thompson, of Marion; Caroline, m. to H. K. Shields; Catharine, m. to Samuel McQuilkin; Mary, m. to J. Wilson Shields; Sarah, d., m. to Sydney Marlin; Lucetta; Sylvester C., m. to Mary E. Griffith; and Margaret, m. to John K. McElhose. The children of John Thompson, a brother of Judge Thompson, were: Joseph, John, Benjamin, James, Robert, and one daughter. The children of William C., a brother of Judge Thompson, were: Hugh F., d.; Alexander. Elizabeth, Harriet, John and Effie, d. The children of Hugh Alexander, a brother of Judge Thompson, were: Catharine, m. to W. J. Sterrett; Martha; George, d. m. to Nannie J. Hill; Hugh Alexander; William E., d.; Henry, d. while a soldier; and Edward. The children of Samuel H., a brother of Judge Thompson, were: Hugh S., m. first to Harriet M. Work, d., and second to Melissa M McAnulty; J. Stewart, m. first to Maggie Moorhead, d., and second to Fannie Smith; Archibald S., m. to Mary C. Owen; J. Wilson, m. to Virginia Kesler; T. St. Clair, m. to Marietta Brady; Reynolds E., d.; R. Alexander, m. to Josephine Brady; Elizabeth, m. to Dr. J. W. Simpson; and William Laird.

Alexander W. Cochran.—Our subject is a grandson of William Cochran and wife, Ruth Gray, who settled in this county in 1800. (See sketch of Mrs. Martha Pettigrew.) Our subject's parents children were: Ruth, m. to James Miller; Archibald, m. to Margaret Campbell; Alexander W., our subject, m. to Mahala Snyder; Rosanna, m. to John Nesbit; Jane Elizabeth, d.; Stewart; John C., m. to Caroline Slocum; Nancy; Lewis Cass, m.——; Martha, m. to Samuel Hays; and George, accidentally shot near Peelor's mills. The children of our subject are: Charlotte, m. to Rankin Fairman; and Alexander Scott, yet at home. Charlotte Rankin, daughter of our subject, has five children: Jennie May, Ida Bell, Menorah Myrtle, John Alexander, and Mahala Maud. Our subject was born in the county in 1831, in Armstrong township, near Peelor's mills.

William Dougherty was born in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, in 1830, and was a son of Jesse and

Esther Dougherty *nee* McLaughlin. He was married first in 1854, to Olive J. Loomis, of Elizabethtown, Allegheny county, who died at the age of forty-four; and second in 1876, to Jane M. McLaughlin. His children were: Florence W., m. to a Miss Gailey; Frank, Charles, and Joseph T. P. He enlisted in company G, 101st Pennsylvania volunteers on the 16th of October, 1861, for three years, and was promoted to first sergeant in 1863. He re-enlisted January 1st, 1864, at Plymouth, N. C., for three years. He was wounded at Plymouth on the 20th of April, 1864, and taken prisoner. He was exchanged from Libby prison on the 17th of October of that year. He was discharged on the 10th of February, 1865, at Pittsburgh, by reason of wounds received in action. From March 17th, 1865, to September 3d, 1867, he was employed in the cavalry bureau under Gen. James A. Ekin. On the 6th of August, 1867, he was appointed superintendent of the soldiers' cemetery at Beaufort, S. C., and after a period of nine months was transferred to Newbern, N. C., having there charge, till October 31, 1870, of a similar cemetery. Subsequently he was a clerk in the treasury department at Washington for three months. In July, 1871, he located at "Upper Two-lick," his present residence. He was elected county commissioner in 1878, to serve three years.

J. H. HOOD was born in 1844, on the present William Bratton farm, White township, and was a son of T. C. and Elizabeth Hood *nee* Lytle. (See Hood sketch.) T. C. Hood's children were: J. H., m. to Lizzie T. Work; Mary, m. to Isaac Kinter, d.; Margaret, d.; Isabella, d.; John L., m. to Mattie McQuade; Venizah, d.; Theodore C., d.; and Carrie M. J. H. served in company B, 23d Pennsylvania volunteers about four months. Our subject's only child is Dora M.

DANIEL MCCOY was born in 1821, in Plum Creek township, Armstrong county, and was a son of Daniel and Nancy McCoy *nee* Smith. (See sketch of C. S. McCoy.) The former's children were: Deborah, d., m. to Alexander Beatty, d.; Sarah, m. to Thomas McGaughey; Joseph, d., m. to Susan McAdoo; William, m. to Mary Fox; Jane, m. to Robert McAdoo; Daniel, m. to Abigail McAdoo; Nancy, d., m. to James Kennedy; and Mary, m. to Patterson McAdoo. Daniel, for five years, was the proprietor of the McKee mill, Rayne township. Our subject's children were: William Mahan, John Norris, Presbyterian minister, graduate of Marietta College, Ohio, student for some time at Elder's Ridge Academy; Thomas J., m. to Josephine Carroll; Albert, d.; Robert S.; Margaret J.; Elizabeth E., and Daniel S.

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT HORN CATTLE, sold by *G. Shropshire, in Indiana County.*—Plumwood, O. O.; present owners, T. B. and A. J. Cummins. Prairie Queen, and one calf not named; present owners, T. B. and A. J. Cummins. Red Duke; Dido; present owner, Archibald Stewart. Olympia the first and two calves; present owner, C. W. Sweeny. Mr. Shropshire arrived in Indiana, in December, 1879, having brought with him a herd of registered thorough-bred cattle from Barbour county, Ky. He is an experienced cattle dealer, his father, B. N. Shropshire, being the first to introduce the "short horns" into Kentucky. We refer the reader to the "American Herd Book" for special data in relation to this subject.

INDIANA FIRE COMPANY.—From the organization of the town till the year 1834, the citizens depended upon the "bucket brigade," to stop any conflagration which might occur. In the year above mentioned a small hand fire engine was purchased. When it arrived, it looked so small and insignificant, that the town council refused to pay for it, and the makers sued for the price and the suit went against the borough. No one having any confidence in the "machine," it was taken apart and stored in the attic of the court house. After the burning of the Ephraim Carpenter house, it was thought prudent to put the engine in order, and it was taken to the wagon shop of Mr. Boucher, on South seventh street, and set up. Fires were not of frequent occurrence, and when the hatter's shop, on the site of A. W. Taylor's law office was discovered to be on fire, no one appeared to know where to find the fire engine. After the fire it was hunted up and brought to the scene of conflagration, and under the superintendence of Captain Earl, it was demonstrated that the engine would throw all the water the people could supply it with. After this, a small house was built on the jail lot and the engine was properly cared for and has performed admirably ever since. In 1865, the council purchased a second hand engine in Philadelphia, for $1,000. When brought here, it deemed proper to send it to Pittsburgh, in order to make a "suction" engine of it. This cost some five hundred dollars. When it arrived here, it was discovered that it would not work, and after some years, it was dismantled and sold for old iron. During this time, several fire companies were organized, but as fires were not frequent, the organizations soon fell to pieces. In 1879, another company was organized, and bids fair to live. At the first meeting, officers were elected; Captain Sloan being made chief marshal. A constitution and by-laws were adopted and a complete organization formed. The citizens contributed five hundred dollars for the purpose of uniforming the company. The borough council erected a fine two-story engine house, the first floor being used for the engine and the second for a place of meeting for the company. In addition to erecting the house, the borough purchased a first-class chemical engine, a hook and ladder truck, (with hooks and ladders,) buckets, &c., &c. The town is now supplied with a very good fire department, well equipped and efficient. The total cost of buildings and apparatus will amount to about seven thousand dollars. A fire alarm bell has been put on the building, and is to be operated by electricity from a dozen or more boxes, located in different sections of the town. The present company is composed of one hundred and twenty-five active members. The Association is officered as follows: President, Jos. R. Smith; Vice-president, T. M. Coleman; Secretary, Harry W. Wilson; Chief Marshal, H. K. Sloan; Captains, S. A. Smith, John Weir and John Hill. The Association meets on the 1st Saturday evening of each month. No more efficient fire department can be found in any town of the same size in the state.

WEST INDIANA FIRE ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the citizens was held in the council chambers in West Indiana, January 25, 1876, for the purpose of organizing a Fire association and buying an engine. A chemical engine was brought from New York by Mr. Botsford, agent for A. F. Spawn & Co., and after being sufficiently tested, was purchased April 27, 1876. The first officers, elected May 9, 1876, were: President, Robert Williard; Vice President, C. U. Gessler; Secretary, A. S. Cunningham; Assistant Secretary, B. F. McClusky; Trustees, David Ellis, I. McFarland, and James Clark; Directors, I. McFarland, A. S. Cunningham, W. P. Younger, P. H. Burns, John McGaughey, and H. S. Thompson. The officers elected by the Directors, May 23, 1876, were: Chief Director, W. P. Younger; Secretary, A. S. Cunningham; Chemicals, J. S. Stuchell and John A. Bell; Axemen, A. S. Thompson, S. S. Cruikshank, and D. H. Lucas; and Hosemen, C. M. St. Clair, Griffith Ellis, and Henry Everett. The first parade was made May 30th, 1876. The present officers are: President, T. B. Hood; Vice President, H. J. Fulmer; Secretary, John A. Bell; Assistant Secretary, John T. Anderson; Treasurer, H. M. Bell; Fire Marshal, John McGaughey; and Directors, P. H. Burns, A. T. Taylor, and R. F. Walker. The appointments made by the latter were: Chemicals, Robert Williard and Jacob S. Stuchell; Assistants, do., David Ellis and W. P. Younger; Axemen, Frank Hoffman and P. A. Muller; Hosemen, Griffith Ellis, W. J. Gompers, Henry Livingston, and W. C. Wine; Nozzlemen, A. S. Cunningham, R. K. Gasten and S. G. Hartman.

JONATHAN ROW.—In preparing the present history of Indiana county, the author has been permitted the use of, and has gained very much valuable information from, the writings of Jonathan Row, who, from 1852 to '59, had editorial control of *The Indiana Register;* and without which a large amount of interesting data must have been wholly lost. Although Mr. Row was not one of the "oldest inhabitants," yet, while he lived in Indiana, he did very much, by his writings and personal influence, in developing the resources of the county of his adoption, and for the enlargement of intelligence amongst the people. It is, therefore, appropriate and just, that a brief sketch of his life find a place in these annals. Jonathan Row was born in Westmoreland county, some four miles northward from Greensburg, June 2d, 1802. His father, Andrew Row, the son of the early emigrants to this country, who first settled in the vicinity of New York, was born in Northumberland county, Pa., and was thrice married. Elizabeth Heintzelman, the second wife of Andrew Row, bore him ten children, six sons and four daughters, Jonathan being the fifth of the sons. Elizabeth Heintzelman was of the family of that name, then and since dwelling in the eastern and southeastern parts of the state. Her father, George Heintzelman, came from Germany and settled in Northampton county, where he raised his family, four sons and two daughters. One of the sons was the grandfather of Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, who won distinction and honor as a Union officer in the great war of the Rebellion, and is well remembered by many of the soldiers from Indiana county. In the early years of the present century, the dwellers in the western counties of

Pennsylvania, outside of a few prominent towns, did not have very large opportunity for the education and improvement of their families. Andrew Row, being a poor man, could not afford any other means of educating his children than the meagre facilities afforded by a small school, which was occasionally, for a few months in a year, maintained in the neighborhood. Under these circumstances, the whole period of the school life of Jonathan Row was comprised in one term of less than three months, when he was some eight or nine years old. In the brief period of his school days he learned, however, to read; and thenceforward he became his own educator. In the summer he worked what he could for his father, and in winter he spent much of his time in reading and study. In those days the old-fashioned, large fireplace, was part and parcel of every house; and in the winter evenings, when the log fire was aglow, and the children were busy with amusements and play, Jonathan Row would have some book in hand, and intensely peruse its pages in quest of knowledge. His father had but few books, and those were soon read through. Then he borrowed from some of the neighbors; and oftentimes he would walk three to five miles to borrow some book of which he had heard in conversations amongst the people with whom he came in contact. He would also, many times after his days work was done, walk several miles away from home to visit some of the old pioneers, from whom he learned so many of the facts of the early history of this section of country, and which gave point and value to his writings, and publications afterwards. When about seventeen years old, he learned the trade of bricklaying, and for a number of years, he and several of his older brothers followed this branch of mechanical business. In 1821, towards the close of the year, he was married to Maria C. Miniam, whose father was a Franco-Prussian emigrant from the Rhine country, and who came hither while he was a young man, and was here married. Mr. Row died on the 22d day of February, 1866, being then nearly 64 years of age, and leaving his wife, (who still lives,) and eleven children surviving. Jonathan Row began in early life to take a prominent part in public affairs. He had scarcely reached his majority, when he was chosen captain of a military company which was organized in the vicinity of Salem, Westmoreland county. About the year 1825, he removed to the village of Adamsburgh, Westmoreland county, where he engaged in the mercantile business, having saved from the earnings of his previous labors, a few hundred dollars as the basis of his enterprise. His adventure was a successful one. For several years he prospered well, and steadily increased his business, and gained an influence as a citizen. About 1831 or 1832, however, he became afflicted with cataract of both eyes, rendering him wholly unable to attend to his business, which had then to be submitted to the care of employees. Dr. James Spur, of Pittsburgh, twice operated upon Mr. Row's eyes—once in 1832, and again some years later—removing the cataract, and enabling the patient, by the use of suitable glasses, to see with reasonable clearness during the remainder of his life. Notwithstanding the painful character of the surgical operations necessary in the case—penetrating the outer surface of the eye with a needle-shaped instrument, and breaking down the opaque lens—Mr. Row would not submit to be put under anæsthetic influences, nor to be in any manner confined, but with resolution and confidence seated himself in the surgeon's chair, and endured the operation without flinching. His business, in the hands of employees, did not prosper as when he was able to attend to it, and by the time that he had sufficiently recovered from his afflictions to permit his giving attention to his business, he found himself a broken merchant, minus assets, but with abundant debts standing against him—all of which however, in after life he liquidated by payment. Some of Mr. Row's friends, and his largest creditors, having full faith and confidence in his integrity, combined and secured his appointment, by Governer Ritner, as register and recorder of Westmoreland county—his commission bearing date 26th January, 1836. He was re-appointed to a second term in the same office, by Governor Ritner, by commission bearing date January 1, 1839. In the latter part of the year 1837, or probably in 1838, Mr. Row began at Greensburg, the publication of a German newspaper, the *Republikaner*, which he conducted with ability for several years. In the winter of 1839-40, he discontinued the German publication, and commenced a new English newspaper enterprise,—the *Sentinel*—in the interest of the Whig party of that day. In the Presidential campaign of 1840, the *Sentinel* did yeoman's work in furthering the principles and interests of the old Whig party. In the spring of 1842, Mr. Row was induced, by what seemed sufficient consideration, to dispose of his newspaper enterprise, and go to farming, on the farm of his father-in-law, Mr. George Miniam, in Salem township, Westmoreland county. But the staid occupation of farming did not prove satisfactory to him, and in the fall of 1842, with his family, he removed to Somerset, where he purchased the *Herald*, (English,) and *Republican*, (German) newspapers, and entered upon a new term of editorial labors. In 1847, he was elected treasurer of Somerset county. In the political campaign of 1848, Mr. Row labored zealously for the success of his party, and contributed, to the extent of his ability, to the elevation of General Taylor, to the presidency. In consideration of the services thus rendered in this and preceding campaigns, Mr. Row's name was favorably considered by President Taylor, for appointment to the consulate of Hamburg, Germany. But health failing, by reason of a paralytic stroke, Mr. Row at once relieved President Taylor from the promise of an appointment, and betook himself to a course of medical treatment, if perchance he might regain health and vigor. The prompt treatment had resulted in a few months, in the restoration of his health to such a degree that he again resumed his wonted editorial duties. Subsequently, correspondence was resumed between President Taylor and Mr. Row, in reference to some public position, and the place of representive of the United States government at the Sandwich Islands, was suggested as the only one then probably available. But before the meeting of the coming session of Congress, when such appointment could be made to, and ratified by the Senate, Mr. Taylor died, and the suggestions which had been made, went for naught. In the spring of 1850, Mr. Row again had recourse to farming—locating upon a beautiful tract of land in Fayette county, some five miles from the town of Donegal, Westmoreland county. Here he remained two years, and having by this time fully recovered from the paralytic affliction of three years previous, he again hungered and thirsted for the more congenial, exciting and interesting labors of newspaper editing, and soon looked out a new field of employment. Early in 1852, he purchased the *Indiana Register* newspaper establishment, and in the spring of that year, removed, with his family to Indiana. Being now in the prime and vigor of life, he lent his best efforts to the develpoments of the country, and in stimulating enterprise, education, temperance, and morality amongst the people. In looking over the files of papers issued from his press, the reader will observe, everywhere, the evidences of originality, intelligence, thought, prudence, and uprightness, as conspicuous characteristics of the editorial management. The defeat of Gen. Scott for the presidency in 1852, swept away the last hope of success of the old Whig party, and left the Democratic party in the ascendency as the only national organization then existing in the country. The people who were opposed to the policy of the Democrats, were miserably divided into Whig, Abolition, Free-soil, Anti-Catholic, Native American, and other associations. Amidst the confusion of factionalism which had, for a quarter of a century, perhaps, been growing and developing, until in 1852 to 1856, it amounted to wide-spread demoralization, and thus characterized the politics of the country, it was but reasonable that such men as Jonathan Row—earnest and zealous advocates of freedom, and firm believers in the declaration, that all men are created equal, and endowed by their creator with the unalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—should have turned their attention, somewhat, to the consolidation of all these diverse elements, each striving for the promotion of some specialty, into a great, harmonious, national party, in opposition to the proscribed Democratic party of the day, for the upbuilding of the best interests of the whole people, so eminently, afterwards, manifested in the struggle for supremacy of the Republican party, in its first national contest, in 1860. In 1858, Mr. Row having again been prostrated by paralysis, involving the whole of the right side of his body, and also very seriously affecting his head, he finally, in 1859, retired from business, and left the conduct of his newspaper to several of his sons who were then residing at home, and who had been for a long time, employed in the mechanical department of the establishment. And, although unable longer to perform duty as a worker, Mr. Row continued a most earnest and anxious observer of public affairs. And when the great southern rebellion burst upon the land, the old man's enthusiasm burned with intense arder for the salvation of his country, and, at all times and under all circumstances, his voice was for maintaining the unity of the states, and upholding the supremacy of the national authority.

Prof. J. H. Young, occupying the chair of languages of the State Normal School of Indiana, Pa., is of Scotch-Irish extrac-

tion, having come to the United States in 1857, when a small boy. He is the youngest of a family of eight, all of whom are yet living. Two of his boyhood years were spent as an apprentice to the jewelry business in Philadelphia. But impelled by the desire of a better education, his indentures were cancelled at an expense of $150. During the next ten years, from 1853 till 1863, he was a constant and earnest student. The first period of three and a half years was spent at the Presbyterian Institute at Ninth and Market streets. From that he entered the Sophomore class of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, graduating with the valedictory in the class of 1859. Having been reared religiously it was deemed advisable by his friends, by reason of his natural love of letters and readiness of speech, which he has always possessed in an eminent degree, that he should devote himself to the Christian ministry. Accordingly in the fall of the same year of his college graduation, he repaired to the Theological Seminary of Princeton, N. J., where he took the usual course, being noted for his knowledge of Hebrew, and graduated in the class of '62. A very flattering future immediately opened up to our young theologian, being favored with quite a number of calls from churches, some of which offered tempting salaries. Too late, however, the subject of our sketch discovered that his tastes and profession were not agreed. Though strongly religious both from education and conviction, he conceived that ministerial functions were incompatible with his love of freedom. At the earnest solicitation of his friends, however, he accepted a call, but resigned it to engage in the duties of the Christian commission during the war. After some fifteen or eighteen months, another and better charge was afterward accepted, and it also was resigned after a trial of more than three years. In 1869 he came to Indiana, Indiana county, where his brother, R. A. Young, had already preceded him some years. With him he entered into a partnership in the watch and jewelry business—a partnership which, both pleasant and profitable, lasted for eight years. During this business period of his life, the idea of a state normal school at Indiana had its inception, rise and progress, till it resulted in the noble institution which is now justly the pride of the county. His old love of letters having reasserted itself after a four or five years' rest, Mr. Young sent in his name as a candidate for a professorship. He was immediately accepted, and appointed to the chair of languages, which he has occupied from that time—May 17, 1875—till the present.

CHRISTOPHER BORLAND, son of William and Mary A. Borland *nee* Harold, was born in 1813, in what is now White township, on the place now owned by his brother's sons, John and James Borland. His grandfather Harold settled about eight miles from Indiana, on the Blairsville road, at a very early day. His father William Borland, settled in the county about 1795. He raised a family of ten children: Elizabeth, d., m. to William Beatty; John, d., m. to Rebecca Beatty; Nancy, d., m. to Robert Beatty; Catharine; William, m. to Sarah Alford; Sarah, m. to Abraham Lowman; Daniel, d.; Mary A., d., m. to Harold Laird; and Martha, m. to John Smith. Our subject married Jane, daughter of James Miller, of Indiana county, in 1850. They have a family of four children: Mary A.; Lottie, m. to Gilpin McHenry; James A., and William H.

FREDERICK DEFFENBAUGH was born in 1800, in Chambersburg, Franklin county, and was a son of Frederick and Susan Deffenbaugh *nee* Doctorman. The former was a native of Virginia and died about sixty years old. In 1850 our subject located in Westmoreland county, and in 1867 came to Indiana borough, his present home. He was married in 1829 to Catharine Stanley, born in 1809. Their children were: Phebe Ann, m. to Benjamin Crosby, d.; John; Adaline, d., m. to Cyrus Beker; Elizabeth, m. to John Thompson; Ellen, m. to George Sinseley; Jemima, d.; Daniel, d.; and Eliza, d. Our subject works regularly every day. His business has been brickmaking and well sinking. When seventy-nine years old he walked, in the winter time (part of the way snow was two feet deep), from Indiana to Chambersburg, a distance of one hundred and eighteen miles.

WILLIAM HADDEN was born in Green township in 1821, and was a son of William and Jane Hadden *nee* Adams. Their children were: Bartholomew, d.; Nancy, m. to David Martin; Gawin, m. to Sarah Martin; Catharine, m. to James McCune; and William, m. in 1845 to Mary A. McKisson, daughter of John McKisson. Their children were: Sarah J., m. to William Hoffman; John, d.; Hannah; William I., d.; Mary C., d.; and James A., d. When William was ten months old, his windpipe (trachea) was opened and a bean taken therefrom.

JOHN WILSON came from Ireland before the Revolution and settled in Franklin county. He served in the Revolutionary army as one of Washington's life guards for three years. He was married to Martha McKee in Eastern Pennsylvania, and in 1786 located near the site of Denniston's town, Westmoreland county. In 1795 he removed to the late R. W. Allison, now Arthur Sutton, farm, White township. While residing in each of these localities, they were troubled by the Indians, and forced to retire to more safe habitations. He died in 1827, at the age of seventy, and his wife in 1817, at the age of sixty. Their children were: Mary McKee, d.; m. to Robert Allison, d.; Elizabeth, d.; Ann, d., m. to James Loughry, d.; Alexander, d.; Robert, d.; and Martha, d.

J. A. MCANULTY was born at the mouth of Chess creek, Clearfield county, in 1850, and was a son of James S. and Sarah Ann McAnulty *nee* Armstrong. (See sketch of McAnulty family.) He was married in 1871, to Miss E. A., daughter of William T. Hazlet. His children were: Ambrose Hazlet, Frank DeWitt; and Alice Celia, d. The McAnulty Elevator and Conveyor and Horse Hay Fork, patented March 7th, 1876, is the invention of J. A. McAnulty. He sold a part interest to Schwan, Clouse, Grosscup & Co., of Columbus, Ohio, who are manufacturing the machines for the trade. Their office is at No. 71, North High street. In 1877, eight machines were sold; 1878, 24; 1879, 1100; and for 1880, 4000 are being manutured.

JAMES S. MCCRACKEN, son of William and Elizabeth McCracken *nee* Smith, was born in 1808, in county Derry, Ireland. Their children were: William, d.; John, d.; Solomon, d., m. to a Miss Mann; Joseph, d.; Wilson, Caldwell, d., m. to Ann McCracken; Jennie, and James S. The latter was married to Mary A., daughter of Andrew Pollock. Their only child is Martha J. Our subject came to the United States in 1845, and located in Indiana county. After residing for five years in Montgomery township, he removed to Indiana. He learned the trade of a linen weaver, and worked at it for twenty years. When quite young, he labored at wheeling sand from the sea at ebb tide in order to make land. This was a government contract, and the wages —— cents per day of twelve hours.

JEREMIAH SEXTON, son of Daniel and Julia Sexton *nee* Donavan, was born in county Cork, Ireland, in 1817, and came to the United States in 1835, locating in Boston. After residing in other localities he removed to Indiana county in 1856. He worked at the White and Shryock paper mill for a number of years, and is now engaged in farming. He married Mary J., daughter of Bryan McSweney, in 1856. Their children are: Daniel, Cornelius, d.; Jeremiah, Dennis, Thomas, d.; Timothy, Julia A., and Peter and Maggie, twins.

MRS. MARGARET KELLY SLOAN was born in Indiana county, in 1815, and was a daughter of Meek and Jane Kelly *nee* Moorhead. The former was a son of James Kelly, the pioneer, and the latter was a daughter Fergus Moorhead, the pioneer. (See Kelly notes in Shelocta, and Moorhead notes in general history.) Major Meek Kelly was born in Franklin county, in 1770 and was married in 1809. He was appointed deputy surveyor of Indiana county in 1833, by surveyor general Jacob Spangler, and was at one time state senator from this district. He died May 14th, 1843. His children were: James, d., m. to Eliza Taylor; he enlisted in the Mexican war in 1847, and died in 1848, in the city of Mexico; Sarah, d. in 1856; Margaret, m. August 31st, 1837, to James M. Sloan, of Armstrong county; Euphemia, m. in 1844, to John Barge; Pauline, m. in 1839, to Joseph Clark; Ann, d., in 1859; Pliny, practiced law in Indiana county, enlisted in Mexican war in 1847, and served in the Union army during the late civil war; Jane, d. in 1863, m. in 1850, to Zachariah Laird, of Indiana county; Fergus M., killed by Indians in California; and Louisa M. The children of Fergus Moorhead, the father of Mrs. Meek Kelly, were: Joseph, m. to Jane McElhoes of Indiana county; Euphemia, m. to a Mr. Anderson, of Ohio; Fergus, m. to Esther McElhoes; Thomas, m. to a Miss Moorhead, of Indiana county; Jane, m. to Meek Kelly; James; Margaret, m. to William Hutchison, of Butler county; and Samuel, a soldier in the war of 1812.

ARCHIBALD WEIR, of Indiana, who died in 1859, at the age of fifty-four, was a son of Robert Weir of Brush Valley. (See sketch D. C. Weir, of Centre township.) Archibald's wife was Jane Coleman, deceased. Their children were: Mary Jane, d.,

m. to James Fenton; Robert Henry, d.; John, m. to Jemima George, daughter John George, of Armstrong county. Elizabeth, d.; and Mary Margaret, d. John Weir's children were: Mary Jane, Sarah Elizabeth and Cordelia. He established the Domestic Sewing Machine office in Indiana, in June, 1872. Up to the spring of 1880, over five hundred machines had been sold from this office. Two men are now employed, and Mr. Weir, as heretofore, retains the management of the county for the Domestic.

Hon. Hannibal K. Sloan was born in the borough of Indiana, in 1838, and was a son of James M. and Margaret Sloan *nee* Kelly. James M. Sloan was a son of Walter Sloan, who was born in Cumberland county, in 1780, and migrated in 1794, with his parents, to what is now Armstrong county. He served in the war of 1812, as first lieutenant in a company commanded by Captain James Alexander. He was married in 1811, to Margaret Mateer, also a native of Cumberland county, who died October 3d, 1820. Walter Sloan died July 1st, 1867, at the age of eighty-six. His children were: James M., d. May 25th, 1878, m. to Margaret Kelly; Eliza, m. in 1832, to Samuel Sloan; Jane, m. in 1843, to James Gibson; Samuel, d. in 1867, m. to Susan Peart. James M. Sloan's children were: Hannibal K., m. in 1868, to Lauretta F. Bonner; Margaret J., m. to J. A. Bonner; Sarah, m. to William F. Carnahan; Pauline C., m. to Samuel G. Crawford, of Clarion county; Virginia G.; J. Meek; and Anna Mary. Our subject was educated in the common schools and the Indiana Academy. He was mustered into the service of the United States, June 10th, 1861, as second lieutenant company B, 11th regiment Pennsylvania R. C., promoted to first lieutenant; July 2d, 1861; to captain, Aug. 13th, 1863; was mustered out of service, June 13th, 1864, and was brevetted major, on the 13th of March, 1865. He was an assistant in the U. S. Internal Revenue Service, read law, and was admitted to the bar of Indiana county, at the September term of court, 1867. He was nominated in 1870, by the democrats of the legislative district of Indiana and Westmoreland counties, and was elected, serving as a member of the house of representatives during the session of 1871. He was nominated by the same party in Indiana county, for congress, in 1874, and selected in 1876, by the democratic senatorial conferees of the 37th district for the state senate, and at the ensuing election was defeated, though largely reducing the republican majority. On the 1st of June, 1880, he was nominated by the democrats of Indiana county, for the state senate. He is now actively engaged in the practice of his profession.

Daniel Stanard was born in 1784, near Bennington, Vermont, and died in Indiana on the 4th of March, 1867. He was a son of Daniel and Ruth Stanard *nee* Brushnell. He was well-known as an attorney. (See notes on the Bar of Indiana county.) He was married first in Indiana, in 1809, to Miss Mary McAnulty, d., and second, in 1850, to Miss Ann Irwin McAnulty, d. His children were: Ruth, d.; Sarah, d., m. to Sylvester Welch, d.; Martha, d.; Ruth, m. to Andrew Porter: Isabella, m. to Augustus Drum; David, d., m. to Margaret Repine; and John. Andrew and Ruth Porter's children were: Robert, m. to Sarah Morehead; Anna Mary, d., m. to John D. McClaran; and Daniel S., m. first to Sarah Clark, d., and second to Mary Butler.

Edmund Paige was born near Dartmouth, Devonshire, England, in 1820, and was a son of Edmund Paige and Elizabeth Dunn, born in 1792. The former died in September, 1865, at the age of seventy-three. The latter died in October, 1879. (See sketch of John D. Paige, Cherry Hill township.) Our subject has been engaged in surveying for thirty-four years. He served two terms as district attorney, and is now acting as county surveyor. He was married, in 1855, to Emma Pegg, daughter of Richard Pegg, of Nottingham, England.

S. A. Douglass was born in Indiana. His parents were Woodroe and Mary Douglass, whose maiden name was Mary Truby, who was born at Greensburg, Westmoreland county, June 12, 1801. The settlement of the family was first made by the grandparents, Samuel and Lydia Douglass *nee* Adams, at Newport, on the Conemaugh, near the mouth of Black-lick, Indiana county, in 1805. The children of grandparents were: John, d.; William, d.; Samuel, d.; Woodroe, b. at Newport, Indiana county, March 15, 1799, m. to Mary Truby in 1826, appointed justice of the peace by Governor George Wolf, February 3, 1832, and clerk of the orphans' court, register of wills, by Governor Joseph Ritner, January 3, 1836, and elected county treasurer in 1843, d. March 15, 1850; James, d.; and Rachel. Woodroe Douglass' children were: S. A., attorney at law; Mary A., d. July 14, 1830; Lydia A.; Simon W.; Washington, d. May 2, 1835; Henrietta; John, printer; Elizabeth A., m. to M. F. Shanetts; William Quay, d. November 16, 1851; and James, d. November 27, 1851.

Henry Coleman was born in Indiana borough in 1840, and was a son of W. H. Coleman, of whom see sketch. He was married, in 1876, to Louisa Cresswell, daughter of Samuel Cresswell, of Indiana county. His children were: William Alexander; Orphanora; and Susan Abigail. He served in company B, 11th Pennsylvania reserve corps, for three years. His farm of one hundred acres is a part of the original Moorhead homestead. The "Kittanning trail" passed through his land, and in the woods the traces of it can still be seen.

Alexander Taylor (the elder), prior to 1790, located on a farm, on the Saltsburg road, four miles and a half southwest of the borough of Indiana, then Westmoreland, now Indiana county. He was a land surveyor and made surveying his principal business. For the times in which he lived he was a very good scholar, and from him his family, in the absence of schools at that early day, received such education as he could find time to devote to that object. He removed to this locality from Bedford county. He died on the 8th day of March, 1815, aged fifty-nine years. His ancestors, in the time of Oliver Cromwell, emigrated from England to Scotland. John Taylor, the father of Alexander Taylor, was a native of Scotland, of the Scotch Presbyterian stock, and came to America prior to the war of the Revolution, locating near Philadelphia, from whence his descendants scattered abroad over the country. He lived to the advanced age of one hundred years. Three of his sons served in the army of the Revolution. One, who served under General Wayne, was killed at the massacre at the Paoli, in Chester county, on the night of the 20th of September, 1777. Lieut. Mathew Taylor fell at the battle of Long Island, at the age of eighteen years. Alexander came out of the war without serious injury. Alexander Taylor left, surviving him, five sons, to-wit: Robert, John, William, Alexander and James, all of whom, except Robert, were born in Indiana county. Robert, the eldest, was born in Bedford county. He was a farmer by occupation, and died in Indiana in 1860, at the age of seventy-two years. His descendants, except Mrs. Eliza Hill, are residents of the western states. John took up the pursuit of his father, that of land surveyor. In 1813, he married Miss Mary Wilson, who was born and reared in the Presbyterian congregation of Rev. Snodgrass, Hanover, Dauphin county. John Taylor was full six feet in height and remarkably active and strong. During the war of 1812, President Madison offered him, then a young man of twenty-one years, the appointment of lieutenant in the army. In these days the mails were at best very slow, and the letter informing him of the offer had been so long delayed in reaching young Taylor, that he immediately started from his father's house, on foot, for Bedford, then the nearest point at which he could reach a public conveyance to Washington City, making over sixty miles in a single day. When he reached Washington, he was too late, the place had been filled. John Taylor filled many public positions with great satisfaction to the people, among them, county treasurer, deputy surveyor, prothonotary, member of the legislature, associate judge, and surveyor general of the state. He, from his youth, took a decided part in politics, and was a democrat till the formation of the anti-masonic party, and with that party he united with the whigs. For several years he was the editor and publisher of the Indiana *Free Press* newspaper, and for his opportunities, he was a very ready and forcible writer. He died 5th October, 1846, aged fifty-six years, leaving surviving him two sons: A. Wilson Taylor, a practicing lawyer, and J. Madison Taylor, M. D., both residing at Indiana. William was by trade a hatter, and for many years carried on that business at Indiana. Afterwards he engaged in mercantile pursuits. He died on the 24th September, 1853, aged fifty-eight years, highly respected. He left surviving him, three children: Alexander, Mrs. A. M. Stewart and Mrs. Elizabeth Coleman. Alexander Taylor (the younger), in 1821, established the first democratic paper published in the county of Indiana, under the name of the *Indiana and Jefferson Whig*. He filled the office of deputy surveyor and prothonotary of the county at the time of his death, on the 6th of September, 1828, aged thirty years. He was most highly esteemed by all who knew him. His widow is still living. R. Cromwell Taylor, late postmaster at Indiana, is his only surviving son. James Taylor was a merchant. He filled the offices of sheriff of the county and mem-

ber of assembly. He died on the 27th of May, 1851, unmarried, aged fifty-two years. He was endowed with an inexhaustible fund of humor, which attracted all classes of people to him, not only the mirthful but the serious and sedate. His was fun and wit, without vulgarity. Alexander Wilson Taylor, eldest son of Hon. John Taylor, was born at Indiana, on the 22d of March, 1815, and resides on the spot where he was born. He was educated at the Indiana Academy and at Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pa. He left college in the spring of 1836, to fill an appointment as clerk in the office of his father, Hon. John Taylor, surveyor general of Pennsylvania. He held this appointment for three years, and then entered the law school at Carlisle, Pa., where he remained one year and after continued his law studies in the office of Judge White, at Indiana. He was admitted to the bar in 1841, and entered immediately upon the successful practice of his profession. In 1845, he was elected prothonotary and clerk of the several courts of Indiana county, and was re-elected in 1848. On the 8th of May, 1849, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Ralston, eldest daughter of David Ralston, Esq., of Indiana. Mr. Taylor was a whig during the existence of the whig party. Being anti-slavery in his sentiments, he took an active part in the organization of the republican party from its inception, and has been actively identified with that party ever since. He was a member of the legislature of Pennsylvania in 1859 and '60. Although not a practical farmer, he has been interested in the subject of agriculture, and for five years served as president of the Indiana county agricultural society, among the most flourishing organizations of the kind in the state. On two occasions, in 1856, and in 1866, he delivered the annual address before the society. In 1873, he was elected one of the trustees of the agricultural college of Pennsylvania. In 1872, he was elected a representative in the forty-third congress, as a republican, from the counties of Indiana, Westmoreland and Fayette, by a majority of 693 votes over Hon. Henry D. Foster, democrat. He served on the committee on railways and canals.

RAYNE TOWNSHIP

Was formed from Washington and Green, in 1845, and received its name from Robert Rayne, an early settler on the run which bears his name. The block house on the John Thompson (now David K. Thompson) farm was erected in 1790, and torn away in 1811. The names, as far as known, of those engaged in its construction were: Jacob Hess, Henry and Jacob Shallenberger, Ezekiel and Elisha Chambers, James McKee, John Stuchell, Timothy O'Neil, Shoenbarger, and a few others. The building was originally about eighty feet long*, thirty feet wide, and two stories in height, and small round logs were used in its construction. It had two ranges of port-holes, the brush and lumber were cut off, and was surrounded by a stockade made of sharpened poles driven in the ground, about ten feet in height. The building was nearly a ruin when John Thompson came to it in 1801. He removed the stockade, and used a part of the house to repair the remaining portion. We cannot learn that this block house was ever attacked, and we have learned from competent sources that the Cornplanter tribe of Senecas assisted in building the Shoenbarger house on the present Robert Little farm. This evidence is conclusive, and we have yet to learn of any murders committed in this neighborhood by this band after the Revolution.

JAMES MCKEE was born in Ireland in 1753, and came to what is now Indiana county about the close of the Revolutionary war. He first located at the head of Cherry Run, subsequently removing to the farm now occupied by McLain Davis, White township, and the farm now owned by the McKee heirs, in Rayne, where he died in 1821. He served as a scout for a number of years, during the Indian troubles which occurred in the latter part of the last century. His first wife was Elizabeth McGara, and his second Nancy Morrow. His children were: William, d., m. first to Mary Shields, d., and second to Phebe Wilson; Jane, d., m. to David Fairman, d.; Elizabeth, d.; Chas., d., born on the homestead in 1792, m. first to Julia Snyder, d., and second to Hannah Adams; Joseph, d., m. to Elsey Hicks, d.; James, d., m. to Anna McClusky, d.; Ann Simmons, d., m. to James Thompson, d.; John d., m. to Elizabeth Harrold; Samuel, d., m. to Rotetia Thomas, d.; Mary Morrow, d., m. to A. T. Moorhead, sen.; Alexander Bleakney, d., m. to Margaret Tate; Nancy, d., m. to Abram Hicks, d.; and George Trimble. The McKee farm was warranted to William Todd, February 2, 1781, was sold May 2, 1791, to Andrew Sharp, whose deed to James McKee is dated May 16, 1794, though the latter had resided on the tract for about three years prior to the purchase.

The McKee Mill on McHenry Run.—The first mill, one and a half story (14x16) log building, was erected some years prior to 1806, as several persons* yet living speak of its being in operation in that year. It had an overshot wheel, sixteen feet in diameter and two feet wide, and one set of country stone. The bolting was done by hand, and in a common sieve. This mill could grind three bushels of wheat per hour, in season. The second mill was a frame structure, and the present is the third mill, and also a frame building. The latter is now the property of Conrad Bley.

*These notes were furnished by Joseph, a son of "Block-house" John Thompson.

KELLYSBURG, HOME P. O.

This village was called for Meek Kelly, who platted it in 1838 for Daniel Stanard. The first settler on the site of the place was Michael Stump, who built, in 1838 or 1839, a cabin and blacksmith shop on the forks of the road, where H. L. Kinter's store is situated. John Sutor made the next improvement. He was the first carpenter. His house was situated on the site of Keller's hotel. The first store was established by James Bailey and James Sutton in 1842. They were succeeded by Sutton & Prothero in 1845, John P. Prothero, and Henry L. Kinter, a present merchant. In the spring of 1878, James H. Prothero started a store, which he still continues. Home post-office commenced in 1840, at the house of Hugh Kennon, who resided between Kellysburg and Marion. After its removal to the village, John P. Prothero was the first postmaster. The second blacksmith was Samuel McQuilkin, who has been engaged in his avocation since April, 1850. The second carpenter was Josiah Korser. The shoemakers have been: Thomas and William Dodson, 1858; Ira Bouton, Joshua Wilson, Isaac Secrist, and William D. Bash, the present workman. The hotel keepers have been: Jacob Baylor, 1850; Foster Davis, Geo. Detwiler, John A. Silvis, and Henry Keller, 1875. The first minister was Rev. D. D. Christy, Presbyterian, 1861. The second was Rev. Charles Duncan, 1877, Presbyterian. The town hall is 32x54 feet, and was erected in 1872, at an expense of $2,000. Religious services are held in this hall. The Union Sabbath School has held its sessions there since 1872. The first superintendent was John P. Prothero, and the present is H. L. Kinter. The population of the village is about thirty.

CHAMBERSVILLE

Was named in honor of Elisha Chambers, who purchased the tract which includes the site, in 1789. The village was laid out by William Swan, in October, 1848. David Peeler was the surveyor.

The first building was erected by M. C. Getty, in 1847. He was the first merchant. His successors were William Swan & Brother, John D. Cummins & Brother, S. A. Allison, S. A. Allison & Wm. Cummins, James Bothel, John T. Kinter, Hezekiah Crissman, and Wm. Kimple, and Captain Wm. Kimple, the present merchant.

The blacksmiths have been—1856, Joseph McIntire, George Henderson, Solomon Hankinson; and at the present, J. C. Downey. The shoemakers have been James Adams and Lewis Pierce and sons.

The shook factory is owned by Doctor Andrews, and managed by Jacob Moose. The hotels have been conducted by George Swan, 1851, James Adams, A. C. Reed, David McConaughey and Mrs. Margaret Stuchell.

The first and only physician was Dr. William Anthony, in 1858.

*A. T. Moorhead, sen., David K. Thompson, Judge Joseph Campbell, and others.

KINTERSBURG, GILPIN P. O.

This village of about twenty-five inhabitants, received its name from Isaac Kinter, who opened the first store in 1854, and continued in business over twenty years.

The first improvement on the site of the village was made early in the century by John Buchanan, who disposed of the tract to John Kinter, through whom Isaac obtained the property.

Isaac Kinter was succeeded in the store by his son, Jacob F. Kinter, who has continued the business. Peter Kinter started a store in 1853, and was succeeded by David Laughlin, and in 1867, J. T. Kinter, the present occupant of the store.

P. K. Jameson, after the first lots were sold, erected a cabinet and furniture shop, and continued in business several years. He built several houses in the village. Marshal McDermott was the first blacksmith. He was followed by John Smith, John Faith and Hugh R. Morrison, the present smith.

Henry Craig commenced a shook shop in 1861, and conducted it for several years.

The first located minister was Rev. Forthman, a Lutheran.

The postoffice was established in 1861, and was so called for the Gilpins—the owners of large tracts of land in the vicinity. The postmasters have been, David Laughlan, J. T. Kinter and J. F. Kinter.

John Kinter was born in 1786, on the site of Alexander, Huntingdon county, and was a son of John and Isabella Kinter *nee* Findley. The former was a soldier in the Revolution, enlisting three times and serving two months at each call. John was a son of Philip and Barbara Kinter *nee* King. Philip was an emigrant from Holland. In 1808, John Kinter, the elder, and family, removed to Indiana county, and located on the farm now occupied by Alexander Walker. He died in his eighty-second year. His wife died in her ninetieth year. Their children were: Margaret, d., m. to William Borland, d.; John, m. in 1807, to Sarah Ross, d. in 1866, about eighty years of age; Henry, d., m. to Christiana Heater, d.; Catharine, d., m. to Jas. Coulter, d.; Sarah, d., m. to Judge Peter Dilts, sr., d.; William, d., m. to Mary Speedy, d.; Peter, d., m. to Agnes Craig, d.; Findley, d., m. to Catharine Heater, d.; Isaac, m. to Hannah Myers, d. Henry served in the war of 1812, and was sheriff of the county. Isaac served one term as county auditor. The children of our subject were: Isabella, d., m. to Isaiah McElhoes; William, d., m. to Elizabeth Simpson; Henry, d., m. to Dorcas McElhoes; Elizabeth, d., m. to George Myers; James, R., m. to Nancy Trimble, d.; John, m. to Elizabeth Ray; Sarah Ann; Mary, d.; Findley, d.; Margaret, m. to Joseph Mears; and Alexander C. The children of Isaac Kinter, a son of John, the pioneer, were: David M., Christian minister, m. to Margaret P. Dabney; Sarah Bell, m. to James McLaughlin; Peter C., d. in the army while a member of company I, 135th Pennsylvania volunteers; John, m. to Elizabeth Lingenfelter; Christiana, m. first to Peter W. Dilts, d., second to George Gourley; Jacob Foster. m. to Ida M. Campbell; Martha J., d.; and Isaac N. Jacob F., was drum major of the 135th Pennsylvania volunteers for nine months. He was the first lieutenant, and subsequently the captain of company F, 74th Pennsylvania volunteers about nine months. John was also a captain in the war of 1861.

David K. Thompson was born on the 8th of July, 1798, one mile above the site of Saltsburg, and was a son of John (called Block-house) and Rachel Thompson *nee* White. The former was a native of Philadelphia, and served five years in the Revolutionary army. He was married in Chester county, his wife above named, being a daughter of Thomas and Rachel White *nee* Liggett. He removed to Westmoreland county in 1783, and ten years later, located on the tract where our subject was born. In 1801, he removed to the farm now occupied by David K. He died in 1838, at the age of seventy-seven; his wife in 1853, at the age of ninety-three. Their children were: William, d., m. to Rebecca Taylor, d.; Rachel, d., m. to John Williams, d.; Thomas, d., m. to Hannah Thompson, d.; John, d.; Elizabeth, d., m. to John Weir, d.; Joseph, m. to Maria Culbertson, d.; David K., m. in 1826 to Mary McHenry, b. in 1800, d. in 1879; Sarah, d.; Thomas W., d.; and Margaret J., m. to William Williams. Thomas and John were soldiers in the war of 1812 for six months. Thomas W. was a soldier in the Florida war and died there. Joseph's children were: Nancy, Rachel John, William, Thomas, Joseph, Margaret, Samuel, James, and Maria. David K.'s children were: Margaret, m. to Abel Findley; Rachel; Sidney; John; William, d.; David, d.; Thomas, who served three years in the 14th Pennsylvania cavalry; and Mary, d.

Robert Thompson was born on the John Thompson homestead, Rayne township, in 1817, and was a son of John and Mary Thompson *nee* McCluskey. The former died in 1859, in his seventy-eighth year; the latter in 1845, sixty-two years old. John was a son of Robert and Mary Thompson *nee* Cannon. John Thompson often made maple sugar on the Little Mahoning while the Senecas were still denizens of the vicinity. His children were: Mary Jane, d.; Matilda, m. to Thomas Williams, d.; Eliza Ann; Robert, m. in 1857 to Sarah T. Hamilton, d. in 1875, forty-four years of age; and Mafgaret, d., m. to Robert Park. Our subject's children were: Margaret Ann, John, Thomas H., d.; Mary, Elizabeth, Matilda Jane, Effie, George C., Robert, and James T.

Isaiah McElhoes was born on the farm now occupied by him, in 1815, and was a son of John and Jane McElhoes *nee* Van Horn. The former was a son of Isaiah and Nancy McElhoes *nee* Scott. Isaiah, the pioneer, was a native of Philadelphia. He migrated to the farm now occupied by the widow of James McElhoes about 1793 or '94. This place was well known on account of the block-house erected thereon. He died in 1823, about eighty years of age; his wife died some years prior, at the age of seventy. Their children were: Susan, d., m. to Abraham Lowman, d.; Esther, d., m. to Fergus Moorhead, d.; Ann, d., m. to George Trimble, d.; Jane, d., m. to Joseph Moorhead, d.; John, d., m. to Jane Van Horn, d.; Samuel, d., m. to Martha McCluskey, d.; and James, m. first to Nancy Anthony, d., and second to Elizabeth Kerr. John came to the tract now occupied by our subject in 1813. His children were: Isaiah, m. to Isabella Kinter, d.; Nancy, m. to William Dilts, d.; Dorcas, m. first to Henry Kinter, d., and second to William Houk; and Susan, m. to Johnston Lightcap. Isaiah has served as justice of the peace for eight years. He erected the woolen factory in 1864 on the foundation of the old grist mill. His children were: Jane; John K., m. to Margaret Thompson; James S.; and Sarah Isabella. John K. served in the 206th Pennsylvania volunteers about one year. He is now acting as county auditor. The children of William and Nancy Dilts *nee* McElhoes, a daughter of John McElhoes, were: Peter Watson, d., m. to Christeana Kinter; John Scott, d.; James Coulter, m. to Martha McCall; William C., m. to Dora Cooper; Jane, d.; Agnes, m. to Benjamin McCluskey; Samuel, Tabitha, and H. M. Peter W. was in company A, 61st Pennsylvania volunteers for three years. He was a prisoner for three months. James C. and William C. were soldiers in the war of 1861. The children of Samuel, (a son of Isaiah McElhoes, the pioneer,) were: James M., d.; Agnes; Robert, m. to Lavinia Prothero; and John, who served in the 135th Pennsylvania volunteers for nine months. Robert's children were: Samuel E., Martha H., William C., Mary I., Sarah, Charles J., Harvey J., and Ephraim.

Samuel McQuilkin was born in Armstrong township in 1824, and was a son of John and Sarah McQuilkin *nee* Wahab, who was married in the county in 1812. The former was a blacksmith, and settled in the aforenamed township in 1810. He served as coroner of the county for three years. Mrs. McQuilkin died August 21, 1878, at the age of eighty six years, seven months and sixteen days. Mr. McQuilkin died May 9, 1871, at the age of eighty-six years four months and eighteen days. He was the son of James and Martha McQuilkin, who lived and died in Westmoreland county. James served for nearly two years in the Indian wars of 1794 and 1795. John McQuilkin's children were: Anna, m. to Solomon Lightcap; John, m. to Margaret Orr; James, m. to Julia A. Lightcap; Robert, m. first to Catharine Weaver, d., second to Eliza Stewart, d., and third to Lizzie Porter; Rebecca, m. to George Aul; and Samuel, m. March 8, 1853, to Catharine Thompson, b. in 1832. Samuel's children were: Robert T., d.; Sarah T.; Mary C., d.; Sarah W.; Martha R., d.; Mary Edith; Nettie Blanch; Anna; John R., d.; Mabel C., and Lee Early.

Elisha Chambers was a son of Ezekiel Chambers, and was among the early settlers of the county, north of what is now the borough of Indiana. He purchased the tract which included the site of Chambersville, in 1789, and made his first improvement in 1790. His wife was Margaret John, whom he married in 1793 or 1794, near the forks of Yough, in Westmoreland county. In 1824, he married for a second wife, Jane Swan, who

died in 1847. The children by the first marriage were: Ezekiel, who went to Texas, where he d.; and Elizabeth, m. to Alexander Irwin. He died in 1850, about eighty years of age.

JAMES SWAN was born in Plum creek township, Armstrong county, in 1810, and was a son of Thomas and Jane Swan *nee* Spence. The former was a native of Ireland. His father died while the family were *en route* for America, in 1801. Mr. Swan purchased in 1826, of Mrs. Elizabeth Irwin, the land upon which Chambersville is situated. He died in 1845, over sixty-three years of age. His children were: James, m. to Jane Fleming, d. in 1878; Mary, m. to Samuel McGara; William, d., m. to Isabella Getty; Jane, d., m. to William McGara; and George, m. to Martha McGara. James' children were: Mary Jane m. to Andrew Gibson; Elizabeth, m. to Samuel Lightcap; Thomas, d.; Isabella, d.; Samuel, m. to Sarah J. Lightcap; Margaret, d.; William Franklin; and Nancy.

J. P. PROTHERS was born in Herefordshire, England, in 1813, and was a son of William and Ann Prothers *nee* Nash. The former died in 1863, in his eighty-seventh year, the latter in 1866, in her eighty-eighth year. Our subject was a tailor by trade, and after working four years in that occupation, came to America with William Hiles. After working in Philadelphia and vicinity for a short time, he arrived in Indiana, in the spring of 1834, and worked at his trade for nine years. He was a partner with James Sutton, in the mercantile business at Kellysburg, from 1845 to 1854, and in the succeeding eighteen years conducted the business himself. He was married in 1836, to Sarah Clark. Their children were: William N., was in the war of 1861; Henry; Lavinia, m. to Robert McElhoes; Elizabeth Ann, m. to Joseph M. Laughlin; Isabella, d.; George, m. to Lona Ake; Mary, m. to James S. Hart; Silas C., m. to Emma Kinter; Olive, m. to M. C. Woodward; James H.; Ada; Emma Louisa; and Helen Jane.

SAMUEL LEWIS was born on what is now the Lowry farm, Young township, January 18, 1801, and was the son of Samuel Lewis, who died in September, 1800, about thirty years old, and Lydia Kelly, who married for her second husband John Niel. She died in 1857, over eighty-eight years of age. Samuel Lewis settled on the Lowry farm about 1790. He was of Welch descent, and a native of Franklin county. His wife was a member of Bethel church over fifty years. The children by the first marriage were: Nathaniel, d., m. to Rachel Gossage, d.; Stephen, d., m. to Ann Hopkins; and Samuel, m. in 1826 to Mary Graham, b. in 1808. Our subject has resided on his homestead since 1826. His children were: William G., m. to Margaret Davis; John K., d.. m. to Ruth Thompson; A. B., attorney at law, d. in the war of 1861; Rachel, d.; Lydia, d.; Hugh P., m. to Ellen B. Ansley; Parr, d.; Rachel A., m. to Moses Lemon; and S. Clark, m. to a Miss Rankin. A. B. was a lieutenant in an Iowa regiment. He died from wounds received at the battle of Iuka. Hugh P. was a soldier in the war of 1861. The children of S. Clark Lewis were: Ida E., and Alexander P.

REV. A. T. BELL, pastor of Rayne and Washington Presbyterian churches, was born in 1845, in Washington county, and was a son Robert and Susannah Bell *nee* Tidball. Mr. Bell was a soldier in company G, 28th Pennsylvania volunteers. He graduated from Washington and Jefferson College in the class of 1870, and from the Western Theological Seminary in the class of 1872. He was ordained and installed pastor of Rayne church on the 31st of December, 1872. He was married to Mary J. Watson, of Young township. Their only child is Sarah Emma.

JAMES B. PIERCE, proprietor of flouring mill, was born in 1825, in what is now South Mahoning township, and was a son of Jacob and Elizabeth Pierce *nee* Colkitt. The children of his grandfather were: John, Joseph, Job, David, and Jacob. The latter made the settlement of the family in the county. His children were: Lydia, m. to Hiram Williamson; Rachel, m. to Abram Pierce, d.; Edward, m. to Elizabeth Pierce; Joseph Jacob, m. to Dorcas A. Patton; Sarah Anna, m. to Jacob Pierce; James B., m. first to Jane Cathcart, d., and second to Rachel L. Reeves; and Jesse, m. to Nancy States. Our subject's children were: Harriet, m. to David Schrecongost; Nancy J., m. to D. Penrod; Clark I.; and Henry; and by second marriage, Edson P. and Frank A.

JOSEPH MEARS was born in 1825, in Derry township, Westmoreland county, and was a son of Joseph and Mary Mears *nee* Smith. The former located in the county in 1837. He was a son of Samuel Mears. The latter's children were: Joseph and David. Joseph's children were: David, d., m. first to Matilda Barclay, d., and second to Martha Calhoun; Ellen, m. to Joseph Burkholder; Elizabeth; Joseph, m. to Margaret Kinter, daughter of John Kinter, sr.; Lydia, m. to William Lomison; Margaret A., m. to John D. Cummins. Our subject's children were: Mary A., m. to William Rager; Irwin K. and Lucy B.

MRS. EMILY A. KINTER was born in 1828, in what is now South Mahoning township, and was a daughter of William and and Mary Warden *nee* Higby. The former was a son of William and Mary Warden *nee* McElwany. The latter's children were: John, d.; Robert, d.; and William, d. The children of the parents were: Emily A., m. to H. B. Kinter, d., enlisted in March, 1862, in company B, 67th Pennsylvania volunteers, and died February 9th, 1864; and Agnes Jane. Our subject's children were: Wilson P., enlisted in the fall of 1863, at the age of sixteen, and served till the surrender of Lee, m. to Josephine Batson in West Virginia; Henry S., m. to Francis M. Brown; William L.; Emma Margaretta, m. to Silas Prothero; Mary Belle, d.; and H. F. M. Hiram Closson made the first improvement on this tract in 1855.

MATTHEW B. WYNEKOOP was born in 1841 in Rayne township, and was a son of Matthew B. and Mary Wynekoop *nee* Van Lear. The former was a son of Matthew and Thomarzine Wynekoop *nee* Stockham. Matthew Wynekoop located in the county about 1804. His children were: Matthew B., m. first to Elizabeth Work, d., and second to Mary Van Leer, d.; William, d.; John, d.; David, m. to Jane McCune; Henry, m.; Gerrardus, m.; and Maria, m. to Samuel Potts. The children of the parents were: Agnes M.; Jane T.; John W., m. first to Lucinda Van Leer, and second to Elsie Evans; Elizabeth J., d.; and by the second marriage: Robert C., d., m. to Margaretta Coulter, d.; Lucinda V., d.; Matthew B., m. to Ellen Lydick; William M., d.; James S., m. to Rebecca W. Clark; George S., m. to Jane Lightcap; Emily, d.; Gerrardus, m. to Elizabeth Hamilton. Matthew B. served in company B, 67th Pennsylvania volunteers, and in company A, 2d battalion, Pennsylvania volunteers. James S. served in company A, 135th Pennsylvania volunteers, and in the signal corps. George S. was in the three months' service. Our subject's children were: Amanda A., d; Ida M.; Edgar C.; and Harry S.

J. T. KINTER was born in 1831, about one mile from the present site of Kintersburg, and was a son of Peter and Margaret Kinter *nee* McCall. The father (Peter Kinter) of the former located in this section in 1808. His first wife was Mary Findley, and the second Elizabeth Jackson, all of whom are now deceased. The children of the grandparents were: Sarah, d., m. to Josephus Osburn, d.; Archibald, d., m. first to Catharine Hess, d., and second to Mary Colkitt, d.; Peter, d., m. to Margaret McCall, d.; Mary, d., m. to John Leasure, d.; John, d., m. to Margaret Riddle, d.; Margaret, d., m. to Robert Warden, d.; Isabella, d., m. to John Jameson, d.; and by the second marriage: Samuel, m. to a Miss Layton; Catharine, d., and Jane, m. to Samuel Knox. The children of the parents were: Hugh B., d., (see sketch of Mrs. Emily A. Kinter, his widow); Jane, d., m. to William Buchanan; J. T., m. to Sarah McGara; Mary; Henry L., m. to Annie E. Shields; Margaret A., m. to Samuel Stevens; and Peter W., m. to Elizabeth Carney. Our subject served in company I, 135th Pennsylvania volunteers, and was a second lieutenant in company B, 67th Pennsylvania volunteers. Henry L. was in company F, 74th Pennsylvania volunteers. The children of J. T. Kinter are Horace, Nettie, and Burton. He engaged in 1864 in the mercantile business at Chambersville, and in 1867 located in the same line at Kintersburg, where he has since continued merchandising.

JOSEPH MYERS was born in Rayne township, in 1829, and was a son of Joseph and Barbara Myers *nee* Byers. The former settled in the county in 1810. (His only brother was David Myers.) His children were: Daniel, d., m. to Sarah Waddel, d.; John, m. first to Ferniah Piper, d., and second to Mrs. Jane O'Hara; Hannah, m. to Samuel Helman; Elizabeth, d., m. to Henry Houk; David, m. first to Catharine Fisher, d., and second to Nancy Green; George, d., m. to C. Fisher; Sarah, m. to Henry Houk; Joseph, m. to Sarah Fulmer, daughter of Simon P. Fulmer.

CAPTAIN JACOB CREPS was born in 1836, on the farm now occupied by Lewis Rhodes, Rayne township, and was a son of Samuel and Eleanor Creps *nee* Wolf, daughter of John Wolf. Samuel Creps came to the county about 1830, and to the above-named farm in 1835. He and his wife were natives of Centre

county, and were married in Indiana county. He died in 1859, in his fifty-second year. His widow is living, at the age of sixty-five. Their children were: Jacob, m. to Christiana Bookinmyre; Susan, d., m. to John Lowman; and John W. Jacob's children were: Mary E., d.; Ida, Jacob Augustus, John Forney, and Florence. Our subject has served as sheriff of the county, and as member of the state house of representatives in the sessions of 1877 and '78. He commenced his military career when only nine years old, as a drummer boy in the old "Washington Guards." At the age of thirteen, he joined the "Washington artillery," as leader of their martial band, and at sixteen, was first lieutenant in the same company. At the time of the Utah war, he offered the service of his company to the Government, but its acceptance was declined. At the commencement of the war of 1861, he was connected with a military organization out of which grew company A, 61st Pennsylvania volunteers. He tendered the services of his men to the Government at the first three months' call, but the quota of the state being full, the company was not received. His career as captain of company A is given in the history of the company. Twice he was elected colonel of the regiment, but the state authorities would never grant the commission. Jacob, the grandfather of our subject, was a soldier in the war of 1812.

JAMES MCLAUGHLIN, son of James and Margaret McLaughlin, was born in Indiana county, in 1832, and is a son of one of the early pioneers of the county. He married Sarah J., daughter of Isaac Kinter in 1859. They have a family of three children: Lottie H., Florence M. and Alice A. He was raised on a farm and purchased the property which he now owns (one hundred and forty acres) in 1860. A vein of coal underlies the farm but is not worked at present. John Buchanan was the first settler on the tract now owned by Mr. McLaughlin.

C. R. LONG, son of John and Ann Long *nee* Crawford, was born in November, 1828, near where he now lives. His father settled in the county about 1820, and reared a family of six children: William J., m. to Catharine Lininger; John C., m. first to Sarah Lewis, and second to Mary A. Hileman; Charles, m. to Margaret Moore; Mary A., m. to David A. Short; and Jane, d. Our subject was married to Martha, daughter of Evan Lewis, in 1857. They have a family of four children: Ann, Evan, Martha J., and Mary M., d. Mr. Long owns a part of the old homestead.

GEORGE HOUCK, son of Anthony and Sallie Houck *nee* Miller was born in Germany in 1826. His parents migrated to the United States in 1828, and landed in New York. They came from there to Somerset county, were there some eleven years, then moved to Indiana county and settled in Rayne township. They reared a large family: Henry, m. to Elizabeth Myers; William, m. to Mary A. Knupp; Peter, m. to Catharine Wheeler; John, m. to Ann Swiers; Catharine, d., m. to George Swank; Catharine, m. to David Fitzons; Elizabeth, d., m. to Michael Spingler; and George, m. to Hannah, daughter of Peter Mock, of Bedford county. Their children are: Salina, d.; Charlotte, d.; George W., d.; Daniel, d.; George A., d.; Elmira, m. to William Long; Sylvester L.; James N., and Levi E. Mr. Houck purchased the farm in 1857. It is six miles north of Indiana, on the new state road. In connection with his farm he has been engaged for the last nineteen years in a general mercantile trade.

WM. B. BRYAN, son of John M. and Mary B. Bryan *nee* Allison, was born in 1841. His grandfather settled in the county at a very early day. His children were Samuel d.; Joseph, d.; Nathaniel, m. to Martha McPheters; and Hannah, d., m. to Robert Allison. Our subject's parents reared a family of six children; Sarah J., m. to Thomas Abey, Rebecca A., m. to Samuel Row, Samuel, m. to Rebecca Row; John, m. to Mary Dumb; Harry, m. to Maggie Wiggins; and Taylor, m. to unknown. Mr. Bryan married in 1862, Deborah A., daughter of Levi Berkeypile. They have a family of five children: Mary C.; Ann Della; Maggie E.; Frank B.; and Flora M. He purchased his farm of one hundred and thirty-six acres, in 1838. His brothers. John and Taylor, served in the late war. John was taken prisoner, and lay in prison three months.

JEREMIAH PETERMAN, son of Michael and Sarah Peterman *nee* Fisher, was born in Somerset county, Pa., in 1829. He settled in this county in 1857. His brothers and sistere were: Michael, m. to Jane Wiggins; Jacob, m. to Margaret Beer; George; Elizabeth, m. to John C. Weaver; Harriet, m. to Samuel Groff, d., and our subject, m. in 1864, to Mary, daughter of Noah Clark, of Armstrong county. They have four children: Eliza, Clara A., James H., and Henry E. Mr. Peterman purchased the property he now owns, near Chambersville, in 1868.

HUGH BRADY, son of Robert S. and Margaret Brady *nee* Weaver, was born in 1842. (The ancestors of the former were relatives of the noted captain Samuel Brady.) He learned the carpenters' trade, and worked at the business about five years. He married in 1862, Mary A., daughter of John Smith, of Berks county, Pa. He was in the late war—first in company A, 61st regiment Pennsylvania volunteers for thirteen months, and was wounded three times in the battle of Fair Oaks. He also, was in the 57th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, and 206th Pennsylvania volunteers. While in the 206th, he was sergeant-major of the regiment. He was discharged at the close of the war, at Richmond. Soon after he came out of the army, he engaged in mining coal. In 1867, he purchased an interest in the coal vein on the Steffey farm, and commenced working the same. He is now engaged in the coal business.

JOHN SHANNON, son of Robert and Nancy Shannon *nee* McGuire, was born in Westmoreland county, September 5, 1817. He settled in this county in 1841. His uncle, Robert McGuire, served in the war of 1812 under Gen. Harrison, and was captured by the Indians near Fort Meigs. Mr. Shannon married Mary, daughter of Abraham Frantz, of Armstrong county. Their children were: James, m. to Hettie Baker; Abraham F.; Cyrus; John C.; Chambers; Josephine, m. to James Hazlett; and Jennie. He purchased the property he now owns near Chambersville, in 1870. On his farm is a vein of coal which he is working.

SAMUEL F. SPEEDY, son of Thomas and Jane Speedy *nee* Bell, was born on the farm where he now lives, in 1829. His grandparents, Andrew and Margaret Speedy *nee* McKee, settled in the county, at a very early day, on the property now owned by Samuel D. Bell. The children were as follows: Elizabeth, d., m. to John Shields; Mary, d., m. to William Kinter; Margaret, m. to James McLaughlin; James, d. m. to Martha Foster; Thomas, m. to Jane Bell; Hugh, m. first to Mary Shields, and second to Mrs. Margaret Dunlap *nee* McCreary. Samuel's brothers and sisters were as follows: Mary; William, m. to Mary Getty; Jane, m. to Robert Little; Matilda, m. to William Craig; Elizabeth, d.; Andrew, d.; Caroline, m. to Joseph Sutton; Clark, m. to Isabella Wolf; Samuel, m. in 1879, to Catharine, daughter of John Lytle. Clark served in company E, 148th regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, was wounded at Gettysburg, lay in Summit House hospital, Philadelphia, nearly one year, and was discharged on account of disability. Samuel served in company A, 67th regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, and was discharged at close of war. He (Samuel) learned the carpenter's trade and pursued it for fifteen years. He is now engaged in farming and stock growing.

JOHN A. JOHNSON, son of George and Harriet Johnson *nee* Tucker, was born near Plumville in 1839. His brothers and sisters were as follows: Henrietta, m. to Hugh Morrison; Phebe; Mary; Jane; William, m. to a Mr. Shaffer; Joseph; and George, m. to Elizabeth Scott. John A. was married to Elizabeth, daughter of William Hall, in 1871. Their children are: Jessie M., Mary E., and George W. In 1864, he went to Venango county, and engaged in the oil business. He was there for eight years, then purchased the farm he now owns, and is now engaged in farming. A valuable limestone quarry is located on his farm.

THOMAS J. MCCOY, son of Daniel and Abigail McCoy *nee* McAdoo, was born in 1853. He married Joanna, daughter of Jas. M. Carroll, in 1875. They have two children, Montie Z., and Harry P. Our subject was raised on a farm, and was engaged with his father in the general milling business at McKee's mill for five years. In March, 1880, in connection with his brother William, he purchased a steam saw mill near Kintersburg, and is at present engaged in the lumber business.

JOHN STEETLE, son of Andrew and Margaret Steetle *nee* Ross, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, in 1830. His father settled in Brush Valley township, near Mechanicsburg, in 1830. His children were: Lydia, m. to Robert Wiggins; Mary, d., m. to Jacob Baylor; Margaret, d., m. to Fred. Jacoby; Sarah, m. to Chas. Gompers; Jacob, d.; Catharine, m. to Miner Brown; David, m. to Jane Lower; Crissie, m. to John Dick; and John, m. in 1854 to Delilah, daughter of John Crisswell. David was a soldier in the late war. They have six children: Joseph R.; Catharine, m. to Robert Kerr; Margaret L., Minerva, Charles C., and Lina A. He purchased the farm he now owns of G. Owens in 1871.

JOHN L. HALL, son of William and Sarah M. Hall *nee* Lucas, was born in 1841. His grandfather married a Lucas and settled in the county at an early day, about two miles west of Indiana. William's children were as follows: Nancy, d.; Mary, d.; Thomas, d.; Esther A., m. to William Shaffer; Elizabeth, m. to John A. Johnson; James, m. to Margaret McCracken; Susanna, d., m. to Jacob Wells; Samuel, B., m. to Harriet A. Jacocks; Hugh C.; Sarah E., m. to William Strasler; and John L., m. to Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Laney. The latter have three children, George M., Harry and Inez F. He served in company B, 11th regiment Pennsylvania reserves for three years and then re-enlisted in company B, 190th Pennsylvania volunteers or 1st veteran rifles. His brother James served in company A, 78th Pennsylvania volunteers for three years. Mr. Hall has been engaged in mining coal for a number of years, and in connection with his coal business is manufacturing lime.

SAMUEL D. BELL, son of William and Margaret Bell *nee* Clark, was born in Washington township, in 1844. His brothers and sisters' names were as follows: William C., m. to Catharine Kinter; Joseph H., d.; Mary A., m. to A. C. Reed; Jane W., m. to W. H. Lydick; and Elizabeth, d., m. to J. R. Lightcap. His brother William C. served in the 103d Pennsylvania volunteers for four years, was taken prisoner and lay in rebel prisons for eleven months Samuel D. married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel McGaughey, in 1871. Their children are: Harvey, Virginia F. and Lottie J. Andrew Speedy was the first settler on the farm now owned by Mr. Bell.

ISRAEL MOORE, son of James and Ruth Moore *nee* Thomas, was born in 1827. His grandfather settled in what is now Indiana county, about 1800. His children were as follows: Margaret, d., m. to a Mr. Brown; Abraham, m. first to Mary Loughry, and second to Phebe Sutton; and Henry, m. to Rebecca Sutton. James and Ruth Moore's children were as follows: Abraham, m. first to Margaret Abey, and second to Mary A. Short; Margaret, m. to Charles Long; John, m. first to Elizabeth Turner, and second to Mary Sidley; Mary J., m. to Matthias Coleman; Phebe, m. to Thomas Hopkins; James, m. to Malinda Shaffer; Susanna, m. to John Jones; Nancy, m. first to Daniel Fitzhugh, and second to Bradford Donahue; and Israel, m. in 1854, to Susanna, daughter of Samuel Fetterhoff, of Huntingdon county. They have a family of nine children, as follows: Ruth A., m. to Andrew Fisher; Sarah B.; Phebe S.; Nettie N.; Clarissa J.; Minnie M; Israel T.; Margaret O.; and Ida F. Mr. Moore, purchased his farm in 1866. An Indian trail passed through his place. He served in company K, 67th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, in the late war, and was discharged at Philadelphia, in July, 1865.

MRS. MARGARET L. MCLAUGHLIN was born on Cherry run, near Indiana, in 1808, and was a daughter of Andrew Speedy. She married James McLaughlin in 1830, and with him settled in the woods, on the property she now owns. They reared a family of nine children: David, m. to Margaret Kinter; James, m. to Isabella Kinter; Johnson B., m. to Ida Hatton; Wesley, m. to Maria Rankin; John F., m. to Louisa Ansley; Mary, d.; Martha; Hester A., m. to Johnson Loughry; and Eliza C., d. Johnson B., served in the 14th regiment, Pennsylvania volunteer cavalry for three years. Wesley was also in the army. Her husband died August 31st, 1858.

SOLOMON LIGHTCAP, son of Godfrey and Jane Lightcap, was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1809. His father came to Indiana county about 1845, and settled near where Washington church now stands. Our subject was married to Ann, daughter of John McQuilken. His children were: Wilson, m. to Lillie Baird; John R., d., m. to Elizabeth Bell; Foster, m. to Cordelia McGeary; Sarah J., m. to Samuel Swan; Mary A., m. to Archibald Earhart; Godfrey, d.; and Samuel G. His brother John served in the late war.

JOSIAH KOOSER was born in Somerset county in 1818, and was a son of John and Susannah Kooser *nee* Fredline, The family settled, in 1829, on a farm now the property of George Tucker. Their children were: Lydia, m. to Robert McCloskey; Daniel, m. to Amanda Kimple; Rebecca, m. first to Thomas Davis, d., and second to Joseph Stewart; Jacob, m. to Annie Rorbaugh; Maria, d., m. to Thomas Robinson; Hiram, m. to Ruth Warden; John A., d.; Sarah, m. to Sanford Robinson; Elizabeth, m. to James Kelly; and Josiah, m. to Martha, daughter of Robert Thompson. Hiram served in the war of 1861, in an Illinois regiment. Our subject's children were: Mary, d.; Sadie; Clara, d.; John, m. to Jemima Munshower; Lucetta T., d.; Maggie T., d.; Martha E., d.; Emma J., and Charles. Four of the children died of diphtheria in a single month, in 1871. After working at the carpenter trade for twenty years, he purchased his farm in 1857. The first settler on the tract was Arthur Nugent, about 1800. John Kooser purchased the property in 1833.

SAMUEL MCGARA, son of Clements and Polly McGara *nee* McLaughlin, was born in Westmoreland county, in 1816, and settled in this county in 1844. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas Swan, in 1843. Their children are as follows: Sarah, m. to John T. Kinter; Thomas B., m. to Sarah J. Dodson; Caroline, m. to John Thomas; Cordelia, m. to Foster Lightcap; John B., m. to Clara Shields. Mr. McGara, during his early business life, was engaged in the mercantile, lumber and milling occupation. He purchased, in 1848, the farm upon which he now lives, of George Swan. He also owns the Steffey farm, near Chambersville. A six-foot vein of coal underlies his property.

WILLIAM MCHENRY, son of William and Sidney McHenry *nee* Gordon, was born in 1812, on the Moore farm, about two miles from Indiana. His father was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and was in the Indian war under Gen. Wayne. He died in 1855, aged eighty-four years. William married Eleanor, daughter of William Sebring, in 1838. Their children were as follows: Deborah, d.; Scott, d.; William S., m. to Mary Lotz; Julia A., d.; John, d.; Jackson, m. to Marian Stuchel; Samuel R.; Franklin, m. to Margaret McHenry; Milton; Sarah J.; Clara, d.; and Anna L. William S., served in the late war.

JAMES J. BELL was born in 1806, near the site of the old McKee mill, and was a son of Samuel and Jane Bell *nee* Welsh. The former was a pioneer of the county. He resided at the McKee mill, and managed it for five years. He was a son of Robert and Jane Bell *nee* Minor, natives of Ireland, who located south of the site of Greensburg, prior to the Revolution. Robert Bell's children were: Joseph, d.; Jane, m. to a Flemming; Elizabeth, d.; John, m. to Elizabeth Welsh; Samuel, d., m. in 1792, to Jane Welsh, d.; James, d.; William, d.; and Margaret, m. to James McLaughlin. Samuel's children were: Robert, d.; John, d., m. first to Margaret McGara, d., and second to Jane Johnston; Mary W. d.; Jane, m. to Thomas Speedy; William, m. to Margaret Clark; Joseph, d.; Margaret, m. to John McGara; Elizabeth, d., m. to Thompson McKee; Nancy D., d. m. to William McKee; Samuel, m. to Martha Adams; and James J., m. in 1835, to Catharine, daughter of Samuel McHenry. James J.'s children were: Thompson M., d.; William W., m. to Sarah Raymond; Samuel M, m. to Annie McKee; Joseph M.; Mary J., m. to John Catchcart; Melinda C., d.; and Margaret E., m. to Arias Cooper. Thomas M. and William W., served in the 78th Pennsylvania volunteers. Joseph M., was also a soldier in the late war. Thompson M., was killed at Murfreesboro, Tenn., in 1863. Our subject located on his present farm in 1837, making the first improvement.

D. F. MCHENRY, son of James G. and Sarah McHenry *nee* Lutz, was born in the county, in 1849. The former was a native of the township, being born about a mile from McKee's mill, and died in 1880, at the age of seventy-four. His widow is living with the children on the old homestead. Their children were: Hannah A., Matilda, m. to Frederick Reider; Emeline, Malinda, Ellenetta, d.; Gilpin, m. to Charlotte Borland; Samuel T., George M. and D. F.

PINE TOWNSHIP

was formed from Wheatfield, in 1850, and was thus named for the extensive forest of pine within its borders.

STRONGSTOWN

was patented in 1823, by John Evans for James Strong and James Hill. The first three houses were erected by Mr. Strong. The first is occupied by Thomas Stophel, as a cabinet shop; the second is used by Mrs. Fannie Douthard as a residence, and the third is owned by T. H. Cresswell.

NOLO.

This village was called the "Stone House" till 1858, when the postoffice of Nolo was established, with W. F. Lydick as postmaster. For several years prior to 1858, there had been a store kept at the stone house by Samuel Todd, James Sutton, Watts & Thompson, and S. Golden & Co. The present merchant, W. F. Lydick, commenced in that year.

James S. Lewis.—Our subject is a son of Tobias Lewis, d., of Welsh descent, who settled in the county, near Two-lick creek, six miles from Indiana, in 1840, and died in 1845. He was married to Elizabeth Shimer, who was reared in Berks county. She lived till 1879, and died at the age of eighty-five years. This couple came from Bedford county, when they settled here in 1840. Their children were: James S., our subject, b. in Bedford county in 1824, m. to Christiana Longwell, b. in Westmoreland county in 1828; Mary Ann, b. in 1816, m. to William Howe; Elizabeth, b. in 1826, m. to J. L. Hazlett, dentist, Indiana, Pa.; Tobias A., b. in 1828, dentist, m. to Jennie Alexander, and now settled in Ohio; Abner W., b. in 1830, settled in Ohio, and m. to Mary Warner, of Ohio. Our subject settled in Pine township in 1858, on a tract of 200 acres on Laurel run, upon which there is a three-foot vein of ore undeveloped, and a four-foot vein of coal underlying a large body of the land. He built a sawmill on the premises in 1872. This land was first settled by a Mr. Palmer, about 1830, who it is said, worked at shoemaking and hunting. The children of our subject were: Sarah M., m. to Jacob Fisher; Annie, m. to Smith Harold; Luther L., now in Kansas; Emma D., and Adam B.

George Orner was born in Adams county, January 1, 1801. He learned the shoemaking trade when a young man, and followed that as his occupation for ten years. He married in 1832 for his first wife, Elizabeth Weaver, born in 1805 in Adams county. Their children were: Anna M., m. to Henry Bellinger, d.; Christiana, d., m. to Samuel Reed; Eliza, m. to William Simmons; Ephraim, born December 28, 1838, m. to Mary C. Rhodes, December 15, 1851, daughter of Wm. Rhodes, who bore him four children, three sons and one daughter; Harriet, m. to Silas Stephel, d.; Susannah, m. to David S. Brallier; and Nancy E., m. to John Stophel, d. His wife died January 12, 1840. He married for his second wife Maria Dickson, December 31, 1840. He and family migrated to Indiana county in 1847, and located on the farm where he is now living with his son Ephraim. His wife died September 19, 1877. After he gave up his trade he engaged in farming and lumbering, and has made that his business. When he came to Indiana county he invested in timber land. In 1853, he and his son Ephraim erected a sawmill on their timber land in Pine township, on Dutch run, and have since been manufacturing all kinds of lumber. At this date they are engaged in farming and lumbering. He is still living, but a few years since lost his sight.

Paul Hammell, a son of Peter Hammell, was born in Westmoreland county June 24, 1834. He married Julia Ann Short, of Westmoreland county, October 15, 1861. In the spring of 1862, they moved to Indiana county, and settled on the farm where they are now living, in Pine township, district No. 4. They have a family of eight children, three sons and five daughters.

William Griffith, a son of John Griffith, was born in Indiana county, Pine township, March 13, 1836. He was educated at Pine Flat Academy. He taught several terms of school in Pine and adjoining townships. His principal vocation has been farming, sawing and lumbering. He was elected justice of the peace in 1873, and was re-elected in 1878. His second term of office expires in 1883. He married, in 1870, Mary Ann Stephens, born in 1839, daughter of Alexander Stephens. They settled where they are now living, near the Griffith saw mill.

Lewis Coy, a son of John Coy, was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, in 1812. He was brought to Indiana county in 1820 by his father, who settled in Brush Valley township, remained about two years, then moved on a farm in Pine township, where he remained until 1853. Our subject married Margaret Sleppey, born in 1810, daughter of Abraham and Ann Sleppey, in 1834. They settled on the farm in Pine township where they are now living. They reared a family of nine children, three sons and six daughters.

Evan Griffith, son of Isaac Griffith, was born in Bedford county, Pa., Nov. 19th, 1795. He married Dec. 3d, 1818, Sarah Stephens, born Sept. 2d, 1799, daughter of Samuel Stephens, of Indiana county. They settled near where Dilltown is now located in Buffington township, resided there several years, and then moved on what is now the Monestery farm. They remained a short time, and in about 1827 or 1828, located on the farm in Pine township, now owned by his son Stephen B. Griffith, where they passed the remainder of their days. He deceased February 27th, 1845. His companion survived him until Aug. 8th, 1862. They reared a family of twelve children: Samuel, b. Dec. 6th, 1820; Isaac, b. Oct. 25th, 1822; Sarah A., b. July 27th, 1825; John, b. July 6th, 1826; Bendego, d., and William, twins, b. Aug. 22d, 1828; Miriam, b. June 14, 1821; Martha, b. Oct. 10th, 1832; Samson, d., b. July 8th, 1834; Mary, b. Sept. 14th, 1836; Stephen B., b. Nov. 6th, 1839; and Jane, b. Jan. 9th, 1842.

Stephen B. Griffith, Son of Evan and Sarah Griffith, was born in Indiana county, Nov. 16th, 1839. He married Ann C., daughter of Joseph Griffith, in 1864. They settled on the Griffith homestead, where they are now living. They have five children, two sons and three daughters.

William J. Thomas, son of John Thomas, was born in Wales, county of Cardigan, June 18th, 1815. He migrated to America in 1840; located in Pittsburgh, Pa., remained one year; then came to Indiana county. He married in 1841, Catharine Thomas, daughter of William Thomas, of Indiana county, born in 1811. They settled near Cookport, Green township, Indiana county, remained a few years, and in 1846, moved on the farm in Pine township, where they are now living. He has followed farming as his vocation. Their union resulted in four children, one of which is deceased.

Hugh Roberts was born in 1827, in Wales, and was a son of Robert Evan and Grace Roberts *nee* Hughes. The former died when our subject was an infant. Our subject and a brother came to the United States in 1851, Hugh locating in Green township, Indiana county, in 1854. In 1856, he settled on his present farm. He was married in 1855, to Catharine Roberts, daughter of John Roberts, a native of Wales, and a resident of Green township. He has been a deacon in the Pine Flat Baptist church for ten years. He was a carpenter by trade, and labored for a few years in Philadelphia. He has farmed since 1856. There is a three foot vein of coal in this tract, and the improvements are very desirable.

BURRELL TOWNSHIP

Was formed from Black Lick, in 1853, and was thus designated for Judge Burrell. The assessment lists of Wheatfield, Armstrong and Black Lick, present the names of its first settlers, and its principal events are given in connection with the general history or sketch of Blairsville.

The first school houses were on the old McCrea and Philip Altman farms, and these were erected prior to 1800, but their date of construction and their first teachers are unknown. Master Thomas Wilkie, was an early teacher in both these buildings.

The first school in the north-eastern part of the township, was situated on the Daniel Smith farm, where Black Lick Station now is. Among the early teachers was William Faloon.

OAKE'S POINT

Is one of the most picturesque places in Western Pennsylvania. From its elevation of twelve hundred feet, a view may be obtained which well repays the traveler for the weariness of the trip. The "Point" and the "Pack-saddle" hills stand as watch towers for the Conemaugh valley.

BELL'S MILLS.

The first improvement at this point on Black-lick creek was made by Walter Bell, whose lands lay on both sides of the creek about one mile from present Indiana railroad. The first mill erected was a saw mill which was used to cut lumber to build the grist mill. The grist mill was built in 1839, probably not fully completed until 1841. The village lots were laid out in 1848 by David Ralston, then owner of the mill.

Black-lick Manufacturing Company.—Among the manufacturing interests of Indiana county the above named company deserves especial mention. Its works are located about seven miles north of "Black-lick Intersection" on the Indiana branch of the West Penn Railroad, one and one-quarter miles east of Black-lick station and connected with the station by a tram railway. They were erected in 1869 for the purpose of making fire brick and tile. The firm was composed of E. Robinson, C. Hadley and F. McKinter. The works at this time consisted of a clay mill driven by an engine of thirty-five horse power, and a yard capacity of four thousand brick per day,

with two kilns of each thirty thousand capacity. In May, 1872, Mr. Robinson sold his interest to J. M. Guthrie, of Indiana, and in July of the same year E. W. Giddings and E. J. Mildren, of Johnstown, Cambria county, bought the establishment. They immediately doubled the size of the yard, also the capacity, by running day and night. In November, 1873, Mr. Mildren, the present proprietor, purchased the interest of Mr. Giddings, and in addition to the manufacture of brick and tile, commenced making "Bessemer Tuyers," on what is known as the "Ostrander machine." In 1874, Mr. Mildren added another clay mill driven by a twenty-five horse power engine and a powerful steam "Tuyer machine." In connection with fire brick he manufactures nozzle stoppers, chimney tops, fire clay dust, gas retorts and settings. In 1875 the two old kilns were removed and two crown kilns were built with a capacity of forty-five thousand each. At these works are employed upwards of one hundred men and boys. The pay roll amounts to about nineteen hundred dollars monthly. In the fall of 1872, Messrs. Kinter, Thompson & Carter built the works located at the Black-lick station. These are now owned by E. J. Mildren and are run by a twenty-five horse power engine. They have a capacity of four thousand brick and three hundred "Tuyers" a day. This company has a well stocked general store in connection with their works. This is under the able management of Mr. C. Moore and is doing a prosperous business. It will be readily seen by the above that the Black-lick Manufacturing Company's works are among the leading industrial interests of Indiana county, and under the able management of the present proprietor, and his corps of assistants are gaining a state and even national reputation.

HENRY BARNES.—The early ancestors of this family were among the most rigid dissenters, or non-conformists of England, and several of them suffered martyrdom for their adherence to their faith, notably among whom was Dr. Barnes, of ————, England, who was burned at the stake. Several members of this family were among the first Puritan fathers who settled at Plymouth, Massachusetts. Richard Barnes was born in England, and while yet a young man migrated to Massachusetts, and participated in all the trials and labors incident to the establishment and improvement of the colony of Massachusetts Bay. In the year 1636, he enlisted in a company of Massachusetts volunteers, who assisted their brethren in Connecticut in driving the warlike and treacherous Pequods from the Mystic river. Like many of his comrades in arms, he was attracted by the beauty and fertility of the Connecticut valley, and resolved to make it his future home. Accordingly, in the year 1638 or 1639, he removed his family from Massachusetts and settled on a part of the site of the city of New Haven. His occupation was that of farmer. He raised a large family of children, attained a ripe old age, and lived to see a considerable portion of the land from which he had removed the pristine forests, covered with substantially built houses, forming the capital city of the colony, and himself one of its most wealthy citizens. His son, Gilbert Barnes, was born in Massachusetts, A. D. 1636. When Gilbert was but a child of two or three years of age, his father removed from Massachusetts and settled on the land where New Haven is built. His youthful years were spent upon his father's farm, but when he attained his majority he engaged in merchandising, in which he was very successful, until the loss of a vessel and its cargo at sea compelled him to resume his early occupation, that of farming. He raised a family of seven sons and three daughters. He at all times took an active part in the struggles of the colony of Connecticut against the usurpations of the vassals of the mother country. His son, Stephen Barnes, was born in New Haven, A. D. 1677. He did not manifest much of the sturdy and active energy that characterized his father and grandfather. He led a quiet life, diligently following his occupation, that of a weaver, in one of the factories which, even at that early day, had sprung up in his native city. He had two sons and two daughters. His son, Timothy Barnes, was born in New Haven, A. D. 1700. He learned the trade of weaver, but subsequently left his native city and settled on a tract of land on the Connecticut river, thirteen miles below New Haven. He raised four sons and three daughters. Names of sons, Timothy, Stephen, Israel and Michael; names of daughters, Prudence, Faith and Hope. His son, Stephen Barnes, was born A. D. 1736, on the farm on the Connecticut river. He served three months in the provincial militia at the first outbreak of the war with England; then three years as a volunteer, after which he came home and recruited a company and remained at its head until the close of the Revolutionary war. He married Miss Ezudia Kellogg. In 1787, he left Connecticut and settled in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in lumbering and farming. He had three sons, Joseph, Stephen Gilbert, and Timothy, and four daughters, Ruth *nee* Atherton, Margaret *nee* Prescott, Elizabeth *nee* Bailey, and Clara *nee* Jameson. At one time no less than four of his grandsons were members of the Pennsylvania legislature at the same session. His son, Jos. Barnes, was born on the farm on the Connecticut river June 3, 1777. His father removed to Northampton county, Pa, when he was ten years of age. He learned the millwright trade, and in 1799, when he was twenty-two years of age, he started for the Connecticut reservation in Ohio. He traveled on foot until he reached the Conemaugh river, at a point some two miles below where Blairsville now stands. He had crossed the mountains on a new road, called the Frankstown road. This was the direct route from the central and northeastern part of Pennsylvania to Pittsburgh and the West, and also from Connecticut to her reservation in Ohio. He had seen an immense amount of immigrant travel on this road, and when he came to the Conemaugh river and saw that the only way for all this travel to cross this river was to ford it, with thorough Yankee foresight, he concluded that there would be a fortune for the man who would start a ferry at this point. He secured the titles for tracts of land on both sides of the river, and extending for over half a mile both up and down the stream from the point where the road crossed the river. Having no money to pay for his land, he took a contract for erecting a mill, and secured the necessary funds. By the time the autumn rains set in and rendered it impossible for teams to ford the river, he had his mill built, a flat on the river, and a new road made to render it easy for teams to reach his ferry. His hopes were more than realized, and for months he had the pleasure of ferrying from twenty to forty teams per day, at the low price of $1 for each span of horses. During the first year of his sojourn in this section of the state he formed the acquaintance of Simon Beck, a native of Switzerland, a man of rare mechanical ingenuity, and of considerable literary attainments, and on the 3d day of April, 1801, he married Mr. Beck's daughter Barbara. Miss Beck was born April 15, 1781. He continued running his ferry, keeping a hotel, opening up his farms, running a sawmill and a flouring mill that he had built for himself, as well as building flatboats and contracting for running iron, salt, &c., to Pittsburgh, and other points, for at that time all the iron and salt used west of the Allegheny mountains were hauled in wagons across the mountains to the Conemaugh river and from thence transported in boats to Pittsburgh and elsewhere. He was one of the managers of the "Dennistown and Conemaugh turnpike," and for some years was superintendent of a division. In 1816, he removed to the Indiana side and kept the "Conemaugh Inn and Ferry," which had hitherto been called "Williams' ford," or "Williamsport" or ferry. On the Westmoreland side, it was called Barnes' ford or ferry. He died at Sharpsburg, Allegheny county, in 1855, at the age of seventy-eight. His first wife, Barbara, married in 1801, died in Westmoreland county in 1839, at the age of fifty-seven, His second wife, whom he married in 1840, was Mrs. Elizabeth Leer, after whose decease he married for a third wife Mrs. Clarissa Griswold. His children were: Henry, b. in 1802, m. in 1827 to Mary Chapman, daughter of Francis Chapman, of Green township; William, d.; Stephen, d., a missionary in Africa; John B., m., at one time attorney general of the republic of Texas; Elizabeth, m. to John Davis, d.; Simon P., d., served in the Texan war, as well as John B.; and David, m. to a Miss Coleman. Henry learned the millwright trade with his father, who had erected many mills. He is a general machinist, and has made over one hundred and fifty inventions and improvements, among them being a saw stretcher, a propeller for boats, water wheels, water regulator for sawmills, &c. His children were: Joseph F., m. to Mary McClaran; Sarah J., m. to J. H. Haughton; Barbara E., d.; Stephen A., m. to Carrie C. George; Mary Lucinda, missionary among the Indians, Ottoe agency, Nebraska; John C., d., m. to Louisa Logan; Phebe A.; and Lydia E., m. to John H. Martin.

J. P. LINTNER.—Our subject is a grandson of Conrad Lintner, intermarried with Margaretta Nicholson, who came from Mifflin county to this county and for many years kept a tavern near the point now known as "Smith's Station." It was on the old Frankstown road, then the great thoroughfare to the east. David, a son of Conrad, settled on a farm on old Frankstown road, near present Smith's station, on part now owned by his son, our subject. The land was called "Walnut Ridge," and was

surveyed by Moses Stewart, April 3d, 1769, and warrant issued March 20, 1788. It was first settled by a Stewart, but Mr, Lintner made first improvement on part bought by him. The children of David, by his first wife, were: Margaret, d.; Elizabeth M., d.; by second wife: John; Martha, d., m. to Alex. Wilson; William, m. to Agnes Scott; by third wife: J. Porter, our subject, m. to Violet Turner; and Matilda J., m. to J. C. Moorhead. Our subject served in the late war as sergeant in company B, 56th Pennsylvania volunteers and was severely wounded at second battle of Bull Run. Hir children are: James Edgar, Mary Ellen and Jesse Bard. There is coal and iron ore and lime on the farm. The ore is in an eighteen inch vein, and the coal a six foot vein of excellent quality, now developed, employing five miners in winter, and two in summer months; the product, 45,000 to 50,000 bushels per annum, sold at retail, and taken from the mine in wagons. The town of Blairsville is largely supplied from it.

David R. Jenkins.—Our subject is a grandson of David Jenkins and Phebe Davis, who came from Wales, and first settled at Beulah, Cambria county, and about 1820 located on "ridge" in Burrell township, where he remained till his death, and was succeeded in possession by his son John, who also remained on the homestead till his death, in 1854. The children of David were: John, b. in 1809, d. in 1854, m. to Sarah Reed, a daughter of David Reed, who settled in the township in 1825; Hannah, d.; and Amy, who was drowned. The children of John, were: Phebe, d.; David R., our subject; William, m. to Catharine Rumbach; Thomas, d.; Lemuel, m. to Anna Livingston; Harrison, d.; Mary Elizabeth, m. to John R. Berry, d.; and Samuel Edwards, d. David R., our subject, served twenty-two months in company I, 40th Pennsylvania volunteers, 11th reserves. Thomas served in company E of same regiment, and was killed at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13th, 1863. Lemuel served full three years in company I, same regiment. The widow of John now resides at Bell's Mills with her son David R. and daughter, Mrs. Berry.

Adam Sides.—Our subject is a grandson of Adam Sides, the elder, married to Ann Stevely, who came from York county, and settled in what is now West Wheatfield township, about 1800, in part known as "Germany." Their children, most of whom settled in this county, were: Elizabeth, m. to Andrew Cline, d.; Catharine, d., m. to George Brentlinger, d.; Adam, d., m. to a Miss Glass; John, d., m. to Catharine Clinefelter, d.; Ann, d., m. to Michael Wagoner, d.; Joseph, d., m. to Eve Walbeck; Jacob, d., m. to Elizabeth Walbeck, d.; Lydia, m. to Frederick Mulburgh, d.; and Jane, m. to Peter Mikesell. The children of Joseph were: Adam, our subject, b. in 1829, m. to Nancy Daugherty; b. in the county in 1830; Catharine, m. to Joseph Duncan; Annie, m. to Thomas Wakefield; Samuel, m. to Margaret Brentlinger; Elizabeth, m. to Daniel Hendricks; Jacob; Lydia, m. to Daniel Winebrenner; Sarah Jane, m. to John Huston; Charles, d.; and Joseph, d. Adam, our subject, served in the late war in company H, 206th Pennsylvania volunteers. Samuel served in company D, 4th Pennsylvania cavalry about four years. Charles died at Point of Rocks hospital, while in six months' service. Our subject settled on present farm, on pike, about three miles from Blairsville, in 1871. His children are: Sophia, m. to Jacob Gearhart; Sarah Ellen, m. to Joseph Mack; Joseph, m. to Della Miller; Elizabeth, d.; Eva Jane, d.; John, Charles, Flora and Stuart.

Philip Altman.—Our subject is a grandson of Philip Altman and Louisa Kepple, both natives of Westmoreland county, who settled on Black-lick creek, near its confluence with the Conemaugh river, at a very early day, and were living on the banks of the creek when Capt. Andrew Sharp, in 1794, passed down the creek in his boat, with his family. The children of our subject were: James M., b. 1833, m. to Nancy Munshower; Margaret, b. 1834, m. to John Clingenberger; Mary E., b. 1836, d.; Louisa and Susannah, twins, b. 1838, the former m. to Louis Fair, of Illinois, the latter to Benjamin F. Henry, of this county; Martha Ann, d.. b. 1840, m. to Noah H. Hunt, of Ohio; Jane, b. 1842, m. to John Hile; Jacob A., d., b. 1844; Emanuel R., b. 1846, settled in Kansas; Maria Cordilla, b. 1848, yet at home; Samuel, b. 1851, m. to Olive Cribbs, and settled in Kansas; John L. S., b. 1855, d. The homestead of our subject was part of lands taken up by Wilkie's grant. James M., son of our subject, served in late war in 206th Pennsylvania volunteers, over eleven months.

James Donahey was born in 1802, in what is now Indiana county, near the site of Blairsville, and was a son of William and Mary Donahey *nee* Caldwell, The former was drowned in 1806. Their children were: Joseph, d., m. to Mary Cox; John, d., m. to Mary Kelly; William, d., m. to Sarah Clawson; Robert, d., m. to Susan Moorhead; Mary, d., m. to Benjamin Clawson; Nancy, d., m. to Richard Clawson; Annie, d., m. to Charles Reddin; Jane, d., m. to Robert Clawson; and James, m. first to Hannah Clawson, d., and second to Maria Bills. Our subject's children by first wife were seven in number, three of whom are living: Mary, m. to Hugh Rager; Richard, m. to Nancy Duffy; and William J., m. to Margaret Davis. By his second wife, his children were: Evaline, d., m. to John Sarver; Electra A., m. to Jacob Snyder; Hannah A., m. to John Forsha; James M., m. to Sarah Livingston; Emma, m. to Andrew P. Baker; McLure, m. to Savannah Rhodes; Frank, m. to Lucinda Getty; Margaret E.; and Eliza, m. to Nichol Bennett. He settled about 1829, on the farm now occupied by him.

McConnel Moore was born in 1837, in Butler county, and was a son of Hugh and Fannie Moore *nee* Shryock. Their children were; John S., d., m. to Elizabeth Gibson; William, d., m. to Elizabeth Conrad; James, m. to Eliza Henry; Thomas H., m. to Nancy McCleary; Lavinia, d., m. to Barney Hydrick; George H., m. to Annie Thomas; Sarah Jane, m. to Captain Samuel Nicholson; Margaret A., m. to John Adams; Curtis S., d.; and McConnel, m. in 1862, to Elizabeth Mildren, daughter of Jacob L. Mildren, of Armstrong county. Our subject's children were: Fannie J., Annie K. J., Edward J., Melda A., Lavinnia M., Charles, Alice; Lorry M., Frank and Ralph R. Our subject was engaged as a clerk in the Brady's Bend Iron Co's store, for several years, and was inspector of one for six years. In 1873, he located in Black Lick, as manager and superintendent of the Black Lick Manufacturing Co.'s store and works.

Peter Barron, our subject, is a son of Nicholas Barron, of Somerset county, Pa., who married Fannie Barclay, of same county, and settled in 1830, in Black Lick township. The issue of the above marriage were: Sarah, d., m. to George Howard; Rebecca, m. to Isaac Howard; Jacob, m. first to Sarah Willis, d., and second time name not known; Peter, our subject, b. in 1824, m. to Elizabeth Hendrickson, b. in 1830; Nicholas, m. to Mary Barclay; Catharine, m. to Joseph Barclay; and Emma Jane. All except Jacob, located in this county. The children of our subject were: Elmira, m. to Alexader Lyon; James; Margaret J., d.; Marshall M.; Ida, d.; Minta, d.; and Albert. Our subject settled in Black Lick township, in 1830, and about twelve years ago, located on present farm, one mile from Bell's mills—the "McCrea farm," This farm was settled by the McCrea's, when the Indians were still troublesome. They were once driven off by the aborigines, and remained away for some years.

David Berry, first lieutenant company I, 40th Pennsylvania volunteers, 11th reserves. Our subject was born in Blair county, Pennsylvania, in 1819, and married Olivia Shepherd, born in Pittsburgh in 1824. He settled in this county, at Blairsville, in 1840, and one year later, moved to Bell's mills, in Burrell township. His father, John Berry, d., was married to Catharine Karns, d., and also settled at Blairsville in 1840; of their children, none except our subject ever located in this county. Our subject is a blacksmith by trade, and has a residence and shop in the village at Bell's mills, and a farm on the ridge one mile from the same point. The farm was first improved by a Mr. Waddle. It is said other early settlers objected to the location selected *as it spoiled a good hunting ground.* Our subject enlisted in the late war, in company I, 40th Pennsylvania volunteers, 11th reserves, and was commissioned second lieutenant, and during his service was promoted to first lieutenant. His children were: John R., d., b. in 1844, who also served in the late war about three months, m. to Mary Jenkins; Robert Newton, d., b. in 1845; David A., d.; James M., d.; Freeland, d.; Frank, b. in 1850, went west; Theodore, b. in 1853, went west; Elizabeth, b. in 1855, m. to Philip Sullinger; Arabella J., b. in 1856, m. to Adam Dunnire; Mary Matilda, b. in 1857; Annie L., b. in 1859; Emma K., b. in 1860; Olivia B., b. in 1865. Messrs. Sullinger and Dunnire both located in this county.

Isaac Earhart.—Our subject is a son of William Earhart, d., and was born in Conemaugh township in 1829, and in 1862, married M. E. Gordon, b. in Black-lick township in 1844, a daughter of James Gordon, d. After marriage he settled in Black-lick township, and in 1868, having, in company with his brother Sam'l, bought the Bell's mill property, moved to it, where he now resides. The firm is now Earhart & Dickson.

(See sketch of Bell's mills.) The children of our subject were: Mary Louisa, d.; John G.; William Cummings, d.; Ella Todd; Margaret Alice; and Charles A.

E. J. MILDREN, son of Jacob and Jane Mildren *nee* Jennings was born in Cornwall, England, March 11th, 1838. His parents migrated to the United States when he was ten years of age, and settled at Brady's bend, Armstrong county, Pa. His advantages for obtaining an education were limited. He worked at farming for the most of the time until he was twenty-one. At the age of twenty-three, he went to Chattanooga, Tenn., and engaged with the Tennessee Iron Company, and was placed in charge of the mines and coke yard. He remained with that company until the breaking out of the war, and then came to Johnstown, Pa., and engaged with the Cambria Iron Co.," in mining, track-laying, &c., for about one year. He then contracted for the delivering of ore for the above company, and continued in that business for some fourteen years. He also operated some in oil, in the Brady's bend and Parker district. In 1872, he purchased the "Fire-Brick works" at Black Lick Station, and has been successfully operating them up till the present time. He was married to Mary, daughter of Richard and Alice Davis, of South Wales, England, in 1860.

JAMES H. BELL, M. D., a son of John and Rebecca Bell *nee* Hanson, was born in Westmoreland county, in 1826. His grandparents were John and Martha Bell *nee* Kilcrease. They raised a large family of children, whose names were as follows: John, d.; Walter, d.; James, d.; Jane, d.; Elizabeth, d.; and Martha, d. Our subject's parents had ten children: John, James H., Samuel M., Alfred M., Margaret M., Martha K., Sarah, Elizabeth, Mary, and Aligan, d. James H. was educated in the common schools, and at the Blairsville Academy. He read medicine with Dr. J. W. Blackburn, of New Derry, Westmoreland county, and attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and Castleton Medical College, Vermont, graduating from the latter in 1852. He commenced practice at Clarksburg, Indiana county, and was there about four years. He then removed to Elder's ridge, and was there about five years. He then went to Butler county, Pa., and engaged for seven years in the general drug and medicine business. In the spring of 1868, he came to Black Lick, and engaged in the general mercantile business, where he still remains. The doctor was appointed postmaster in 1868, and still holds the office. He married Mary, daughter of G. M. and Jane Doty, of Indiana county, August 31st, 1852. His children are: Rebecca, d.; Gillis, M.; John H.; Sarah E.; James H., d.; Samuel Milton; and Alfred M.

JAMES GARDINER was born in Blair county, Pa., April 30th, 1834. His father, Robert Gardiner, served in the war of 1812, and died in 1874, aged ninety-eight years. His grandfather, Moses Gardiner, settled in the county in 1839, at Black-lick. The children of the grandparents were as follows: Jonathan H., d.; Joseph, d.; John, d.; Samuel, d.; Alexander, d.; Frederick, d.; Rebecca, d.; Elizabeth, d.; Christina, d.; and Rachel, d. The children of the parents of our subject were as follows: Joseph, John, Robert, d.; James, Charles, Ann, d.; Jane and David. The latter served in the late war as lieutenant, captain, and lieutenant colonel in the 1st Pennsylvania cavalry. John served in the Mexican war; as lieutenant in company B, 2d Pennsylvania volunteers, and captain of an independent company of rangers in Kansas in the late war; he was thirteen years in the Indian department in New Mexico, as scout, interpreter, &c. Charles served in the medical department, in the army of the Potomac. Robert died in the service in Missouri. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and was engaged in railroad contracting for a number of years. He married Hester, daughter of Joseph Cassell, of Lebanon county, Pa., in 1857, and settled in Black-lick in 1861. They have six children: William T., Philip L., Rebecca T., Kate, Hester and Sallie. He is now engaged in farming and the real estate business.

HANNIBAL ROGERS was born in Washington county, Pa., in 1861, was educated in the common schools, and came to Black-lick with his parents in 1868, and is now engaged with the "Black-lick Manufacturing Company" in their works at Black-lick.

SAMUEL L. WIGGINS, M. D., son of James and Eliza Wiggins *nee* Lowry, was born March 6, 1849. His grandparents were James and Mary Wiggins *nee* Ramsey, who settled in the county at an early date. The children of the parents were: Samuel L., Albert, and Elizabeth, now living, and four deceased, in infancy. Our subject, Samuel L., was educated in the Elderton Academy, Armstrong county, and graduated in 1868. He read medicine with Dr. Marlin, of Shelocta, about two years; attended lectures at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, and graduated in 1873. He commenced practice in Livermore, Westmoreland county, with Dr. Banks, and was there about two years. He located in Black-lick in 1875, where he is now engaged in the practice of his profession. He was married to Mary, daughter of Captain James and Amanda Shannon, of Indiana county, in 1879.

R. H. DUNCAN, son of James and Letitia Duncan *nee* Cook, was born in Canada, March 12, 1827. The names of parents' children were as follows: Mary J.; Thomas, d.; Charles, d.; Letitia, d.; Robert H.; William, d.; Andrew, d., and Samuel. Our subject was educated in the common schools, worked on a farm in early life, and has been engaged in railroad work for the last twenty-seven years. He settled in the county at Black-lick station in 1860, and is section foreman on the Indiana branch of the West Pennsylvania railroad. He was married to Mary, daughter of Joseph Gray, of Westmoreland county, in 1852. They have a family of ten children: Josephine, Thomas M., Mary, Andrew, John, Sarah, Letitia, Ella, Hettie, and Charles.

ALBERT M. WEIR, a son of Aaron and Sarah Weir *nee* Clapsaddle, was born February 9, 1856. His grandfather, George Weir, settled in the county about the year 1800, and raised a large family of children, as follows: James, d.; Aaron, d.; Jemima; Keziah; McKee, d.; Sallie, d.; John; Hugh; and Samuel, d. His father was born in Indiana county in 1804, and was married to Sarah Clapsaddle, of Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1844. They had three children: George, John C., d., and Albert M. Our subject received a common school education, was raised on a farm, and is now living at Black-lick station. He is engaged in the livery and general agency business.

JAMES WILEY.—Our subject is a son of John Wiley, d., b. in 1775, m. to Margaret Mateer, d., who came from Franklin county about 1800 and settled in Burrell township, near Black-lick creek, remained at this place till his death in 1837. He had one brother, Hugh, who also located near him, and remained till his death. The children of John and their consorts, with one exception, settled in the county, and were: Jane, d., m. to John McCracken, d.; Robert, d., m. to Jane Repine, d.; Samuel, d., m. to Sarah Wiley, d.; Margaret, d., m. to John Grant, d.; John, d., m. to Sarah Altman, d.; Susan, d., m. to William Forsha, d.; Sarah, d.; Hugh, d., m. to Rachel Forsha, d.; James, our subject, b. in 1816, m. first to Jane Patterson, of Franklin county, d. in 1869, and second to Mrs. Elizabeth Stevenson *nee* Fought, of same county; Elizabeth, m. to Elrod Johnston, of Westmoreland county; Mary, m. to Joseph Lindy; and Martha. Hugh served in late war over three years. One of Hugh's sons was killed in the battle at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13th, 1863. The children of our subject were: Milton M., d.; Martin Page, m. to Annie Still; Sebastian A.; and Melinda, m. to Henry Robinson. His step-daughter is Laura Stevenson. Milton M. served in 206th Pennsylvania volunteers and died at Point of Rocks hospital, December 2, 1864. John Wiley, sr., was miller at Campbell's mills in 1813, when they were burned. Our subject succeeds his father in possession of the old homestead, in Burrell township. The tract was first settled by a John McCready, date not known.

SAMUEL L. KERLIN was born in 1857, in Louisville, Ky., and was a son of Henry T. and Margaret Kerlin *nee* Carbis, a daughter of Captain Samuel and Mary A. Carbis *nee* Logan. Captain Carbis, since 1836, has been steamboating on the Mississippi and western waters. Henry T. Kerlin was a pilot between Cincinnati and St. Louis. He died in 1858, at the age of twenty-two, and his wife in 1872, at the age of thirty-one. The latter's second husband was John Joyce. Henry T.'s only child was our subject and he was a second pilot on the western waters. In 1877 he located on a farm, in Burrell township, where he is also engaged in dealing in country produce.

BENJAMIN ORR.—Our subject was a native of Ireland, who migrated to this country in 1801, and was married to Mary Henderson, now deceased, also a native of Ireland. Came from Huntingdon county to this county in 1816, and settled in Burrell township, on pike, two miles from Blairsville, on lands taken up by the Wilkies, upon which there was a cabin built by a Mr. Reed, but the land was patented by Mr. Orr. His son Samuel Orr, born on the farm in 1816, the only child now living, remains on the homestead, and he also has but one child living—his daughter Mary Lida, who also remains with him at this time (1880).

Murders on Pike.—A man named Campbell was killed by a sheriff's possee who went to remove him from the house. He fired on the men and the fire was returned, killing him. The house was near present residence of Rev. Dr. Hill. John Grant was killed by Henry Palmer in a drunken fight about political matters. Daniel Smith was stabbed by William Brown in a drunken quarrel. These last two occurred at or near an old tavern on the pike, on Lintner farm.

Samuel Earhart, our subject is a son of Anthony Earhart, jr., the son of Anthony Earhart, sr., an early settler in Conemaugh township. Anthony, jr., the father of our subject was born in Westmoreland county, in 1799, and died in this county, in 1874, having located in Burrell township, in 1830, on farm first settled by James McGure, in 1815. Anthony married Mary McGuire, and both are now deceased. Their children were: Samuel, our subject, b. in the county in 1829, m. to Martha Johnson, b. in Westmoreland county, in 1836; and Sarah, m. to John B. Moorhead, who settled in Iowa. Our subject is the only member of the family now living in the county, and resides on part of the homestead of his father. He served in the late war in detachment of unassigned men, accounted for by 101st Pennsylvania volunteers, whose duty was guard of camp, &c., in vicinity of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Daniel Smith, our subject, came from Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa., to this county, at an early day, and settled on the tract, now the site of Black Lick Station. He was of German descent, and was married, first to a Miss Kiskaddew, and second to a Miss Copely. His parents came also, but our subject was the settler. He was a blacksmith by trade, and a man, who in that day, was considered wealthy, yet we do not learn that his possessions exceeded a thousand dollars. Of his children and their consorts, Joseph, Robert, Daniel, Elizabeth, Jane, and Harriet, settled in this county. Robert purchased part of the Moses Stewart tract, now Smith Station, about 1825, and his sons Daniel and Robert, still occupy it.

J. McKinnie Turner, our subject, is the proprietor of Turner coal mine, on line of Indiana Branch R. R., two miles north of Blairsville. The annual product of these mines is about 150,000 bushels of excellent quality of bitumnious coal. Mr. Turner's business is exclusively wholesale, the coal all being shipped by railroad, Indiana receiving largely of its supply from this mine. Our subject is of the family of James Turner, d., whose children were: Elizabeth, m. first to Samuel McCora, d., of Indiana county, and second to Dr. Turner, of Alledo, Illinois; Joseph G., m to Alice Megrew; was missionary to Choctaw Indians, then to Indians in Michigan, and now a resident of this county; Mary, m. to R. G. Laughlin, M. D., d., of Indiana county; J. McKinnie, our subject, m. to Matilda C. Lintner, Margaret P., m. to Harman Eveland, of Ohio; Catharine, m. to John Wakefield, of Illinois; William, settled in Illinois, m. to Emma Hill, of Ohio; M. Porter, settled in Ohio, m. to Sarah Lowe of Rhode Island; Eleanor, m. to Wm. P. Ramsey, settled in Kansas; Lydia J., m. to Theodore Baughan, settled in the State of Indiana; Richard B., settled in Ohio, m. to Maggie Buckingham; and Violet L., m. to J. P. Lintner, of Indiana Co. The farm of our subject has evident marks of Indian camps and graves. Skull bones have been found in this and his Smith farm, adjoining.

Washington Butler, our subject, is a son of James Butler, d., b. in Crawford county, Pa., who married Martha Clark, d., daughter of Geo. Clark, a pioneer, on Black Lick, in the neighborhood of ahe point, afterwards known as 'Black Lick furnace.' The father of James was an old Revolutionary soldier, and settled in Crawford county. James and wife settled on Black Lick creek, near the "furnace," in 1803 or 1804. They had eight children: William, m. to Mary Sena, and settled in Cambria county; Caleb, m. to Catharine Carnahan, and settled in Johnstown, Pa.; Washington, our subject, b. in 1830, m. to Caroline Palmer, b. in county in 1832, and settled in the county, and located on present farm, threee miles from Blairsville, on the pike, in 1870; Jesse, m. to Mary Oakes, and settled in Westmoreland county, Pa.; Ellen, m. to John Spires, d., who settled in this county; Ruth, d., m. to Samuel Pershing, settled in Kansas; Solomon, d.; Abner, d. Mrs. Sena, the mother of the wife of William, lived in Cambria county, Pa., and died at the age of one hundred and three years. Our subject served in late war, in a Mississippi squadron, naval service, about ten months, in Mound City. His children are: Sarah, Henry, Ida, Ella, George and Ellzora.

Alexander McCune was born in Westmoreland county in 1832, and was the son of John and Ann McCune *nee* McIntyre. The latter's children were! John; James; Mary, m. to John Getty; Elizabeth, m. to Dr. C. McCune; George, and Alexander. The latter learned the wagon-maker's trade, and worked at it for some fifteen years. He purchased the farm he now owns in 1878, and is engaged in farming and sheep growing. He enlisted in company K, 1st Kansas volunteers, in the late war. His brother George was in the same company, and was killed by accident before the battle of Springfield. A Mr. McCrea made the first settlement on Mr. Cune's farm.

CHERRY HILL TOWNSHIP

Was organized from Green and Brush Valley, in 1854, and derived its name from the "Cherry Hill Manor," surveyed to the Penns. In the assessment lists of Wheatfield and Green are presented the names of its first settlers, and in the family records are given as much individual matter as could be ascertained.

GREENVILLE, PENN RUN P. O.

The first building on the site of the village was the dwelling house of William Evans. He laid out the lots in 1838, and called the embryo village "*Greenville*," for the township of Green, in which it was then situated. The second house was the "mud building," or "clay house" of David Davis, situated on the lot west of the Mansion House. William Evans and Samuel Wiggins erected the first salesroom. This was situated near the site of J. C. Rugh & Bro.'s building, and here they inaugurated the first store of the village. The second mercantile establishment was managed and owned by Samuel and Andrew Wiggins.

DIAMONDVILLE, MITCHELL'S MILLS P. O.

The tract upon which the village is situated contained four hundred acres, and was purchased by Dr. Robert Mitchell, because it was the "*nearest pine tract to Pittsburgh.*" Thos. Barr pointed out the timber land to the Doctor about 1822. The first improvement was made by Dr. Robert Mitchell in 1823. He and A. T. Moorhead, sen., erected a saw and grist mill sometime during the season of 1824. Mr. Moorhead was the first miller, and was succeeded by Thomas Lockard. The grist mill was built of logs, 20x30, two stories in height, had one run of country stone, and used a "rye fly," something like a tub wheel. It was enlarged in 1825, and was then supplied with an undershot wheel, and two run of stone. The second mill was erected by Dr. Mitchell, in 1838. It was a two-story frame building, 50x50, had two setts of burrs, and an overshot wheel, twelve feet in diameter.

The village was called, by Doctor Mitchell, "*Diamondville*," because the property was the *diamond*, or had the greatest value, of all the pine tracts in this section. The first birth was that of Joseph McCloud Moorhead in 1825. He was a son of A. T. Moorhead, sen., and is now a practicing physician in Missouri.

HUSTONVILLE.

The commencement of this village was the building, in 1850, of a smith shop and house for the smith by Robert Huston, in 1850. Other mechanics moved in, and there are now eight houses, store, and postoffice, shops, &c. The first store was established by Elijah Cresswell in 1855; the present one by J. H. Elwood, in 1879. The first blacksmith was Henry Truxell, who came from Cambria county, Pa., in 1850; the present one, Mr. David Dougherty, came from Blair county, Pa., in 1858. The resident minister is Rev. John G. Conover, Baptist, a native of Montgomery county, New York. They came to this county in 1871, and settled in the village in 1875. At the time of Mr. Huston's settlement here in 1822, there was no house eastward on the road for thirty miles.

James Lydick was born in 1799, on what is now the James McGaughey farm, Cherry Hill township, and was a son of Jacob and Mary Lydick *nee* Stuchell (or Stuchal). Jacob was the

son of John Lydick, who settled on the McGaughey tract at a very early day. He was driven away by the Indians three times, and the last time was gone seven years. He and his wife were natives of Ireland, who migrated to America with the Penns. John Lydick's children were: John, m. to Pina Rice; Jacob, m. to Mary Stuchell; Patrick, m. to Mary Gordon; James, m. to a Miss Boyles; Elizabeth; Barbara; Margaret; and Catharine. Jacob and Mary Lydick's children were: John, m. to Mary Lydick; Jacob, m. to Nancy Alexander; Abram, m. to Nancy Adams; James, m. to Rebecca Fowler, d. in 1863, at the age of sixty-seven; Christopher, m. to Catharine Stuchell; Patrick, m. to Elizabeth Evans; Mary, m. to Stephen Talkington; Catharine, m. to Samuel Lydick; Elizabeth, m. to John Lydick; and Margaret, m. to John McAnulty. All are dead save James, Patrick and Elizabeth. Our subject's children were: Mary Ann, m. to Matthew Loughery; William, m. to Margaret A. Ray; Josiah, b. on the James Lydick farm in 1832, m. to Belinda Todd; and Andrew, m. to Margaret Sleppy. Josiah's children were: Emerson Field, d.; Harry, d., and Margaret Rebecca.

FRANCIS CHAPMAN was born in county Donegal, Ireland, in 1773, and migrated to Pennsylvania in 1796. He settled near what is now Greenville, in 1804, and in 1814, on Two-lick, about ten miles below the "Diamond." He died in 1847. His wife was Jane Drummond, of County Tyrone, Ireland, who died in 1847, at the age of seventy-two. Their children were: Margaret, d., m. to John Conner; Elizabeth, d., m. to John Lydick; d.; Mary, m. to Henry Barnes; Sarah, d., m. to James Lydick, d.; Catharine, m. to S. L. Davis; John, d., m. to Sarah A. Geary; Lydia, m. to Jacob R. Buterbaugh; and Jane, d., m. to George Kneedler.

JAMES MOORHEAD was born in 1816, on the Moorhead homestead, and was a son of Samuel and Ann Moorhead *nee* Gibson. Samuel was a son of William Moorhead, whose father was the pioneer, Fergus Moorhead. William's children were: Samuel; Effie, m. to Thomas Reid; Martha; John; and Jane, m. to John Johnson. All except Samuel, returned to Franklin county, and the entire families, except Effie and Jane are deceased. Samuel's children were: William, m. to Elizabeth Matthews; James, m. first to Jane Bell, d., and second to Kate Gettes; Margaret, m. to William Evans, d., (sheriff); Mary, d., m. to Jno. Kirk, d.; Jane, d.; John, m. to Margaret Clark; Samuel, d. m. first to Mary Churchill, d., and second to Margaret Lapsley; George W., d.; and Miriam, m. to John Black. Samuel Moorhead, about 1816, settled on the farm now occupied by his daughter, Mrs. William Evans, for which Arthur Donaldson obtained a warrant in 1773. The farm occupied by our subject was first settled by Francis Lockhard (or Lockhart) about 1810. It is on the Kittanning trail, one mile west of Greenville. It is the site of one of the first school houses of the township. The spring was an Indian watering place, as the trail deviates from its course to the spring. The tract was surveyed to Joseph Bisphan, April 11th, 1787. Our subject's children were: Lizzie Anna, m. to Milton Johnston; Laura Bell; William Edgar; Mary; Gertrude; Maggie Jane; Harry; Charles, d.; Frank and Mabel,

WILLIAM M. MOORHAED, Insurance Agent, was married in 1876, to Sadie A. Wilson, daughter of Mrs. Martha Wilson of Centre township. His children were: W. C., and Mattie.

JAMES M. BARR was born in 1810, on the farm now owned by Rev. Thomas Stephens, Cherry Hill township, and was a son of Thomas and Elizabeth Barr *nee* Evans. Thomas' second wife was Mrs. Catharine Coleman *nee* Gordon. Thomas was the son of Robert and Sarah Barr. Their children were: Mary, m. to William Frazer; Nancy, m. to Robert McDowell; Sarah, m. to Andrew Allison; Jane, m. to Robert McAmish; Catharine, m. to Thomas Donnell; and Thomas, m. to Elizabeth Evans; all of whom are deceased. Thomas was a soldier in the war of 1812. His children were: Jane, d., m. to John Hamilton; John, d., m. to Hannah Gibson, d.; Sarah, d., m. to Daniel McCormick, d.; Thomas, m. to Martha McKillip; James M., m. to Mary Lucas; Elizabeth, d., m. to Jacob Darr; Margaret, m. to Samuel Todd, d.; William, m. first to Ellen Davis, d., and second to Mahala Redmond; and Robert, M. D., m. to Cordelia Elder. James M.'s children were: Emma, Anna Mary, Myrtilla, m. to Adam Empfield; Celia Elizabeth, d.; and Harry Ashbel, d. Our subject taught one of the first schools after the passage of the free school law, in what is now Cherry Hill township.

JOHN EVANS, PIONEER.—Our subject was born in 1772, was married to Elizabeth McFarland in 1804 and soon after settled where the village of Greenville now is. He lived there till his death in 1844, when his son William succeeded him in possession of the homestead. The children of our subject were: Nancy, d., b. in 1804, m. to George Lapsley, d.; Elizabeth, d., b. in 1806, m. to Patrick Lydick; William, b. in 1808, d. in 1875, m. to Margaret Moorhead, b. in 1818, daughter of Samuel Moorhead, early settler; Jane, b. in 1811, m. to Christopher Stuchel; Mary, b. in 1814, m. to David Myers; Robert, b. in 1819, d.; John M, b. in 1817, m. to Elizabeth Mock; Rhoda, b. in 1821, d., m. to Washington Hufnagle; Martha, b. in 1824, m. to Alexander Stuchel. William was sheriff of the county one term, served in state legislature three terms; was county surveyor several years, and clerk in the land office at Harrisburg for ten years preceeding his death. His widow and unmarried childred now live on the Samuel Moorhead homestead, near Two-lick creek, settled by him in 1818. The land was surveyed to Arthur Donaldson November, 1773. The children of William Evans were: Angeline, b. 1838, m. 1861, to John Sebring, d.; Mary Elizabeth, b. 1840, m. 1866, to Andrew W. Evans; James, b. 1842, d. same year; Louisa, b. 1843, m. to N. W. Stewart; Albert R., b. 1845; William G., b. 1874, d. same year; Miriam, b. 1850; Alonzo, b. 1852, d. 1853; Helen, b. 1854, m, 1876 to Christ Rugh; Ida J., b. 1857; John M., b. 1847. A. W. Evans, John Sebring and N. W. Stewart all served in late war, and Sebring was killed at Cold Harbor, Virginia.

W. H. COLEMAN was born in 1815, on the "Manor" in what is now Cherry Hill township, and was a son of Henry and Catharine Coleman *nee* Gordon. The latter was a daughter of Robert Gordon, an early settler of what is now Cherry Hill township, and a Revolutionary soldier. Henry Coleman was a son of John and Elizabeth Coleman. Mrs. Coleman was a Widow Evans, her maiden name being McClellan. John Coleman had been a Revolutionary soldier. He was a native of Ireland, and migrated to Bedford county. He was a shoemaker by trade, and came, accompanied by his family, to the site of the borough of Indiana a year or two before the village was surveyed. He removed to the Manor a short time after the county seat was established. He died in 1829, at the age of one hundred and four. His wife died at an advanced age. Their children were: Henry, d. in 1819, at the age of thirty-two, m. to Catharine Gordon, d. in 1836, at the age of forty-eight; and Nancy, d., m. to John McDowell, d. Henry was among the early teachers of the county seat. Henry's children were: Jane, d., m. to Archibald Weir, d.; John W., d., m. to Lydia McBroom; Robert G., d., m. to Elizabeth Spires; Wm. H., m. to Susannah Moorhead, and Elizabeth, d. William H.'s children were: W. H. H., m. to Louisa Criswell; T. M., m. first to Elizabeth Dunmoody, d., and second to Elizabeth Harrison; Theodore; Alexander, killed by lightning, July 8th, 1879; Albert, m. to Margaret Lucas; Catharine; and Robert L., d. W. H. H. was in company B, 11th Pennsylvania reserve corps for three years. T. M. was in the same company for nearly two years, and was wounded at South Mountain. John E., for nine months, was in the same war. Our subject has resided in Indiana borough since 1837, and has been known as a carpenter and contractor.

CHRISTOPHER LONG, SEN.—The Long family, now an extensive connection in the county, we trace to Christopher Long, and Elizabeth his wife, parents of: William, m. to Jane Pittmann, d.; John, d., m. to Rachel Bagley, d.; Jacob, d., m. to Elizabeth Gordon, d.; David, d., m. in the West; Elizabeth, d., m. to John Lockard, d.; Ann, d.; Susan, d., m. to Samuel Bagley, d.; all of whom settled in this county about 1820 or 1821. After the death of his wife, Elizabeth, Christopher was again married, to Margaret Lockard, and had eight children: Samuel, Thomas, Isaac, d.; Jane, d.; Ellen, Margaret, James, and Jesse; all of whom; except James and Jesse, settled in Bedford and Cambria counties. Of the first family of children, William was born in Bedford county in 1791, still survives, m. first to Jane Pittman, of Fulton county, Pa., by whom he had thirteen children, and second to Mrs. Mary Stelser *nee* Dick. He settled at or near the present village of Greenville in 1820 or 1821, where he remained five or six years, and then moved within one and one-half miles of Diamondville, where he has lived since. His children were: John, m. to Sarah E. McGaughey; Samuel, d.; Christopher, our subject, b. in 1817, m. to Elizabeth Long (cousin); Frances, d., m. to Mary Wymer; Elizabeth, d., m. to John Stout, and settled in the west; Mary, m. to Christopher Dick, settled in Ohio; Jacob, m. first to Hannah Engle, d, and second to Mrs. Elizabeth Long *nee* Stelser; William, d., m. to Elizabeth Stelser; Benjamin, m. to Susan Burnham, d.;

Jeremiah, m. to Catharine Fetterman; Sarah Ann, m. to Daniel Engle; Lucinda, d.; Fannie, m. to Adam Myers. We know of fifty-three granchildren of William Long still living, and there may be more.

Christopher Long, Jr.—Our subject is a son of Wm. Long., a living pioneer of Cherry Hill township, whose grandchildren and great-grandchildren are being reared near him. Christopher was born in 1817, and was married to Elizabeth Long, his cousin. Their children were: Hezekiah, M. D., m. to Mary Jordan, settled in Illinois; W. Templeton, m. to Lavinia Burnham, settled in county; Samantha, m. to Ellis Buterbaugh; Lemuel L., settled in Illinois, and Emma, at home. W. Templeton Long settled on Two-lick, near "Shawanee bottoms" in 1886. He married to Lavinia Burnham, daughter of Charles Burnham, of Clarion county, Pa., a soldier in the war of 1812. Their children are: Gertie, Lizzie, and Blanche.

George Spalding was born in Scotland in 1809, and was a son of John Spalding, who removed to the vicinity of Economy, Beaver county, in 1817. Our subject taught school in both Westmoreland and Indiana counties. He was married in the former county to Sarah Paul, who died at the age of sixty-one. After his marriage, he removed to Indiana county, locating in Diamondville in 1843, where he died in 1855. He was a well known anti-slavery man, and an earnest friend of the "underground railroad." His children were: Mary E., m. to M. Y. Elder; John P.; Joanna; Samuel P., d.; Sarah J., m. to Dr. William D. Henderson, and Emma C., d.

James C. and Samuel Rugh were sons of Michael Rugh, who was a son of Christian Rugh, the pioneer, who settled on what is now Rugh station, I. B. R. R., in the latter part of the last century. Michael Rugh's children were: Jas. C., m. to Mary Truby; Samuel, m. first to Margaret Truby, d., and second to Nancy E. Stuchell; Christian, m. to Helen Evans, and Susan, d. Samuel was in company E, 115th Illinois volunteers for three years. James C.'s children were: Agnes, Elizabeth, James, John, Truby, d.; and Nancy, d. Samuel's children were: William N., Edgar H., and Samuel T.

Andrew Wiggins was born in 1814, on the farm now occupied by William Ackeson, White township, and was a son of Thomas and Elizabeth Wiggins *nee* Lytle. The former was a son of Samuel and Margaret Wiggins. Samuel Wiggins settled on the above named land in the latter part of the last century. (See Wiggins' sketch, White township.) Our subject was married first to Sarah R. Houston, d., and second to Margaret Dick. His children were: Martha J., m. to G. W. Findley; Caroline H., m. to W. H. Adams; and R. L., m. to Mary Adams. Our subject has been a justice of the peace for twenty-eight years. He was the first postmaster in Greenville, the office being established in 1839. He has served as township clerk and auditor, and in other capacities.

Archy Fowler.—The first settler of the Fowler family in the county, was William, the grandfather of our subject, who settled in 1806 on lands adjoining the "Manor," and was married to Rebecca Gibson. He came from Cumberland county. He and his wife are dead. Their children were: Ann, d., m. to Matthias Bartlebaugh, d.; Rebecca, d., m. to James Lydick; Margaret, d., m. to Christopher Lydick; Archibald, father of our subject, b. in 1807, m. to Mary McBeth; Rachel, d., m. to William Hise, d.; Agnes, d., m. to Giles Stephens; William, d., whose descendants live on the old homestead, m. to Elizabeth Coy; and Susanna, d. The present homestead of Archibald, was settled first by Wm. Frazier, in 1806, and is midway from Greenville to Diamondville. The children of Archibald were: William, d.; Sarah, m. to John Kirk, d.; Rebecca, m. to Hugh McMullen; James, m. to Elizabeth Houston; William, d. Libby prison during the late war; Margaret, m. to John Beringer; Archy, our subject, m. to Belle Lytle; and John. The children of our subject were: Clarence, d.; and Elder.

John O'Neal.—The parents of our subject were: Edward O'Neal, b. in 1800, and reared in Centre county, Pa., and his wife, Catharine Kneedler, b. in Huntingdon county, Pa., December 14, 1803. They settled in this county about 1834 near Shelocta, and about 1836, moved to Diamondville. Mr. O., d. in 1870. Their children were: James, killed at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., was in the 40th P. V. 11th reserves; John, b. 1836; our subject, m. to Nancy Walker; Eliza, m. to George Flemming; Nelson, m. to Mary Rice; Edward, m. first to Margaret Moorhead, d., and second to Jane Lydick. Our subject is interested in the lumber business, and has a saw mill near the Shawanee bottoms, in Green township. His children are: Belle, James A., Edward, Maggie C., John W., and Eliza J. Edward O'Neal, sr., had two brothers, Daniel and James, who settled in Franklin county, Pa.; and one, Charles, settled in Centre county, Pa. The wife of our subject, Nancy Walker, is a granddaughter of Benjamin Walker, a frontier scout in the Indian wars.

John Martin.—Our subject was born in county Donegal, Ireland, and migrated in 1800. He married Mary Campbell, of Westmoreland county, and settled in Cherry Hill township, in the spring of 1814, on the farm now owned by W. J. Hadden. He died in 1874, in his ninety-fifth year. His children were: Mary; Robert, b. in Westmoreland county, in 1810, d. in 1879—he was an elder in Harmony church for forty years, was. m. to Margaret Wiggins; John, Esq., m. first to Sarah McDowell. d., and second to Eliza Hamilton; David, m, to Nancy Hadden; James, m. first to Mary Ralston, d., and second to Ann E. Park; William, m. to Martha McCauley; Sarah, m. to Gawin Hadden; Isabella, d.; George, killed at Spottsylvania, Va., member of the 12th Pennsylvania R. V. C.; Nancy, m. to Jonathan Dickey; and Elizabeth, m. to Thomas McDowell. All except Nancy, settled in this county. Robert had two sons in the late war: John, 55th Pennsylvania volunteers, died at Fortress Monroe, Va., and Thomas, died in the hospital of 67th Pennsylvania volunteers. Sarah had one son, John M. Hadden, in 67th Pennsylvania volunteers, in the late war. David and John were pioneer settlers in the south end of Green township, locating in the woods near the Cambria county line, in 1838, and Kimmel postoffice was established at the residence of the latter, in 1865.

William Stephens.—As early as 1805 Shadrach Stephens, a brother of our subject, settled on Yellow creek, on land now owned by Peter Coy. He was a millwright by trade. Some of his descendents still live in Green township. In 1813 he was followed by his brother, our subject, who settled on the "Manor," on lands, part of which are still occupied by Rev. Thomas W. Stephens, his son. The lands were settled by Wm. Johnston in 1805. He was a blacksmith, and carried on a shop for several years, using coal packed on horseback from the mines to the shop; most of it was carried five miles. Early settlers frequently carried coal along with them when they went to the shop to get work done. His purchase included three hundred acres, upon which he lived till his death, in 1849. About the year 1820, he built a saw mill on Yellow creek, on site of present mill of Peter Coy. In going back and forth to the mill he carried his rifle and by twenty-one shots killed nineteen deer. His sons Thomas W. and Giles, both of whom are yet living, will remember going to school in buckskin pants and bear-skin caps, and having no shoes till they were young men. Our subject and his wife, Nancy Weston, were both born in Huntingdon county, and the three eldest children were born in same county. Their issue were: Rev. Thomas W., b. in 1808, m. first to Ann Eliza Newport, d., and second to Mary Rank, b. in county in 1836; Mary, d., m. to Robert Dunwoody, d.; Giles, b. in 1813, m. first to Agnes Fowler, d., and second to Catharine Craig; Elizabeth, d., m. to Joseph D. Gibson, d.; Abraham, d., m. to Hannah Greer; Tipton, d., m. to Eliza Lockard; John, d., m. to Letitia O'Neal, d.; Rebecca, d.; and Rachel, m. to John Engle. All the family with their consorts settled in this county. Thomas W. was ordained to the ministry in Methodist Protestant church in 1839, but dissolved his connection with that body in 1846, then uniting with the Wesleyan Methodist church, which he has served since that time. He is now seventy-two years old, and active, superintending his own farm, preaching frequently, and performing the general duties of a minister in his own neighborhood; his youngest child is but an infant. His children by first wife were: Virginia, d.; Indiana, d.; Newport, d., m. to Clara Churchill; Fremont, m. to Ann Barber; by second wife: Thomas W., jr.; Samuel, d.; Maria, George, Dan, Zenas, and Sarah Elizabeth, infant. Giles and his sons own several farms in the township, and his own present homestead is near Harmony Church. His former one, now occupied by his son, is the same as settled by Robert McKesson before 1813, for which a warrant was issued to Peter Cress in 1773, and was located as six miles from "Two-licks." The children of Giles, ten of whom are still at home with him, were: by first wife, James, m. to Mary Lovelace; William, m. first to Martha Lapley, d., and second to Elizabeth Moorhead; Nancy, m. to Wm. J. Hadden; David, m. to Belle Dixon; Rebecca, d.; Ann Eliza, d.; Melinda; G. Wesley; Archibald, d.; Thomas, d.; by second wife: Ida, Benjamin, Charles, Laura, Harry, Edward, Milligan Wolf, and Blanche.

James served in the 40th Pennsylvania volunteers, 11th reserves, and was wounded.

ARCHIBALD STEWART.—Our subject is the third of the name in the line of descent in the county, the record of whom is: Archibald Stewart, the eldest, came from Ireland to this country to buy flax and flaxseed, but the Revolutionary war commencing prevented him carrying out his design, and he enlisted in the army. After the war he settled in Bucks county, and married Nellie Allison, of the Centre county Allisons. He afterwards settled in Centre township, Indiana county, moving to Cherry Hill township, in 1857 or 1858. His children were: John, d., m. in Centre county, and settled in this county, afterwards; Archibald, d., m. to Jane Cummins, d.; Samuel, d., m. to Susan Cummins; Jane, d.; Mary, still living, 1880; and Nellie, d. Of these, Archibald, the father of our subject, was born in Centre county, July 16th, 1796, and his wife, Jane Cummins, born in this county, Sept. 1st, 1802. Their children were: John C., b. May 5th, 1823, d.; Archibald, our subject, b. Dec. 5th. 1824, m. to Elizabeth Johnston, who d. in 1854; William, b. Dec. 22d, 1826, d. in California, in 1851; Samuel T., b. 1829, d.; Frank, b. 1830, m. to Augusta Kirk, settled in the county; Margaret E., b. 1833, m. to Emanuel Grumbling, settled in the county; David M., b. 1835, is in California; James, b. 1838, settled in Arizona; Jane, b. 1842, m. to Wm. H. Guthrie; Elizabeth, b. 1843, d. Our subject has but one son, Archy, and daughter, Marinda. Thus the name is continued to the fourth generation. This farm is supposed to have been settled first by the Morgans.

JOHN MCKENDRICK.—The father of our subject, Samuel McKendrick, was born in Ireland, and migrated to Philadelphia, and from thence to this county, in 1828, and settled on "clay pike," near Lapsley tavern. He married Jane McBeth, also a native of Ireland. He died in 1835, but his wife lived till 1877, when she died at the age of eighty-six. Their children were: John, our subject, b. in Philadelphia, in 1826, m. first to Amanda Gibson, d., second to Anna Douthett, d., and third to Emma Short; James, settled in Philadelphia; Martha, m. to Allison Gibson, settled in the county; Mary, m. to James Nickle, settled in the county. The children of our subject by his first wife, were: Eliza J. m. to George Ainsley; Mary Ann, and James H., both in Philadelphia; William, a teacher; Margaret; John A.; Joseph; Durill; Rosana; Amanda; and by second wife, Joseph D. Samuel McKendrick, settled on the farm now owned by our subject, in 1839. It was surveyed as vacant land in 1795, by John Evans, for James Simpson, and contains 400 acres. It is near Two-lick creek, on the Indian path diverging from the Kittanning trail, at the Brown farm—was a wild place in 1839, there being only a cabin built by the Lockard's, and a small clearing. A panther killed McKendrick's dog, after they came on the place.

WILLIAM HOWE.—Our subject is a son of Samuel Howe, an early settler in Black Lick township, who married Elizabeth Smith, and afterwards settled in Cherry Hill township, near the present "new state road." His children were: William, our subject, b. in 1815, m. to Mary Ann Lewis, b. in Bedford county, in 1816; Eliza, d.; Daniel, m. to a Miss Widdewson and settled in Colorado; John, m. to Susanna Lewis and went to Texas; Catharine, d., m. to Wm. Fair; Samuel, m. to Elizabeth Davis, settled in Arizona territory; Mary Jane, m. to Jacob Wyrock, settled in Montana territory; Margaret, d.; Joseph, m. to Mary Davis, and settled in Colorado territory. The children of our subject are: Alexander C., m. to Harriet Harold, settled in Kansas; Elizabeth, m. to Harrison Mock; James, m. to Margaret Stahl; Silas D., m. to Mary Harold; Joanna, m. to Scott McCuHough, settled in Colorado; Dilla; and Jennie, m. to William A. Groft. Alexander C., served in the late war, in compana A, 61st Pennsylvania volunteers.

HUGH CAMERON, SR.—Our subject and Phebe his wife were natives of Scotland, migrated to this country and settled at Denniston's town, Westmoreland county, in 1779, and removed to this county about 1789, and settled on farm now subdivided. The first improvement was on part since known as Davis' farm, two miles from point afterwards known as Black-lick furnace. It is not known that any of Mrs. Cameron's relatives ever came to this country. Their children were: Daniel, who went west and was never heard from; John, last heard from in state of Indiana; Findley, d., m. first to Ruth Carney, d., second to Nancy Killen, d., and third to Mattie Findley; Hugh, d., m. first to Nancy Makins, d., and second to Elizabeth Pershing, d., Annie, d., m. to John Carney, d.; Phebe, d., m. to Jacob Craig, d.; and one daughter, m. to Solomon Longstreth, went west and was never heard from. Findley and Hugh settled in this county. Hugh served in war of 1812. Findley remained on old homestead till his death, and Hugh also remained some years and afterwards settled near Strongstown. Nearly all the children of both these men settled in this county. The children of Hugh by first wife were: John, m. to Eliza Wilson; Findley, d., m. to Pernilla Neff; by second wife: Hugh, b. in 1818, m. to Miriam Graham; Frederick, b. in 1822, m. to Elizabeth Grow; Eliza, d., m. first to John Neff, d., and second to David Orner; Daniel, m. first to Margaret Bartlebaugh, d., second to Mrs. Dresilla Bartlebaugh *nee* Cribbs, d., and third to Mrs. Cordella Repine *nee* Neal; Jacob, m. to Mrs. Eleanor Grow *nee* Williams; William, b. 1831, m. to Catharine Lapsley, b. 1832; Joseph, m. to Nancy Bartlebaugh; Nancy, m. to George Rink; Phebe, m. to Milton Carney. Of these, Frederick, Jacob and William settled in Cherry Hill township, and Hugh, Daniel and Joseph in Green township. Findley Cameron's children were: Daniel, d., m. to Nancy Stephens; Findley, d., m. to Annie Clark; William, d., m. to Elizabeth George; Abraham, d., m. to Ann Stephens; Jennie, m. to William Bracken; Mary, d.; Elizabeth, m. to John Bracken; Phebe, m. to William Stephens.

FREDERICK CAMERON.—Our subject is a son of Hugh Cameron, jun., (the second one of the name resident of the county), was born in the county in 1822, and married Elizabeth Grow. Their issue is: Sarah J., d.; Jennie, d.; Lowry, m. to Emma Moorhead; Albert, m. to Kate M. Hare; Mary E., m. to Zachariah Paul; Amos, d.; Mattie A.; Laura Belle. He settled on the present farm on clay pike, near Yellow creek, in 1848, and now owns and manages about one thousand acres in Cherry Hill township. The homestead was first settled by Nathaniel Cravan, date unknown. Our subject served one term as county commissioner, and is an extensive farmer and stock grower; also interested in the lumber business, having a saw mill. William Cameron lives on lands of Frederick, and his children are: Lloyd, m. to Jennie Williams; Jas. E., d.; Mira F., and Nancy.

GEORGE RAY.—Our subject is a son of John Ray and Mary Moon, who came from Ireland and settled on the "Manor" about 1816, and lived on the homestead till the death of John, in 1865. Their children were: Matthew, b. in Ireland, m. to Jane McCunn, native of Ireland; Jane; James, m. to Margaret Elwood; Thomas, d., m. to Hannah Reese, d., native of Wales; Robert R. (the babe when emigrated), m. to Agnes Dick; John, m. to Mary Ann Dick; George, m. to Ann Lydick; Mary, m. to Jesse Saltsgiver; Elizabeth, m. to John R. Kinter; William, d., m. to Ellen Myers. William was justice of the peace in Rayne township one term. John settled in Tennessee, and all the others in this county. Our subject settled first in Rayne township, and then near the old homestead. His children were: Mary, m. to James McCoy; Isaac, John C., James, Margaret, Jane, Samuel, Ann E., Tillie, Emma, Mattie, and George.

WILLIAM D. RAY is a son of Robert R. Ray, of Rayne township, and was born in the county in 1850, m. to Mary C. Myers, and in 1876, started a store at a point on the "clay pike" known as "Lapsley tavern," and in the spring of 1880, removed to "Misner Mills," in Pine township. He is an industrious business man and a good citizen. His children are: Aggie C.; Carrie, d., and Mary Blanche.

SAMUEL RALSTON.—The family to which our subject belongs, first settled in this country, about Philadelpha, and in the pioneer days, in Westmoreland county. David, the father of our subject, settled there, and first married a Miss O'Harra, d., by whom he had two children: Sarah, d., m. to George Graham, d., of Westmoreland county, Pa.; and Jane, d., m. to Richard Flemming, of Butler county, Pa. He then married Elizabeth Lewis, d., and the issue of this marriage was: Robert, b. 1810, m. to Jane Loughrey, of Westmoreland county, Pa.; Samuel, b. 1812, m. to Nancy McFarland; William, d., m. to Mrs. Ann Duke *nee* McFarland; Mary, d., m. to James Martin; Eliza, d., m. to Robert Flemming; David, m. to Jane Dodson; Rebecca, d.; John, m. to Catharine Myers—all these with their consorts, settled in Indiana county. David Ralston, sr., moved to this county, in 1821, and located five miles north of Indiana township, on the farm now owned by Robert, his son. He was a school teacher in early days, and is said to have been a good one; was blind about seven years before his death, and died at the age of eighty-two, and his wife Elizabeth, at seventy-seven years of age. Of his brothers, we gather the following notes:

These were Robert, John, Wliam and Samuel. John settled in Mercer county, Pa., and b lt a large mill on Slippery Rock creek; William was drownedn the Youghiogheny river, while swimming it to reach his fanly, in the vicinity of the present town of McKeesport. Our suject settled on the present farm, in 1850. It is on the pike, fie miles east of Indiana, and the property first settled by Wm. McSweeny, who built and kept a hotel at this point for many ears. The building was erected about 1830, and for many yeas was well patronized by drovers and wagoners. The Kittanning war trail passes nearly the entire length of the farm, and upon it, horse shoes were found, half a dozen fastened together of peculiar make, and evidently dropped by early traders if nt by the Indians. Other relics of the days of the "red man have been found. Our subject was married to Nancy McFarland, of Armstrong county a daughter of Wm. McFarland, native of Ireland, who deposited his first vote in this county, for Washington, for president—was one of first jurors drawn in Indiana county. He settled in this county, near the village of Newport, (now deserted,) and was a resident of this countyfor many years, but removed to Armstrong county, where helied at the age of one hundred and five years, and his wife ninety-six. Mrs. Ralston is the youngest daughter, and the only one resident of the county. When he settled at Newport there was no house on the path from there to the Stewart farm, near the present Reed Station, on branch railroad. David Ralston, sr., and Wm. McFarland both, were in the war of 1812. The children of our subject are: Eliza Jane; Margaret Ann, m. to Christopher Knee; Nancy Stewart, d.; McFarland, d.; Isabella; Mary Catharine, m. to Adolphus Kesler; Martha Matilda, m. to C. B. Tibbetts; Sam'l M., m. to Mary Barr; James Stewart; and Ella Manett. All of these living, are residents of the county.

William J. Hadden.—Our subject is a son of Garvin Hadden, and grandson of William Hadden, b. in this county, in 1788, near Cherry run, in Centre township, and died in 1872, in Cherry Hill township. The oldest of the name in the county, was Bartholomew, the father of William, who came from Ireland, and settled in this county before 1788, at same time as Garvin Adams. William married Jane Adams, and their issue were: Bartholomew, d.; Nancy, m. to David Martin; Garvin, m. to Sarah Martin; Catharine, m. to James McCunn; and William, jr., m. to Mary McKesson. Garvin and William both, settled in the county. Garvin's children were: William J., our subject, m. to Nancy Stephens; John, m. to Jennie Johnston, and settled in Illinois; Garvin, jr.; Jane; Belle; George; and Ellsworth. Our subject located on the old Martin farm at his marriage, in 1868. His children are: John; Sallie A.; Ira Clark; Wesley Stephens; Thomas, and two unmarried. His wife Nancy, is a daughter of Giles Stephens.

James M. Campbell.—Our subject is a son of John Campbell and wife, Flora Morrow, of Westmoreland county, who came from Franklin county in 1803. Their children were: James M., our sudject, b. in 1801, m. to Sarah B. Hamilton; Annie, m. to Samuel Fair, d.; Martha, d.; Isabella, m. to Samuel Patterson. Mark died in the state of Indiana, and Mr. Patterson and wife settled in same state. The others settled in this county, Martha living with James M. until her death. Our subject came to the county in 1843 and settled in Burrell township, and in 1847 came to White township and in 1865 removed to present homestead on "Kattanning trail," settled by —— Ferguson about 1803. Upon this tract a log hotel was erected in 1805 or 6. This was 20x33 feet with "lean to" on one side. Samuel Reed kept the hotel and had a smith shop. Drovers used to drive early and late to reach this point, which was on an old state road, located nearly on the line of the Kittanning trail. There were two or three cabins on the tract prior to Reed's settlement in 1805. A storm in the winter of 1879–80 unroofed the old tavern, which is still standing. In early days it was a good hunting ground, part of which was called "plum thicket," and there were evidences of an Indian battle on the ground. The orchard on this farm was planted in 1805–6 and a part of it is still bearing. The tavern was noted for the fights that occurred at it. In dilapidation it has since been occupied by a family who used the "lean to" for a stable, and the principal rooms for dwelling. Mrs. Campbell is a daughter of Robert A. Hamilton, tanner. The children of our subject were: Finetta J., a teacher; Sarah Florinda; John H., and Annie Laura.

The Askin Family.—Joseph and Thomas Askin emigrated from Ireland and settled in Cherry Hill township about 1805, on farm now owned by T. Askin jr. Thomas never married, and worked in brick yard in Philadelphia until he paid for the farm as well as assisting others of his friends to migrate. Joseph, we believe, returned to Ireland for his wife, Lavina Pigot, bringing her to the farm. A third brother, James Askin, emigrated about 1833, bringing with him his grandson, Thomas, and his own daughter, Nancy. He was married in Ireland, but his wife died there. His son, George Askin, had preceded him, emigrating in 1820. His son Joseph and wife, parents of Thomas, afterwards came, in 1848. These were all settlers in the township. The children of Joseph Askin, sr., were: Thomas, William and Joseph, d. in Ireland; Nancy, m. to Robert Dunwiddie, sr., d.; Eliza, b. in 1809, m. to Thomas Askin, jr.; and Lavina, d. The children of James who came to this country were: George, Joseph, jr., and Nancy; his son James being yet in Ireland, if alive. His son Joseph, jr., married Eleanor Huston, and their children were: Thomas, jr., m. to Eliza Askin, daughter of Joseph, sr., as above noted; Nancy, m. to James Wilson, settled in county; Sarah, m. to John Askin; Eleanor J., d., and Mary. Thomas, jr., and his wife Eliza are now in possession of the old Askin homestead, and their only living child, Maria, is m. to John D. Mrtin; the other daughter, Eleanor, is dead. All of the old stock are now dead. Thomas Askin, sr., built a saw mill on the tract in 1822, and the third one is now erected on the site.

68—I. CO.

William Murphy.—Our subject is the oldest son of John Murphy, who was born in Ireland, and married Mary Hare, also of Ireland. He emigrated in 1801 and located in Germantown, Philadelphia, and settled in this county in 1836. His children were: William, our subject, b. in Philadelphia in 1815, m. first to Sarah Frazier, d., and second to Mary Creps, b. in 1821; John, enlisted from Philadelphia in the Mexican war, and died in marine hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, on his way home; Mary Ann, d., m. to William Moore, d., parents of Mrs. Henderson, d., who was postmistress at Blairsville for about fifteen years; Eliza, m. to William Frazier, settled in county; Margaret, m. first to Robert Dunwiddie, and second to Robert Young. Our subject served three years in the 54th Pennsylvania volunteers, and in 1870 started the woolen factory on Two-lick, below Diamondville, in building erected for a foundry by Spaulding and Farren.

John S. Amond.—Our subject is a son of Frederick H. Amond and Elizabeth Lessick, both natives of Westmoreland county, who came to this county in 1850 or 1851, and settled on Yellow creek. Frederick was a wagonmaker by trade. He died in 1867, aged about sixty-six years, and his wife died in 1870, aged fifty years. Their children were: Mary E., m. to Daniel Golden, who settled in Kansas; John S., our subject, born in 1841, m. to Martha Simpson; Levi J., m. to Barbara Dick. John S. is a farmer, and Levi J. a carpenter and farmer. The former sometimes writes the news of the township for the press.

James Simpson.—Our subject settled in the county, in East Mahoning township, in 1819, and in Cherry Hill township in 1823. In 1827, he permanently located on the tract settled by McManemum about 1800. He was m. to Mary McBeth, d. He died in 1866, ninety years old. His children were: Robert, b. in 1807, m. first to Margaret McCunn, and second to Mrs. Eleanor Lapsley *nee* McCaffrey; Rosanna, d.; Hugh, d., m. to Mary Creps; Mary J., m. to John Simpson, of Armstrong county, Pa.; Martha, m. to John S. Amond; Esther, m. to John Gilmore. Robert, and Mrs. Amond still remain on part of the old homestead.

Jacob Darr, Esq.—Our subject is a son of John Darr and his wife, Sarah Johns, both natives of Dauphin county, Pa., who moved to this county in 1824, and settled in the house known as the "old toll house," at Indiana, on the site of the house now occupied by John Sutor, and afterwards moved to Diamond Mills, and from thence to near Brookville, Jefferson county, Pa., where Mr. D. died, in 1859. Of a large family of children, none but our subject remain in this county. They were: Jacob, our subject, m. to Elizabeth Barr, d.; Sabina, d., m. to Samuel H. Johnston, d.; George, m. to Sarah Garner, settled in Jefferson county, Pa.; Henry, died in California; Sarah, d., m. to Joseph Festbinder, settled in Jefferson county, Pa.; Joseph, m. to Margaret Burket, settled in Jefferson county, Pa.; John, d.; Ann, m. to Miles Pearce, of Jefferson county, and Robert, d. Our subject served one term as county commissioner, 1870 to 1873, during the stormy time investigating the bond robbery business. His children are: John Steele, m. to Ellen Diamond; Robert S., m. to Josie B. Young; others died young. He settled on present farm in 1876.

JOHN CAMERON.—Our subject is a son of the third Hugh Cameron in the county (for which see notes on Hugh Cameron). His children were: John, our subject, m. to Jane Wilson; Stewart, m. to Crissie Cleice, settled in Ohio; Martha, d.; Elizabeth, d.; Joel M., m. to Eliza Craig; Miles, d.; Norris, M. D., a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, second in a class of 196, and is now located at Greenville, Indiana county; Horace, and Emily. Our subject is solicitor for "Cherry Hill Township Fire Insurance Co.," and farmer. He is located on the tract settled by McManemum about 1800, and by James Simpson in 1827. The father of Mrs. C., George Wilson, served in the war of 1812. The children of our subject are: Clara D., Crissie E. and Cora May. Mr. C. is a young man yet, born in 1842, but an influential man in the township.

GEORGE WIKE.—The first of the Wike family settled in Cherry Hill township, about 1819. The oldest pioneer of the name, of whom we get notes, was Henry Wike. His children were: David, father of our subject, b in the county in 1816, m. to Sarah Coulter; George, m. to Kate Empfield; Jacob, m. to Margaret Makin; Isaac, m. to Ellen Knoll, d.; Abram, m. to Mary Bowers; William; Alexander, went west; John, d.; and Peter, d. Abram served three years in the 78th Pennsylvania volunteers. David, Jacob and Abram settled in this county. The children of David were: George, our subject, m. to Pleasant Clawson: Ellen, m. to Isaac Slippy, of company F, 55th Pennsylvania volunteers; Catharine, m. to Caldwell Clawson; Mary, m. to Daniel Brickley; Rachel, m. to Warfield Stineman; and David, m. to Elizabeth Putt. Our subject served in 55th Pennsylvania volunteers, and lost a leg near Chapin's Farm, Virginia, September 29, 1864. His children are: Phebe Elvira, Sarah, David, Lucy A., Mary A., William G., and Jas. C.

MRS. MARY COY is a daughter of Abraham Dehaven, and was born in Centre towlship in 1807. Mr. Dehaven came from Northampton county, Pennsylvania, to the "forks of Yough," and married Catharine Shaffer, and moved to this county prior to 1807. He had a family of eight children, all of whom, except our subject and one sister, Mrs. John Jamison, settled in Jefferson and Clearfield counties. Our subject is the second wife and relict of John Coy, who settled in the county in 1819, and whom she married in 1834. She is now seventy-three years old, and in apparent good health. Her own children are: Caroline, m. to George Light, settled in Kansas; Abraham, d., and Jemima, m. to James Knabb, with whom she now resides.

JAMES KNABB.—Our subject is a son of David Knabb and Diana Rhodarmiel, of Berks county, Pa., who settled in this county in 1859, whose children were: James, our subject, m. to Jemima Coy; Amos, now in Colorado, m. to Sarah Altimus, d.; Hannah; Albert, m. to Mary Sebring; Sarah, Susan, John, Joseph. Mrs. K., with Hannah, Sarah and Susan, returned to Berks county. Albert, John and Joseph are in Jefferson county, Pa. James served in the late war in the first three months' service in company E, 6th Pennsylvania volunteers; Amos served ouer three years in Durell's battery; Albert served nearly three years. The children of our subject are: Ambrose; Elmira and Annie, twins; John, and Lizzie Araminta. Our subject is on the farm first settled by Jacob Schlocht in 1818, and afterwards owned by John Coy. In 1870, our subject built a sawmill on the premises on Laurel run, in the edge of Pine township, on the site of the one built by John Coy in 1841.

JOHN D. PAIGE, ESQ.—Our subject is a son of Edmund Paige, born near Dartmouth, Devonshire, England, and was married to Elizabeth Dunn, of Devonshire. They migrated to this country, in 1831, and the same year settled in Brush Valley township. Their children were: John D., our subject, b. 1818, m. to Florinda Fair; Edmund, m. to Emma Pegg, b. in England; Nicholas, m. to Elizabeth Stewart: Elizabeth; Amelia, m. to Samuel Kennedy, settled in Kansas; and Susan. Nicholas, Susan, and Elizabeth, live on the homestead near Mechanicsburg. Edmund has been a county surveyor for several years, and has served as district attorney, etc. Our subject is justice of the peace in Cherry Hill township. He settled on the present farm in 1845. It was probably first settled by Adam Boners. The Edmund Paige homestead, Brush Valley township, was warranted in the name of John Fulleton. It included the Beaver Dams, according to the survey. John Paige, the father of Edmund Paige, sr., was in his day, one of the largest farmers in Devonshire. He died over one hundred years old.

THOMAS LAPSLEY.—Our subject settled in Cherry Hill township, as early as 1801. He had two sons, George m. to Nancy Evans; and James, m. to Eleanor McCaffrey; and one daughter, Elizabeth, m. to Thomas Reese. These are all dead, except Eleanor McCaffrey, who has sinc married Robert Simpson. George had four children: Eleanr, m. to Prter Risinger: Eliza, m. to John Newman; Mary, d.m. to Robert McBeth; and Thomas, m. to Elizabeth Munshow. James, who succeeded his father, and built the Lapsley tavrn, had thirteen children: Mary, m. to Peter Keller; Elizabe, m. to Thomas Wakefield; Thomas, settled in Missouri; Catarine, m. to William Cameron; Eleanor, m. to John Robinn, d.; Sarah, m. to George Wilson; James, E., Presbyterian minister, d. in Baltimore, Md., was m. to Carrie Tarr, of Alleghey City; William, settled in Missouri; Margaret, m. James Sapson; Martha J., d., m. to William Stephens; Lucy, m. to Va Wilson, settled in Illinois; Nancy, d.: Agnes, d. Five of the aughters still remain in the county. George Wilson, husbanof Sarah, eame from Huntingdon county, and is now settledin Cherry Hill township.

WILLIAM BOUCHER.—Our subjeis the son of Henry Boucher, a native of Bucks county, Pa., oGerman descent, who was adopted and raised by Jacob Haze who moved to Centre county, Pa. Henry married Elizabet Wolf, b. in Hanover, Pa., and moved to Frankstown, and out 1806, settled in Rayne township, this county, on farm no owned by Wm. Wolf. His children were: John, b. 1803, m.) Elizabeth Darr, d., settled in this county, and in early days o "staging" drove stage from Kittanning to Ebensburg: Henryd., m. to Catharine Dodson, d.; Elizabeth, d., m. to John Walrs, d., of Blair county, Pa.; Margaret, d., m. to George Darr, d.; David, m. to Catharine Hicks; Eve, d., m. to Laurence Kdar; Andrew, d., m. to Amelia Creps; Catharine, d., m. to Samuel Myers; Jacob, d., m. to Margaret Myers, d.; William, ou subject, b. in 1822, m. to Phebe Lewis, b. in the county, 182; Susan, d. All this large family, with their consorts settledin this county, except one. John, the oldest, now twenty-seven years old, has removed to Jefferson county. Our subject setled in the town of Indiana, and for many years worked at his rade of wagon-making. He now keeps a hotel in Greenville. His children were: Anna M., m. to J. T. Mahan; Elizabeth m. to Henry Gross, of Clarion county, Pa.; Martin, m. to nie Shaffer, and settled in Jefferson county, Pa.; Olive, d., m. to Alonzo Singer; Clara, d.; and William A., m. to Sadie Hoovr.

ALEXANDER STUCHELL (or Stucal) was born on the farm now occupied by William B. Stuchll, White township, in 1821, and was a son of Jacob and Margat Stuchell *nee* Fairman, d. (See sketch of Wm. D. Stuchell, White township.) Alexander was in company I, 206th Pennsyl ania volunteers, about one year. He was married to Martha, aughter of John Evans, the surveyor. His children were: Florinda, m. to William A. Evans; Nancy E., m. to Samuel ugh; Evan R., m. to Adelaide Stewart; E. B.; and Mary Bla. Our subject located in Greenville, in 1847, and since has been engaged in the furniture, undertaking and cabinet business. He has used a water wheel for power, for six years, intending to introduce a fifteen foot over-shot wheel.

REV. B. SHIELDS SLOAN, Presbyterian, was born on the site of Green Oak, Armstrong county, in 1831, and was a son of William and Mary Sloan *nee* Thomas. The former was a native of Armstrong county and a son of Samuel Sloan. John, a son of the latter, was the father of the Sloan children who were abducted in the last Indian war, by the Indians. Our subject graduated at Glade Run Academy, in 1858, and at Washington College in 1860. He graduated from the Theological Seminary of Allegheny City, in 1864. His first location was in Rock Island, Illinois, where he was pastor of Pleasant Ridge, and Edwards churches for seven years. In January, 1872, he removed to Greenville, his present home, and has been the pastor of Harmony and Bethesda congregation. He for three years was in charge of the Mechanicsburg church. He was married in 1860, to Cynthia S. McComb, a granddaughter of Gen. McComb. His children were: Mary E., d.; James H., B. Shields, and Grace Helen. Mrs. Shields was a daughter of George and Elizabeth McComb *nee* Marshall. The former was a soldier in the war of 1812. George McComb's children were: Margaret T., d., m. to John Pool; James H., m. to Martha Calhoun; Nancy J., m. first to Archibald Marshall, d., and second to Peter Pence; John C., m. to Nancy P. Sloan; Eliza J., d., m. to Archibald Findley; Maria E. m. to Jacob Guyer; Martha E., m. to John Cochran; Sarah A., d., m. to Hugh Taylor; Robert N., m. to Margaret Miller; and Cynthia S., m. (see above). Robert N. was a soldier in the war of 1861.

GEORGE WAGNER was born in Cowan, Shannock township, Armstrong county, in 1850, and was a son of Daniel and Susan

Wagner *nee* Blatchford. The former was a native of Franklin county, and of German, and the latter of Irish descent. Their children were: William Wallace; John, m. to Nancy McMillan; Lenora, m. to Jeremiah Cook; George, m. first in 1870, to Elizabeth Dorning, d., and second to Anna Rager; Johnston J., Methodist Protestant minister, m. first to Letitia Ballantine, d., and second to Miss Anderson; Narcissa J., m. to Charles Triece; Amanda; and Lorenzo, d. William W., was in company A., 11th Pennsylvania reserve corps for over three years. He was wounded, losing an arm, and a prisoner. He re-enlisted as a bass drummer in the invalid corps. Daniel located in Cookport, in 1859, and since 1873, has resided in Cowanshannock.

W. T. Garroway was born near Kittanning, Armstrong county, in 1849, and was a son of Samuel and Jane Garroway *nee* Gardner, natives of Scotland. Our subject was educated at Slate-lick and Worthington Academies and Westminster College, entering the latter in 1869, and remaining three years. He was the principal of the Leechburg schools in 1874 and 1875, and later of the Chartier's Station and Shearsburg schools. He located in Greenville in 1878, and has since been the principal of the schools, and precepter of the academy for two sessions. He was married in 1873 to Delilah E., daughter of Michael Hawk of New Salem. Their only child is Bertha May.

Thomas McMullen, M. D., was born on what is now the W. H. McMullen farm, Centre township, in 1826, and was a son of Alexander and Catharine M. McMullen *nee* McKennie. (See sketch of Dr. James McMullen, Brush Valley township.) Our subject was educated in the common schools, and in the Blairsville Academy. He read medicine with his brother, James McMullen, M. D., and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1856, taking his first course in the session of 1852–3. His first location was at Bell's Mills, Black-lick township, in June, 1853, where he remained a year and a half. His next location was in Monmouth, Warren county, Illinois, and after a stay of five months, returned to Mechanicsburg, locating in 1857, in Greenville. His practice extends about ten miles from the village. He served in the state house of representatives in the sessions of 1871–'72. He was married, in 1858, to Rebecca J., daughter of Rev. Samuel Swan. Their children were: Samuel S., d.; Sarah C.; Mary, d.; Alexander, Elizabeth M., Blanch G., James Wallace, Charles Bell, Richard Bard, Jeannet Craig and Jessie P., twins.

Rev. J. Warren Smouse, German Baptist, was born in Blair county in 1848, and a son of Michael and Dora Smouse *nee* Loose, a daughter of William Loose, who was the first teacher in Blair county. Our subject was educated in the Blair county schools, and has been an evangelist for four years of the German Baptists or Brethren. His first residence in the county was at Smicksburg, where he was married to Molly J. Smith. In a short time he removed to Greenville, his present home. His children were: Dora E., and Edgar Monroe. He has a bible printed in 1622.

George Shellito was born in Franklin county in 1819, and was a son of John and Beverly Shellito *nee* Henchey. The former was of Irish, and the latter of German descent. John was the son of John Shellito, a Revolutionary soldier. Our subject came to the county in 1851, and worked at the blacksmith trade at the stone house in Pine township. In about two years later he removed to Greenville, using what is now his shop for his residence. He was married, in 1843, to Elizabeth Johnston. The children were: Mary, d.; Thomas, William, John, Austin, Elizabeth, and Alice.

Thomas C. Mardis was born in what is now Buffington township, in 1852, and was a son of Jacob and Eliza Mardis *nee* Clark. The former was a member of company G, 206th Pennsylvania volunteers about one year. His children were: Elizabeth, m. to Thomas Dresser; Sarah J., d.; Caroline, d., m. to Henry Bracken; Winfield S., d.; Thomas C., m. to Ella Bowen; Sedena, d.; John S.; Elmer E.; and Annetta B., d, Our subject is a dentist, having been in this vocation for several years. He located in Greenville in 1872.

John P. Kennedy was born in Cherry Hill township in 1853, and was a son of Samuel and Amelia Kennedy *nee* Paige. He came to Greenville in 1878, and purchased the D. R. Hare carpenter, furniture and undertaking establishment. He was married in 1876, to Hannah E. McKesson, their only child being Edmund Afton. Our subject has been orderly sergeant of company H, 10th Pennsylvania militia since June, 1876.

Robert Mitchell, Jr., was born in Indiana, in 1826, and was a son of Dr. Robert and Jane Mitchell *nee* Clark, who were married in 1824. Dr. Mitchell was a native of Ohio county, West Virginia. He studied medicine with Dr. McGehan, of West Alexander, Washington county, Pa., and graduated from Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, during the times of Dr. Rush. His first location was in Indiana. His anti-slavery and philanthropic career, is portrayed in other articles. He was a member of the legislature for six years, and associate judge for several years. He died in 1864, at the age of seventy-six. His wife is over seventy-five years of age, and resides at the county seat. Their children were: Mary Ann, d.; Robert and Matthew, d., twins, the former m. to Margaret Burnham; Isabella, m. to Simeon Mitchell; John, d.; James, m. to Louisa Thompson; Anna Mary; Jane, portrait painter; and William. John was a graduate of Oberlin College, Ohio, and was a principal of the Indiana Academy, for several sessions. He went to Kansas, and participated in all the early troubles of that state. He was one of the party of seventeen, captured by the notorious Fred. Emery, and taken to Lecompton, where they were rescued by Gen. James Lane. He was one of the party of four who recaptured Dr. Dory, confined in the St. Joseph, Missouri jail, for aiding in the escape of slaves. He is buried in Walthena cemetery, Doniphan county, Kansas. Our subject's only child is Flora Jane.

James Furguson was born in Erie county, Pa., in 1800, and was a son of William Furguson. He had charge of the Indiana jail, from 1826 to 1841, and was a court crier for many years. He died in 1850. He was married in 1825, to Eliza Williams Stiles, who is living, in her seventy-third year. Their children were: Lavinia, m. first to Charles Hart, d., and second to F. C. Weaver, d., a justice of the peace for three terms; William, m. to Mrs. Sarah A. Myers; Elizabeth, m. to James L. Whitman; Ann Maria, d., m. first to Richard McNiel, d., second to John Clark, d., and third to Dr. A. S. McClure; E. C., m. to Jane E. Myers, d.; Julia, d.; Isabella, m. to E. K. Wright; and Mary Ella, m. to B. F. Ray. William was in company F. 6th U. S. cavalry, for three years, and was twice a prisoner, escaping both times. Mrs. Lavinia Weaver's children were: by her first husband, Wm. F., d.; Mary E.; John C.; Laura Bell; and Emma A.; and by her second husband, Harry S., and Jeanette. William was a wagon and coach maker, for twenty-nine years. His children were: Margaret May, Ellen Agnes, Charles, and Emma Dell. E. C. Ferguson's children were: Mitildy, d.; William C.; and Earnest Benton. The children of J. C. Weaver, a son of F. C. Weaver were: Albert and Iola.

S. W. McCollam was born in Butler county in 1851, and was a son of Silas M. and Sarah A. McCollam *nee* Leonard. The former resided in Indiana for ten years prior to his death, in 1878, at the age of sixty. His widow is residing in the county seat. Our subject learned his trade as a moulder in Indiana. He was married, in 1873, to Maggie L. Young, of Indiana. Their children were: Maud, d.; John H., and Flora Estella.

Mrs. Adaline Crisswell was born in Butler county in 1843, and was a daughter of William and Hannah Hutchinson *nee* Sumney. The former died in 1878, at the age of seventy-seven; his wife in 1845. His second wife was Elizabeth Lindsey. William was the son of James Cornelius Hutchinson, one of the early settlers of what are now Wheatfield townships. Our subject was married, in 1858, to Sherman M. Criswell, son of Alexander and Sarah Criswell *nee* Kelly. He was the third sergeant of company B, 103d Pennsylvania volunteers, and was in Florence prison from April 20, to November 10, 1864, when he died, at the age of twenty-nine. The children were: Clarissa Elvira, m. to J. A. Rettew, and Malvina Viola.

J. S. Rodkey was born in Williamsburg, Blair county, in 1822, and was a son of Jacob and Anna Rodkey *nee* Higgins. The former came to the county in 1837, and purchased sixteen hundred acres of land in what is now Cherry Hill township. He died in 1859, at the age of sixty-two. Our subject was married in 1850 to Martha Ann Clapper, born in 1832, in Blair county. Their children were: William N., m. to Anna Tarr; Mary Lucinda; Asbury Worth, d.; Luella V., d.; Thomas Barnhart, Emma Alice, Silas Elmer, Olive E., Milton S., and Josiah M.

H. C. Sickenberger was born in Blair county, in 1843, and was a son of Henry and Mary Ann Sickenberger *nee* Newman, who removed to the county in 1846, and located on the tract now occupied by our subject. Their children were: Sebastian, m. to Elizabeth Fetterman, d., Peter, m. to Maria Piper; H. C., m. to Catharine Putt; F. M., m. to Mary Altman;

Mary Ann, m. to Andrew Shank; E. L., m. to C. W. Tuck; John, m. to Laura Weir; and J. N. H. C.'s children were: William H., Lottie A., Elenora, Birdie and Millie, twins.

BENJAMIN LONG was born on the farm now owned by Jacob Dick, Cherry Hill township, in 1830, and was a son of William and Jane Long *nee* Pitman. (See sketch of Christopher Long, sen.) Our subject was married to Susan Burnham, d. Benjamin's children were: Joan, m. to Norman Tuck; Nettie, Cardie, and Ellsworth.

Fanning Mills and Threshing Machines.—He began the manufacture of threshing machines in 1858 with Charles Burnham, and continued for five years. Until 1873, he conducted the business. At this time H. C. Sickenberger became the junior member of the firm, and the making of fanning mills was added. In 1876, they manufactured 140 fanning mills, and in 1878, they made eight single and double strap threshing machines. They have produced ten threshing machines in one season. The "Keystone fanning mill," invented and manufactured by them, is well and favorably known in this section.

MICHAEL SICKENBERGER was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1824, and was a son of Michael and Mary Ann Sickenberger *nee* Miller, both of whom died in Germany. Our subject served in the Bavarian army from 1846 to 1852, and participated in the revolution of 1848 and 1849. He was married in 1852 to Augusta Rentz, and in the same year migrated to Diamondville. He worked at shoemaking for ten years, and then farmed till 1877. In the latter year he engaged in merchandising in Diamondville, and also entertains travelers. His children were: Sophia, d.; Anna; Charlotte; Margaret, m. to Henry Laudermilch; and Clara.

LUTHER MYER was born in New Jersey in 1811, and was a son of Jacob and Martha Myer *nee* Fassett. He was married, in 1848, to Margaret Lovelace. Their children were: Rachel, d.; Clinton, d.; Ambrose H., medical student, m. to Ida Moore, and George L. Mr. Myer has resided in Diamondville since April, 1878, and is the proprietor of the saw mill, grist mill, a store-house, &c.

SAMUEL L. DAVIS was born in Huntingdon county, in 1813, and was the son of Rev. James Davis, a Baptist minister, and Elizabeth Grady. The latter was of Irish descent, and died in 1825, about fifty years of age. The former was a native of Wales. He served in the closing years of the Revolutionary war. He died in 1823, at the age of sixty-seven. Our subject came to the vicinity of Diamondville in 1835. He was married in 1836 to Catharine, daughter of Francis Chapman, an old settler of what is now the Greenville neighborhood. His children were: Ella Elizabeth, m. to Samuel Howe; Francis, m. to Margaret Kirkland; Sarah J., m. first to Orren Clark, killed in the war of 1861, and second to Harrison Howe; Mary Catharine, m. to Joseph Howe, John Henderson and Lucy Ann, twins, the latter m. to Rev. R. H. Singer, a Christian minister; James William, and Joseph B. Francis was in the war of 1861, serving in company F, 55th Pennsylvania volunteers, and being wounded. Our subject has been a deacon in the Christian church for three years. J. H. D. Davis, a brother of Samuel L., was born in Huntingdon county in 1817. He came to the county in 1838, and to the Diamond in 1843. He was married in 1845 to Clarissa H. Couch. His children were: Samuel C., d.; Benjamin, d.; Jasper, d.; Noble; Sarah Bell; Laura J., d.; Henry Butler, d.; and Clara, d.

REV. JOSEPH HOLSOPPLE was born near Scalp Level, Somerset county, in 1835, and was a son of Isaac and Christina Holsopple *nee* Hoffman. The latter died in 1878, at the age of seventy-four. The former is living, at the age of seventy-nine, near Scalp Level. He was the son of Henry and Susannah Holsopple. The former removed from York county about 1810 to Greenbrier county, Virginia. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. His widow, in 1816, removed to Somerset county. Our subject removed to Indiana county in 1862, locating on a place made from the Fry and Burkeypyle farms, of this township. He was married in 1860 to Catharine Lehman, daughter of Christian Lehman, a bishop in the German Baptist Church in Cambria county. His children were: Christina, William W., Franklin F., Enoch, d., and John d., twins; Ira Calvin and Harry Alvin, twins; Caroline Elizabeth, Oliver Joseph, and Jacob Egbert. Our subject was educated in an old log schoolhouse, and has taught twenty-six terms of school. He has been preaching since June, 1866. His charge, in connection with his associate ministers, David Ober, Levi Fry, Daniel Brallier, and J. W. Smouse, includes congregations at Manor Church, and Schoolhouse No. 2, Cherry Hill township; Bumble Bee Hollow Schoolhouse, Rayne township; Purchase Line, Green township, and Belsano Church, Cambria county.

JAMES W. HOWEARTH.—Our subject is a son of John Howearth, who was born in England, April 28, 1799; emigrated to this country, and married Elizabeth Kuhns, of this county, b. in 1812. They settled in Cherry Hill township in 1837, at a point on Two-lick creek known as Howearth's Mills. Mr. H. died July 18, 1853. Their children were: James W., our subject, born in 1835, m. to Sarah A. Barnett, b. in 1847; John, b. in 1838, m. to Caroline Barnett; Jacob, b. in 1841, lost an arm in a threshing machine when a boy; Mary E., b. in 1845, m. to William Barnett; and Robert, was hit with a stone while at school, in 1862, and died November 22, 1862, a day or two after the injury. Our subject served in company B, 40th Pa. vols., 11th reserves, in the late war, and was wounded at Fredericksburg, Virginia, December 13, 1862. John served in the 55th Pennsylvania volunteers, and was wounded in an engagement near Drury's Bluff, Virginia. The children of our subject are: Eliza E., Margaret A., Mary C., Elmira H., Estella O., Flora May, and Sarah A. The sawmill of our subject was built in 1866, on the site of the one built by Samuel Howe. The Barnett family are descendants of David Barnett, b. in 1811, and d. in 1852, and his wife Eliza Croft, b. in 1817, and who came from Bedford county, Pa.

J. W. DAVIS.—Our subject is a son of Samuel L. Davis, of Diamondville, and was born in the county in 1849. He is married to Eveline Harold, born in the county in 1852. Mr. D. is a blacksmith, and has a shop near J. W. Howearth's sawmill, on Two-lick creek.

MRS. DORCAS HOUK *nee* MCELHOSE.—Our subject is a daughter of John McElhose, of Rayne township, and was married to Mr. Houk, by whom she had one child, John, now residing with her at the mill property, owned jointly. This mill was built by Joseph Widdowson, and bought by the present owners in 1877. It was the place of settlement of the Widdowson's about 1820. The mill is now run by steam power, having a forty-horse power engine, two runs of burrs, and a capacity of one hundred bushels per day.

REV. J. R. BAIRD.—Our subject is of Scotch descent, a native of Canada, born in 1828, in the township of Lanark, Canada West. He was married first to Louisa Clements, d., of English descent, and second to Eunice Scott, of New York state, daughter of Rev. James Scott, a Baptist minister. His children by his first wife were: Eliza Ann, b. in 1853, m. to Henry H. Matthews, of Ashtabula county, Ohio, a soldier in the late war; Robert, b. in 1855, is in Canada; Silas J., b. in 1858, a miller at Brady's Bend, Armstrong county, Pa.; and Louisa, d. The mother and child last named are in Canada. Our subject was ordained a minister in the Wesleyan Methodist Church at Wayland, New York, in May, 1864; was pastor in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1863–'64; in Steuben county, N. Y., 1865; and after the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, took out his naturalization papers. His next move was to Cataraugus county, N. Y.; thence to Venango county, Pa.; thence to Western Reserve, Ohio, and for five years preached in Ohio, while a resident of Jamestown, Mercer county, Pa.; thence he removed to Trumbull county, and preached on Greene Center; thence to Templeton station, Armstrong county, Pa., and settled in this county in 1878. He is now a resident at Houk's Mill, has ceased to itinerate, and is now a local elder, working at his trade as miller, and preaching as occasion requires for his brethren within reach of his home.

J. H. CHAPMAN.—Our subject is a grandson of Francis Chapman, born in county Antrim, Ireland, 1771, who migrated to this country a young man, and married Jennie Drummond, born in Scotland, 1773, and who migrated when eighteen years old. She was a daughter of Lord Drummond, of Drummond Castle. They were early settlers in the township. He died August 21st, 1845, and his wife died September 2, 1845. John, the only son, was married to Sarah Garee. He settled in Cherry Hill, about 1836. His children were: Joseph H., our subject, b. in 1840, m. to Mary Patterson; James, married to Annie Mitchell; Mary, m. to Prussia McComish: Sarah, m. to D. P. Bell; Elizabeth, m. to David Byers; and Margaret, m. to Henry Spicher. The children of our subject are: Lottie, John, Sarah M., and Lizzie J. Our subject served in the late war, in 177th Pennsylvania volunteers; is now owner of a saw mill on Yellow creek, on the site of the one built many years ago by a Mr. Loyster. Its capacity is 1,200 feet of boards per day.

BUFFINGTON TOWNSHIP

Was separated from Pine township, in 1867, and was named in honor of Judge Jos. Buffington.

The first settlers were, Joseph McCartney, on the place now occupied by Benson Dill; Michael Campbell, where William Wachol now resides; John McPherson; John Stewart, where John G. Stewart resides; Charles Stewart, on the present property of Joseph Baird; Thomas Bracken; William Clark, who lived not far from David Tombs; the Dills, Hugh Cameron, Glassford, McFeaters, Misner, Strong, and others.

Campbell, McPherson, and the Stewarts, had been soldiers in the army of Lord Cornwallis, in the Revolutionary war. They were natives of Scotland, and long after the cessation of hostilities, wended their way to what is now Buffiington township.

DILLTOWN

was laid out in 1850, and was at first called Franklin. It received the name of Dilltown, from the pioneers, as Matthew Dill laid it out.

The William Stephens saw mill was erected in 1840, Jacob Gamble being the millwright. His grist mill was built in 1843, by Mr. Gamble.

Black Lick furnace was built in 1845, by David Stewart, of Cambria county, and has not been in operation for several years.

STUMPF'S MILLS

have been known for years as the Keller Mills. The grist mill was built by Christian Keller, jr., in 1838, on Laurel run, a tributary of Yellow creek, and at the corner of four townships as now divided, viz: Pine, Buffington, Brush Valley and Cherry Hill. Mr. Keller built the saw mill prior to building of the grist mill, date not known, and sawed out the lumber for the latter. He owned and managed the property till his death, since which the heirs in 1879 sold it to the present owner. The capacity of the grist mill in good stage of water is about thirty bushels of wheat per day.

Mr. John R. Stumpf, the present proprietor of Stumpf's Mills, is a son of Jacob Stumpf, of Rayne township, who was born in Westmoreland county, in 1809, came to this county about 1820, married Elizabeth Row, d., and settled here. The issue of this marriage were: Belinda C., d.; Andrew J., m. to Martha J. Stuchel; Maria, d., m. to Reuben Stahl; Clarissa, m. to Thomas McQuown, settled in Jefferson county; John R., our subject, m. to Emily C Carney; Annie, d., Elizabeth, m. to Samuel Barrett, of company A, 61st Pennsylvania volunteers; Hannah J.; Agnes, d.; William P., m. first to Zora Sabens, d., and second to Susan Kuntz. Our subject served in late war in company A, 61st Pennsylvania volunteers; Andrew J. in 135th Pennsylvania volunteers, nine months' service; Samuel Barrett served in company A, 61st Pennsylvania volunteers, and Thomas McQuown a short time in 74th Pennsylvania volunteers. The children of our subject are: Hulda J., Craig E., Violet M., Willis C., d., and Homer F.

Joseph McCartney was born near Chambersburg, Franklin county, in 1780, and was a son of Joseph and Sarah McCartney *nee* Galbraith. The former was a surveyor and school teacher and was a native of Ireland. He settled on the tract of which the Benson Dill farm is a part, some time previous to the Revolution, and was driven away by the Indians. He did not return till about the closing year of that struggle. He and his neighbors erected a blockhouse on this place, its situation being near the site of the old residence. He made the first survey of Armagh for the Grahams, was among the early magistrates, held the office of county treasurer one term, &c. His children were: Jeannet, d., m. to Nicholas Chapman, d.; Thomas, d., m. to Elizabeth Ross, d.; Margaret, d., m. to Matthew Dill, d.; Joseph, d., m. in 1814, to Jane Trimble, d.; John, d., m. to Sarah Bryan, d.; Catharine, d., m. to Samuel Stephens, d.; John, d., m. to James Galbraith, d.; Martha, d., m. to Richard Dill, d.; Rachel, d., m. to Alexander Galbraith, d. Jeannet used to watch at the portholes of the blockhouse, and ran bullets for the men while fighting the Indians. Thomas was the first sheriff of the county and served one tern. The first five of the children were born in Franklin county. Thomas McCartney, an uncle of our subject, accompanied the family to what is now Buffington township. Joseph and Jane McCartney's children were: Margaret; George, d.; Samuel, d.; Martha, m. to Joseph Bryan, d.; Mary J., d.; Joseph, d., U. P. minister, graduate of Jefferson College in the class of 1858, m. to Maria Frasier; Sarah; and Nancy T., m. to Charles T. Allison, d. Margaret has a Bible which was printed in Dublin, Ireland, in 1722.

Major James Stewart was born on the place now occupied by John Stewart, in 1796, and was a son of John and Margaret Stewart *nee* McFarland. The pioneer was a native of Scotland, and came to what is now Indiana county, (in company with his brother Charles, a soldier in Lord Cornwallis' army,) sometime after the close of the Revolution. He served in the Indian wars, being wounded severely in the breast, and made a settlement at an early date, on the tract where our subscriber was born. He died in 1844, at the age of ninety-two—his wife in 1796. John Stewart's children were: Mary, d., m. to William Wilson, d.; James, d. in 1879, m. first to Mary Graham, d., and second to Elizabeth Galbraith, d. James Stewart held the office of captain, major, &c., in the militia, over forty years. His children were: John, m. to Sarah Grove; and James, m. to Elizabeth J. Cole. The warrant of the John Stewart place was dated February 13th, 1797, and the patent, March 28th, 1799. The tract was called "cornfield." There are some mounds on this farm, which the old settlers pointed out as Indian graves.

Samuel Stephens, the father of William S. Stephens, was a native of Kentucky, where his father, Benjamin Stephens, a Revolutionary soldier had settled, about the time of his birth. Samuel located on the present site of Mechanicsburg, about 1800, and nine of his children were born on this tract. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. He died in the state of Indiana, at the age of seventy-two. He was thrice married—his first wife (the mother of William S.) was Miriam Pitman, a native of New Jersey, whom he married in what is now Indiana county; his second wife was Catharine McCartney, and the third was Fannie Thompson. His children were: Rebecca, d., m. to John Graham, d.; Nancy, m. to Jacob Stevens; Samuel S., m. to Rebecca Elkins; Sarah, m. to Evan Griffith; John, d., m. to Eliza Williams, d.; Benjamin, m. to Elizabeth Ginter; Abendigo, d., m. to Rebecca Elder, d.; William, m., first to Mary Mattern, d., and second to Sarah Ann Skiles; Joseph, m. to Mary Stephens; Sampson, d.; Miriam, m. to George Matteson; Thomas, d.; Nicholas, d.; Martha, d., m. to Samuel Wilson; Estep, m.; Jane, m. to William Wilson; two children died in infancy; David, Jonathan, Jethro, and six children names not ascertained. William S. Stephen's children were: Samuel Shadrach, d., m. to Mary Myers, d.; Jacob M. d.; George Miles, m. to Catharine McFarland; William Asbury, m. to Isabella McFarland; Gilbert L. d.; Mary J.; Cynthia Ellen; Miriam Catharine; James Estep; Marlin Bingham; John Harris; Olive Francis; and Anna, d. Gibert L., George Miles and Wm. Asbury, were in the war of 1861. The William Stephens' saw mill was ereected in 1839—the grist mill some years prior.

John Graham was born on the farm now occupied by him in 1835, and was a son of William and Mary Graham *nee* McFeaters. The former was a son of John and Ann Graham *nee* Henry. John Graham, the pioneer, was an early settler of the township, and made the first improvement on the tract occupied by our subject. His children were: James, d.; Samuel, d., m. to Mary Marshall, d.; John, d. m. to Rebecca Stephens, d.; Jane, d., m. to William Duncan, d.; Ann, m. to John Duncan, d.; Mary, d., m. to Major James Stewart, d.; Margaret, d., m. to John Lemon, d.; William, b. in 1805, d. in 1853, m. to Mary McFeaters, d. in 1871, in her sixty-third year; and Sarah, m. to Samuel Duncan, d. Wm. Graham's children were: William, d., m. to Jane Duncan, d.; James, m. to Zilla Lyda John, m. to Ann Davis; Andrew, d.; Samuel, m. to Sarah Blade; Jane, d., m. to Wm. H. Robertson; Hannah, d.; Robert, m. to Jemima Empfield. William was in company I, 67th Pennsylvania volunteers about fifteen months, and was killed at the Wilderness. James was in company I, 67th Pennsylvania volunteers nearly three years; he was a prisoner for eight weeks at Belle Island. John was in company K, 67th Pennsylvania volunteers nearly three years; he was a prisoner for thirty-four days at Belle Island. Robert was in the 2d battalion of Pennsylvania six months' volunteers. Our subject's children were: Harry H., Thomas D., Allen S., Elbert S., and Mabel P.

James Benson Graham was born on the farm now occupied by James Altimus, in 1847, and was a son of Samuel and Eliz-

abeth Graham *nee* Brown. Samuel was a son of John and Rebecca Graham *nee* Stephens. The latter's children were: Samuel, m. to Elizabeth Brown; James, d., m. first to Nancy Gibson, d., and second to Oma Lyda, d.; John, d.; Joseph, d.; Benjamin, d.; Ann, d., m. first to Robert Woodside, d., and second to John Saddler, d.; Rebecca, m. to Mark McFeaters; Miriam, m. to Hugh Cameron; and Jane, m. to James Dick, d. while a member of company E, 67th Pennsylvania volunteers. James was a soldier in the war of 1861. Samuel's children were: Mary Magdalene; Rebecca, m. to William Sides; Amos L., m. to Marinda Dick; James Benson, m. to Lizzie J. Gibson; Susan A., m. to J. T. Griffith; and Watson. Amos L. was in company E, 67th Pennsylvania volunteers for twenty-seven months. He was wounded twice and was a prisoner at Belle Island and Libby for twenty-seven days. James Benson was in company I, 206th Pennsylvania volunteers about one year.

JOHN CALDWELL was born in Half-moon valley, in 1784, migrated to Indiana county in 1800 and settled in Brush Valley township. In 1807, he married Jane Repine. They reared a family of eleven children: Charlotte, d., b. 1809; Rebecca, b. March 20th, 1811; James, d., b. march 4th, 1813; Jane, b. April 22d, 1815; Margaret, d., b. July 26th, 1817; William, b. July 27th, 1820; Sarah, b. 1824; Elizabeth, d.; Mary A., John R. and Joseph L. They moved to Buffington township in 1834, remained a few years and then returned to Brush Valley township, where they spent the remainder of their days. He deceased in 1856, and his wife in 1877, at the age of 94 years. William Caldwell, a son of the above named John Caldwell, d., was born in Indiana county, July 27th, 1820. He married Sarah Clark, March 16th, 1842, daughter of George Clark, d. They settled in Buffington township, on the farm where they are now living. Their children were: James K.; George C., d.; Emily C., d.; Pauline, d.; and Gilbert L. His son James K. served six months in the war of 1861.

FLETCHER BRACKEN, son of Thomas H. and Elizabeth Bracken, was born in Indiana county December 28, 1835. He married Sedena, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Clark, March 23d, 1858. They settled in Buffington township, on farm where he is now living. His wife died October, 1878. Their only child was Laura E., married to Albert Young.

JAMES MAHON was born in 1773 in the county of Antrim, Ireland. He married Elizabeth Herron, of Ireland, in 1792 or 3. They migrated to America, settled in Westmoreland county in 1793 or 4, and remained until 1807. They then moved to Indiana, Pa., where he built the first jail in the county. They remained in town one year and in 1808 removed to West Wheatfield township, where they passed the remainder of their days. His wife died in 1846, aged seventy-four years, and he died in 1856. He was a stone mason by trade and followed that as his principal trade. They reared a family of ten children, viz: Margaret, d.; David, d.; Mary, d.; Robert, d.; Herron, d.; Jane, d.; Samuel; John, d.; Elizabeth, d.; and Sarah, d. Samuel Mahon, son of James Mahon, was born in Indiana, May 12th, 1807. He is a brick layer and stone mason and worked at that trade for twenty-five years. Of late years he has been turning his attention to farming. In 1834, he married Sarah Blaire, of Westmoreland county. They settled in West Wheatfield township, remained a few years, moved to Brush Valley township, and in 1864 they removed to the farm in Buffington township, where they reared a family of five children, three sons and two daughters. Two of his sons, James and Alexander B., served in the 211th Pennsylvania volunteers.

JAMES ALTIMUS, son of Nicholas Altimus, was born December 27th, 1832. He married in 1853, Mary E. Darney, daughter of Benjamin Darney. They lived on the home farm with his father until in 1857, when they moved on the farm where they are now living, in Buffington township. They have a family of six children, five sons and one daughter.

MATTHEW DILL was born in what is now Buffington township; October 17th, 1785. His father, Matthew Dill, was born in Centre county, Pa. His grandfather, Matthew Dill, was a colonel in the war of 1776. His father settled in Indiana county, Pa., sometime prior to 1784, where he remained until deceased. Our subject was a wheel-wright by trade, and his make of spinning wheels can still be found in use in the neighborhood with his stamp "M. D." on them. He, in 1810, married Mary McCartney, born Nov. 13th, 1784. They settled on the land now known as the "old Dill farm," in Buffington township, where they remained until he deceased, March 25th 1847. His wife lived with their son James, until her death, June 28th, 1871. They reared two children: George, b. 1819, m. to Elizabeth Conrad, Jan. 16th, 1840, and reared a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters; and James C., b. June 22d, 1825, m. to Rebecca Conrad, b. 1830, daughter of Samuel and Catharine Conrad. Their children were: one son and four daughters. He has followed farming as his principal vocation. He filled the office of county auditor one term, and justice of the peace two terms. At present, they are living in Dilltown.

DAVID ALTIMUS, JR., a son of Nicholas and Mary Altimus, was born in Indiana county, April 19th, 1831. He married in 1856, Susan Dick, born May 19th 1834, daughter of Daniel and Susan Dick, and settled in the same year, on the farm where they are now living, in Buffington township. They have a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters.

JOHN DUNCAN was born in Dauphin county, Pa., in 1790, and migrated to Indiana county, prior to the war of 1812, and served several months in the war. He followed farming and wagoning as his vocation. He wagoned for fourteen years, between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and farmed during the remainder of his days. He was married in 1817, to Miss Ann Graham, born in 1794, daughter of John and Ann Graham. They settled in Buffington township, and lived in same township until he deceased, in 1857. His wife is in Marshall county, Illinois, and is eighty-six years of age. Their children were: William J.; James J.; John J.; Joseph J.; Jane, d.; Margaret; and David, d.

JAMES J. DUNCAN, son of John and Ann Duncan, was born March 27th, 1823, in Indiana county. He married Eliza Bracken, in 1844, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Bracken. They settled near the Black Lick furnace, and remained until 1868, when they moved on the farm in Buffington township, where he is now living. His wife deceased, May 8th, 1878. They reared a family of eight children, three sons and five daughters. His son John, served nearly three years in the 13th Pennsylvania volunteers, in the war of 1861—came home at the close of the war, went west, and deceased in 1868.

DAVID GRAW, son of Jacob and Mary Graw, was born in Franklin county, Pa., Dec. 8th, 1838, came with his father to Indiana county, in 1840—married in 1859 Ann M. Hamilton, daughter of William and Jane Hamilton. They have a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters.

JAMES DOWNEY was born in Ireland in 1812. He migrated to America with his parents, Michael and Mary Downey *nee* O'Neil, in 1819. They settled in Lancaster county where they remained until in 1821. They moved to what is now Pine township, Indiana county. He followed farming as his vocation until in 1848, he moved to Johnstown. His wife died in 1821, while in Lancaster county. He died in 1854, in Johnstown. Our subject married in 1837, Eliza McKinzie, of Cambria county, who was born in 1819. They settled at "Plane No. 4," on the old Portage railroad." At that time he was filling the position of principal engineer of that Plane. In 1839, he met with the misfortune of losing one of his legs. The engine which he was running passed over it just above the ancle, and caused amputation above the knee. In 1840, the moved to Johnstown, Pa., where he was employed as a machinist, and worked in the shops until in 1852, he gave up the position. In 1863, he removed to his farm in Buffington township. In 1874, he moved to Strongstown, engaged in the hotel and mercantile business and remained until in 1879, he moved back to his farm. He has a saw mill on his place, and employs a part of his time in sawing lumber. They reared a family of seven children, two sons and five daughters. Two of the daughters are deceased.

WILLIAM DUNCAN was born in Dauphin county, in 1796. He migrated to Indiana county, with his father, William Duncan, 1810 or 1811, and located on the farm now owned by James W. Duncan, in Buffington township. He married Jane Graham in 1817 or 1818. She was a daughter of John and Ann Graham. They settled in Buffington township, where they remained until death took them away. His wife deceased in 1864, and he in June, 1874. His occupation was that of a farmer. They reared a family of six children: Elizabeth, d.; Jno. W.; William, d.; Anna; James W.; Samuel, d.

JOHN W. DUNCAN, a son of William and Jane Duncan, was born in Indiana county, May 9th, 1831, on the farm now owned by James W. Duncan. He married on the 7th of March, 1843, for his first wife, Sarah Weagley, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Weagley. They settled near Duncan mills, in the edge

of Cambria county, Pa. They remained three years, and in 1846, removed to Indiana county, where they are now living, near the same mills. He is the owner of the grist and saw mill, known as the "Red mills," located a few rods from the Indiana county line, in Cambria county, on the old state road. They reared a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters. His wife deceased in 1856. He married March 30, 1858, for his second wife, Miriam Griffith, daughter of Evan and Sarah Griffith. Their children were six sons and three daughters. He owns a farm in Buffington township, and has made farming, lumbering and milling, his occupation.

Andrew Campbell was born in Brush Valley township, Indiana county, August 20th, 1808. His father, William Campbell, was born in 1773, migrated to Indiana county, in about 1802 or 3, and made a settlement in Brush Valley township. He married Martha McCormick in 1803 or 4. She bore him ten children, viz: John; William, d.; Andrew; Elizabeth; Aster; Margaret, d.; Isabella; Martha; Jane; and Ellen. He deceased in 1865, and his wife in 1877. Our subject married in 1830, Phebe Carney, born 1813, daughter of John and Anna Carney. They settled in Brush Valley township, remained until 1843 and then moved on farm where they are now living, in Buffington township. Their children were five sons and five daughters; two sons and one daughter are deceased. His son John W. died in the late war. His occupation has been farming and lumbering. He has a saw mill on his land and prepares all kinds of lumber.

Samuel Graham, son of John Graham, sr., d., was born in 1794, migrated to Indiana county with his parents and settled in 1804 on land now owned by Samuel Graham, in Buffington township. He married Mary Marshall in 1820, and settled on farm now owned by their son James Graham, where they remained until he deceased, in 1860, and his wife in 1871. Their union resulted in four children: Mary A., m. to James Grove; Elizabeth, m. to Samuel Shultz; Sarah J., m. to Joseph Duncan; and James Graham, born August 4th, 1825, married to Susan Mock, daughter of John Mock. They settled on the old home farm. Their children are three sons.

Jacob Grow was born in Franklin county in 1792. He married in 1820, Mary Miller, of Franklin county. In 1840, they migrated to Indiana county and settled in what is now Pine township. He was a carpenter and wagon maker by trade. He served eighteen months as a volunteer in the war of 1812. He deceased December 18th, 1865. His wife is still living at the age of seventy-eight years. They reared a family of ten children: James, Barbara A., Elizabeth, Sarah J., John R., William R., d., Jemima, Eleanor, Martha and David. John R. served as a volunteer in the Mexican war.

Abraham S. Coy, son of Lewis Coy, was born in Indiana county, August 27th, 1839. In 1861, he enlisted in company F of the 55th Pennsylvania volunteers and was mustered into service October 9th, at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg. He served two years and then re-enlisted for three years more or during the war, and remained in the service until the close of the war and was mustered out August 25th, 1865. He was taken prisoner in the spring of 1862, kept until October 12th of the same year, and was released on parole. He married in June, 1866, Elizabeth Stephens, daughter of Alexander Stephens, of Pine township. Their issue is two children, daughters. They are now living at the "Spruce Grove" woolen and saw mills, which he is now operating.

George Strong, a son of Michael Strong, was born in Indiaa county, August 1st, 1829, on farm where he is now living. He married in 1858, Harriet Mentch, daughter of Alexander and Mary Mentch. They settled on the Strong homestead, Buffington township. He has followed farming and lumbering as his vocation. They have one child, Amos W.

William Wachob, son of James Wachob, d., was born in Indiana county, Pa., March 15, 1815. His father was born in Ireland in 1781, migrated to America in 1795, with his parents, settled in Huntingdon county, Pa., remained a few years, removed to Indiana county, where he resided until in 1819, he moved to Jefferson county, Pa., where he died in 1853. Our subject went with his parents to Jefferson county. He married, in 1842, Nancy McFeaters, daughter of William and Margaret McFeaters, b. in 1823. They settled in Jefferson county, remained until 1856, and then moved to Mechanicsburg, Indiana county, where they lived one year. In 1857, they moved on the farm in Buffington township, where they are now living. They reared a family of five children, four sons and one daughter.

Robert M. Barkley was born in Baltimore in 1783. He married Elizabeth Marlin, of Cumberland county, Pa., in 1813. They migrated to Indiana, Pa., in the same year. He was a shoemaker by trade. In 1825, they moved to Laurel Hill, on the "stone pike," near the Cambria line. In 1832, he leased the farm now known as the John Stewart place, in Buffington township, and engaged in farming. In 1843, he purchased, made improvements, and moved on the farm now owned by his sons, J. and R. M. Barkley, where he remained until he died, in November, 1858. His wife died in 1863. They reared a family of seven children: Joshua, d.; Sarah; Agnes, d.; Joseph; Robert M.; Mary, d.; and Hugh A., d.

Nicholas Altimus, son of Adam and Eve Altimus, was born in Indiana county, Pa., in 1800. He married, in 1821, Mary Wolf, b. in 1802, daughter of John Wolf. They settled in Brush Valley township, where they remained, living on the same farm, until deceased. The farm and mill is now owned by C. R. Weaver. The first mill on the farm was built by his father, and the present one by him. He followed farming, lumbering and milling as his vocation. February 23, 1872, while riding a horse on the ice, it fell with him, his head striking on the ice, caused his death in a few hours. His wife is still living. They reared a family of thirteen children: Martha, d.; Margaret; Adam; Elizabeth; Susan, d.; David; James; Ebeline; Sarah A., d.; Mary A., d.; Charlotte L.; William W., and Matthias S.

Michael Strong, a son of James Strong, was born in York county, Pa., October 4, 1794. He migrated with his father's family to Indiana county, Pa., in 1810, and located in Buffington township. He entered the land in Buffington township now owned by his sons George and James, and walked to Harrisburg to get the patent for it in 1817. He made improvement on his land by clearing away the forest trees and erecting a log house. In 1819, he married Hannah Reed, born in 1797, daughter of Samuel Reed. They moved in the house he had erected and lived on the same farm until he died, September 8, 1862. They reared a family of ten children: Catharine, Christian, Moses, Samuel, Michael, George Saunder, Henry, Sarah and James.